"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER
Partly cloudy, not so warm Monday and Tuesday; probably showers Monday; moderate shifting winds.
For full weather report see Page 15.

VOL. LXIV...NO. 21,009. ... NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 2, 1915.—SIXTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark. { Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

STRIPS PLATE OFF BECKER'S COFFIN

Inspector Faurot Confiscates Inscribed Silver Accusing Whitman of Murder.

ACTION TAKEN BY OFFICIALS

District Attorney Martin Put Question, Involving Libel, Before the Police.

CHURCH ALSO DISAPPROVED

Right to Carry Coffin Into Edifice Jeopardized — Funeral to be Held This Morning.

The silver plate bearing the inscription that former police Lieutenant Charles Becker was "murdered July 30, 1915, by Governor Whitman," which had been placed on Becker's coffin in his widow's apartment at 2291 University Avenue, the Bronx, was removed and seized by the police authorities yesterday.

Both the police and legal authorities were amazed when they read the inscription in yesterday's morning newspapers. District Attorney Francis Martin, of the Bronx, first learned of the inscription when he read the newspapers and immediately investigated the report. After confirming it, he hurried to police headquarters and held a long conference with Inspector Joseph Faurot, head of the detective bureau, and First Deputy Police Commissioner Leon Godley, who is the acting commissioner in the absence of Commissioner Woods.

As a result of the conference, Inspector Faurot and Acting Captain Wines went to the Becker home to see the plate themselves. On viewing it, they notified Mrs. Becker that it was criminally libelous, and Inspector Faurot himself, it was said, unscrewed the plate and put it into his pocket. He took it with him back to Police Headquarters.

Disapproved by Church.

A priest connected with the Roman Catholic Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, at Andrews Avenue and Fordham Road, a few blocks from the Becker home, was asked early in the afternoon if the church authorities would permit the coffin to be taken into the church while it bore the accusation that the Governor was a murderer. He said at first that he considered the church authorities had nothing to do with it, but he got into communication over the telephone with some other ecclesiastical authority, and later in the day it was said at the church that the body of Becker could not be taken into the place if the inscription remained on the coffin, and that in this event the funeral service would consist only of low mass celebrated in the absence of the body.

Whether the removing of the inscription plate by the police would be allowed to close the incident rested entirely with Governor Whitman, it was said last night. The plate was retained at Police Headquarters, subject to the Governor's instructions, and if he sees fit to institute proceedings for libel it will be turned over to him as evidence.

District Attorney Martin was not inclined to prosecute on the ground that a criminal statute of the State had been violated, but he considered it a case in which it would not be necessary to prosecute in the name of the people unless Governor Whitman, the person affected, filed a complaint in the Bronx District Attorney's office.

If Governor Whitman did file such a complaint every person who had any part whatsoever in the placing of the inscription on the coffin, it was said, must be prosecuted by the State. This would include not only the person who wrote the original draft of the inscription but the persons who ordered it put on the plate, the engraver or company which produced the plate, and the person or persons who fastened it to the coffin.

The authorities who took action regarding the plate denied emphatically that they had received instructions of any kind from the Governor.

Mrs. Becker's Decision.

Mrs. Becker herself decided to have the plate made and put on the coffin, it was reported, and it was stated that she made up her mind to do this on her way from Poughkeepsie to Sing Sing on Thursday night after Governor Whitman had told her that, while he was deeply affected by her grief, he felt it his duty to allow the law to take its course in Becker's case.

District Attorney Martin was reluctant to discuss the incident. He said that he felt very sorry for Mrs. Becker, and realized that she was distraught over the killing of her husband. He did not want to make any unnecessary trouble for her.

"While I have sympathy for Mrs. Becker, as for any one in trouble," Mr. Martin said, "I could not, as District Attorney, permit the Governor of this State to be criminally libeled."

Mrs. Becker was in a highly nervous state when two reporters called in the afternoon to ask Police Lieutenant John Becker, the dead man's brother, if the funeral arrangements had been completed. A constant stream of visitors called at the Becker apartment until late at night, and among them were policemen and former policemen. A floral design hung on the street door of the apartment house, and the coffin was covered with floral tributes.

The funeral arrangements had not been completed up to a late hour. John Lynch, Mrs. Becker's brother, said that the pallbearers had not been selected, and it was said that possibly professional pallbearers would be chosen. It had been planned to have former friends of Becker serve as pallbearers, including several policemen, but the question was raised whether it would be fitting for policemen now in the department to

Continued on Page 3.

GERMAN SUBMARINE LOST ON TRIAL TRIP

Fishermen Report New U-Boat Wrecked and Twelve of Her Crew Drowned.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—A Reuter dispatch from Copenhagen says fishermen, who have returned from Lubeck, report that a new German submarine, while on a trial trip between Kiel and Fehmarn, was wrecked some days ago. Twelve of the crew were drowned.

THREE AMERICANS DIED IN IBERIAN ATTACK

Four Others Wounded, According to British Official Report of the Disaster.

QUEENSTOWN, Monday, Aug. 2.—The official list of the dead of the British steamer Iberian, which was shelled and torpedoed by a German submarine, accounts for six men—three Americans and three Englishmen. The Americans were Mark Wiley of Boston, John Carroll, and — Sheridan. The Englishmen were Proudfoot, Appleby, and O'Keeffe. The wounded Americans are Henry Welsh, Charles Hansbury, and John Brawell. The British wounded are James McGuigan, J. Berry, and L. Bolton.

CORNISH, N. H., Aug. 1.—President Wilson today received from the State Department official dispatches telling of the sinking of the Leland Line steamer Iberian by a German submarine. The dispatches were to the effect that the steamer had disregarded a warning to stop.

There were no indications here that the President regarded the incident as likely to cause further complications with Germany. He refused to make any comment, although it is known that full details of the attack will be obtained by the United States.

URGES RUSSIAN PEACE AND HOLDING BELGIUM

German Professor Wants Treaty with Czar but a Future Base Against England.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant reproduces a private letter from the well-known German professor, Paul Rohrbach, who writes: "After due deliberation I have decided to point out to public opinion that a durable peace between Germany and Russia could hardly be an injury to Germany's interests and human civilization. I would be emphatically in favor of peace with Russia, as this would enable us to strike a decisive blow in the West.

"I don't consider the incorporation of Belgium as a strengthening of the German Nation. On the contrary, the forcible incorporation of a hostile nation seems to me a weakening of our national strength. Yet we shall have to retain Belgium. I am firmly convinced that it will appear at the peace negotiations that Great Britain does not wish a bonafide agreement with Germany and against Great Britain, which is firmly determined on a second Anglo-German war, we shall have to hold the Belgian coast for military reasons."

TEUTONS HAVE TAKEN 78,378 SQUARE MILES

Berlin Newspapers Point Out Enemy Territory Occupied During First Year of the War.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (by wireless to Sayville, L. I.)—Among the news items given out today by the Overseas News Agency, was the following:

"Reviewing the first year of the war the Berlin newspapers point out that the territory of the central powers is free from invaders, except for small strips in Alsace and Galicia, while the German armies in the West occupy 53,000 square kilometres, (a square kilometre equals .3861 of a square mile,) including Belgium and the most valuable part of France

"In addition to this territory, the Austro-German allies occupy 150,000 square kilometres in the East, including the entire governments of Courland, Kovno, Suwalki, Lomza, Plock, Kalicz, Piotrkow, Radom and Kielce as well as large parts of the governments of Warsaw and Lublin.

"The total conquered territory is twice the area of the Kingdom of Bavaria."

GREEN PAINT MASKS GERMAN SNIPERS

British Soldier Says They Wear a "Make Up" That Blends Them Into the Landscape.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Daily News says:

"Painted snipers, who are indistinguishable from the landscape, are the latest invention of the Germans. Writing from a hospital, Private Searby of the Second Royal Fusiliers, who has been wounded in the arm, says his tunic was perforated by seven bullets, one of which tore off the glass and hands of his watch. He adds:

"'It is not ordinary rifle fire which is doing the damage. It is machine guns and snipers. The faces and even the rifles of the latter are painted green, so you get close on them before you see anything at all.'"

MILITIAMEN ROUT MOB AT MASSENA

Two Companies Called to Drive Away 1,000 Strikers Holding Aluminum Plant.

SHERIFF'S POSSE HELPLESS

And County Officials Ask Help to Control Armed Hungarians —Thirteen Arrested.

MAN IS DROWNED IN CANAL

Had Refused to Go Out with Others Against Deduction from Wages for Home Payments.

Special to The New York Times.

MASSENA, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Two companies of militia late this afternoon charged and put to rout more than 1,000 strikers who had barricaded themselves at one end of the bridge leading to the plant of the Aluminum Company of America, after the mob had for more than twenty-four hours held off Sheriff Thaddeus P. Day of St. Lawrence County and a posse consisting of all the deputies the Sheriff could band together.

Since yesterday noon, when the workers, most of whom are Hungarians, chased out the men who refused to strike and imprisoned several company officials and a delegation from the Sheriff's office in the plant, they held complete possession of the works and did extensive damage to them.

Major Marcus H. Rice of Watertown, who is in command of the militia, said that no shots had been fired by his men.

There was promiscuous shooting all day and tonight between strikers, deputies and men who refused to go on strike. A number of men, some say more than a score, were injured.

Late tonight thirteen men said to be strike leaders were arrested.

One workman who refused to walk out yesterday was thrown into the canal by the strikers and drowned.

When Sheriff Day tried last night in a rush on the barricaded strikers to force them from their position a number of his men were hurt. Policeman MacDonald of the Massena force was so badly clubbed that he was taken to a hospital at Ogdensburg today.

Sheriff Appeals to Governor.

When Sheriff Day found the situation beyond his control last night he got Governor Whitman on the telephone at Albany and told him that 1,000 strikers were destroying lives and threatening property. Governor Whitman got in touch with Adjt. Gen. Stotesbury, and one company from Ogdensburg and another from Malone were ordered to the scene.

The militia arrived here late this afternoon and found the strikers in full control of the plant. They had blocked the bridge leading over the canal from Massena to the aluminium works, and the Sheriff and deputies were camped at the Massena end of the bridge. Major Rice reviewed the scene and ordered his men to disperse the strikers, many of whom were armed.

The militiamen moved over the bridge, withholding reply to the shots, bricks, stones, and other missiles that came their way, and in half an hour had driven the strikers from their stronghold.

They made no arrests under orders, but cleared the whole of the twenty-acre plant of every one. At 6 o'clock tonight a patrol was established about the plant, and the Sheriff sent out his men to round up the strikers. After five hours of this undertaking, Sheriff Day sent in a call for another company of militia. The strikers had scattered in the vicinity of the plant and showed fight at every step.

The Sheriff issued special orders for the capture of a foreman named Gillard, who is said to have been the leader. It was reported to the Sheriff late tonight that Gillard had escaped across the St. Lawrence River into Canada.

Shortly before midnight tonight a striker stole past the patrol lines and climbed a pole bearing electric light wires leading into the factory and controlling practically all the current used. He was near the top of the pole, with a shears ready to snap the wires, when he was spied by the soldiers and placed under arrest.

Men Refused Compromise.

Company officials tonight said the men in the pot room had demanded $1.90 a day instead of the $1.75, and had walked out when offered $1.80.

Others said that the trouble started yesterday when the men were paid off over a dispute of deduction from wages of money to be applied on payment for homes built for the men by the land department of the company. The homes are built by the works and supposed to be paid for by deductions from their pay agreed upon by the workers. When several men who were dissatisfied started a fight at the paymaster's office they began a riot which quickly spread.

The leaders of the strike called upon their fellow workers to join, and when several hundred refused to strike a general fight followed, in which heads were cracked promiscuously. The strikers cared for their wounded within the plant, and the Sheriff has been unable to tell just how many were hurt. In the meanwhile bodies of the strikers chased from the plant every official and every man who refused to join them, and took possession.

The giant aluminum plant, one of the largest in the world, is on the State Canal. At one end of the bridge the strikers set a guard and piled obstructions. When the manager of the plant was put to flight he called on Sheriff Day for protection. The Sheriff, after looking over the ground, sent a hurry-up call for his deputies, and late last night demanded that the strikers vacate. He got a volley of shots and other missiles. Then he tried to charge the armed camp of the strikers, but was forced to beat a retreat. It was then he sent

Continued on Page 16.

Secretary Josephus Daniels Describes Great Plan for Navy

Civilian Board of Experts will try to make the United States both peacemaker and pacemaker to the world. Read this important article

IN NEXT SUNDAY'S TIMES.

Order The Sunday Times now. The Times is always sold out early.

1,700 IN WILD PANIC ON GRAND REPUBLIC

Eastland Disaster in Mind When a Row Sets Girl Screaming in Fear.

WOMEN ARE TRAMPLED UPON

Mad Rush for Life Preservers—One Man Jumps Overboard—No One Seriously Hurt.

Seventeen hundred passengers, who had the Eastland disaster vividly in mind, were thrown into a panic on board the steamer Grand Republic last night. The boat was nearing Coney Island from Rockaway at 7 o'clock when the sounds of a fight in the barroom reached the deck.

According to stories of passengers, a young woman was the first to become frightened at the noise, and fell, screaming, down a companionway. Her cries frightened others, and in a few minutes the excitement had spread from one end of the boat to the other and through all the decks.

There was a rush for life preservers. Women were knocked down and trampled upon. Hundreds of children, whose mothers had left them to get life preservers, ran about in fright and lost their parents in the crowds.

Officer Showed Revolver

According to one passenger's story, several men tried to lower a boat, but were prevented by a ship's officer with a revolver. He declared there was no danger and that, if there was, the lifeboats were for women and children first.

The steamer Newark was passing to the starboard, and the passengers, believing great danger threatened them and that the Newark might rescue them, rushed to the starboard side. Throwing the weight of the human freight on this side of the boat suggested the situation which had caused the Eastland disaster. The Grand Republic listed slightly to starboard. This increased the panic.

Groups of men and women struggled anew to get life preservers and put them on. Children, screaming frantically, ran about the decks with distracted mothers. At this time, according to one of the passengers, a man who had put on a life preserver jumped into the water.

Captain Edward Carmen of the Grand Republic hailed the Newark, and it remained within easy reach. As no reason for the panic appeared, the calmer of the passengers began to reassure the others and to draw them away from the starboard side, so that the list disappeared. Captain Carmen sent officers and deckhands around to assure the passengers that no danger of any kind threatened. The ship was then rapidly nearing its landing at Coney Island.

The panic began to subside when the passengers saw that they would soon be safely ashore. The decks, however, were strewn with smashed hats, torn waists, and other clothing, and broken packages of all kinds which passengers had left behind in the rush for life preservers.

Many Ashore at Coney.

After the boat had reached its pier at 7:10 o'clock the panic was at an end after ten minutes, but many of the passengers, nevertheless, hurried ashore. When they found, however, that nothing was wrong with the boat and that the danger of disaster was due more than anything else to mental suggestion most of the passengers returned.

Thomas F. Blaney of 120 West Eighty-third Street, a fireman of Engine Company 26, said that the trouble had started, not with a row in the barroom but with an argument started by a Swedish deckhand who demanded his money. Hearing this quarrel, some passenger, Mr. Blaney said, started the cry of "Fire!" A young woman hearing it fell down the companionway, he said, and her screams were taken up by several men and women within hearing, and soon the entire boat was resounding with cries.

Mr. Blaney and others of the passengers said that during the first part of the disturbance none of the ship's officers or deckhands could be seen at any part of the boat. He said also that one of the employes of the steamer insisted on leaving for shore at Coney Island, refused to return, and frightened many passengers from returning by saying that they took their lives in their hands if they did so.

Thought Ship Was Sinking.

Walter Jones of College Point said he was in the grill room when he heard yelling on the deck. He and everyone else ran to the deck and found crowds shouting that the boat was doomed. Some believed it was on fire, and others thought it had sprung a leak and was sinking.

Dr. Alexander Brown, an instructor at Teacher's College, who was in charge of a party, said the panic was caused in his part of the boat by a young woman who, after hearing shouts and a scuffle in the barroom, turned pale and ran shouting:

"They're fighting because the ship is sinking."

"The wildest scenes followed instantly," Dr. Brown said. "Men fought their way to the life-preservers, trampling under foot all who barred their way. Women became hysterical and fainted.

"In the excitement and rush of attending a dozen women or more who had fainted, I had no opportunity of finding out whether any of those for whom I had cared had been injured or whether they had fainted from sheer fright.

Twenty Carried Ashore.

"Hundreds left the boat at the pier and from ten to twenty persons were carried off semi-conscious. I could not learn, however, of any one being seriously injured."

No one was reported hurt at the Coney Island Police Station, and at the pier where the boat landed at Coney Island it was said last night that no one had needed medical attention and that practically all had returned to the boat. No report was received at the pier or by Captain Carmen of the man who was said to have leaped overboard. Whether his leap was imagined by a passenger or whether it resulted in his rescue or his drowning could not be learned at the pier or from the ship's officers.

The Grand Republic is a sister ship to the General Slocum, which burned with a loss of 950 lives on June 15, 1904.

GAS FELLS FIREMEN IN DEEP SUB-CELLAR

All Members of Two Companies Overcome Fighting Smoky Blaze in Relays.

FIVE TAKEN TO HOSPITAL

Ammunition Stored in Adjoining Basement Adds to Danger—Surgeons Work in the Street.

All members of two fire companies, Engine 7 and Truck 1, in Duane Street, were overcome by gases and smoke while fighting a stubborn blaze last night in the deep sub-basements of the buildings at 316 Broadway and 553-555 Pearl Street, used as a storehouse by the H. & D. Folsom Arms Company, which has a salesroom and office at 314 Broadway.

All but three of the firemen, with their officers, were able to escape to the street and air before losing consciousness. Other firemen who were sent for, carried out the three men who collapsed in the basement. Five of the most seriously injured were taken to the Hudson Street Hospital. They were: Captain George McAleer and Firemen William Vanderbeck and Edward Hyewald of Truck 1 and Fireman Henry E. Griffard and John Gunn of Engine 7.

The others who were overcome, and were treated in the street by physicians from the Hudson Street and Volunteer Hospitals, were Captain Patrick C. Walsh, Acting Chief of the Second Battalion; Firemen Jeremiah Cerney, Edward Kearney, Edward Keane, William J. Lee, and John Gunn, and Lieutenant Martin Monahan, all of Engine 7, and Firemen William Werner and John Begley of Truck 1.

The only entrance to the sub-basement is through a freight elevator shaft and a door from the basement of the warerooms of the Library Bureau on the Pearl Street side, which forms an L-shaped structure from the Broadway front to Pearl Street. When the firemen broke their way in shortly before 6 o'clock they found that the flames had filled the ill-ventilated cellar with smoke and gas, and they had to fight the fire from the vicinity of the shaft, the only means of ventilation, or risk suffocation.

Battalion Chief Walsh and Captain McAleer and Lieutenant Martin, warned that a dividing wall between 316 Broadway and the burning basement held behind it a quantity of ammunition and firearms, were fearful that the fire might spread, so they fought in the suffocating fumes in relays until finally driven out. Another squad of the double engine company in the Duane Street house, together with Truck 15, finished their work and had the fire out in three hours.

The damage, approximately $5,000, was confined principally to the sporting goods stored in the sub-basement of the Arms company. Some damage was done to the floor above the first basement, occupied by the Library Bureau, which also has a salesroom on the street level, where the firemen cut holes in the floor.

SAY CHICAGO WOMAN SOUGHT TO BUY PEACE

Italian Socialists Hear of Offer of $20,000 Through a Swiss to Keep Italy Neutral.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Giornale d'Italia of Rome publishes a statement issued "by direction of the Socialist Party" alleging an attempt to bribe Italian Socialists to oppose Italy's entrance into the war.

An accusation of corruption against Italian Socialists, made by the Cri de Paris, has evoked an explanation to the effect that on May 16 last a Zurich chemist, named Nathan, was presented at a Socialist council at Bologna by M. Greulich, Dean of the Swiss Socialists, as having just returned from the United States, charged with a mission by an American woman which should be of interest to Italian Socialists on account of the financial difficulties of the party.

Nathan, asked to explain, is alleged to have said that an American woman living in Chicago and a well-known peace advocate had charged him to offer from $20,000 to $40,000 to aid a peace propaganda by the Italian Socialists. M. Greulich was then closely questioned and is alleged to have given the name of Mrs. Warren Springer of Chicago as that of the woman concerned.

The statement adds that the Socialists passed a resolution deploring M. Greulich's participation in the affair.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Mrs. Warren Springer, referred to in dispatches from Paris as having been concerned in an alleged effort to get Italian socialists to start a peace propaganda, is well known in society, women's clubs, and settlement work. She also holds a diploma from the Chicago College of Medicine and Surgery, entitling her to practice as a physician. Her medical researches caused her some years ago to found the Town of Narcissus in California as a place of residence for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

Mrs. Springer is the widow of a real estate dealer from whom she inherited a large estate. Since her husband's death, in 1912, Mrs. Springer has been much in the public eye, both by her prominence in club and settlement work and charities and by reason of litigation arising from these charitable efforts. One of Mrs. Springer's aspirations was to found a maternity hospital in this city. The building was to have cost $250,000, and two architects were engaged to draw plans. The hospital was never built, and John Devereux Yorke, a local architect, sued Mrs. Springer to obtain a fee of $10,000.

Recently, on her return from Mexico, Mrs. Springer, who has property interests in that country, reported that she and a party of friends had been attacked by bandits while inspecting mining property in Jalisco.

MACKENSEN TAKES CHELM, SWEEPS ON; PETROGRAD AND LONDON NOW ANXIOUS OVER SAFETY OF WARSAW ARMIES

Czar Calls Upon Russian Army and Navy For Fresh Efforts, Which He Is Sure Will Prevail

Special Cable to The New York Times.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—An imperial order to the army and fleet on the first anniversary of the declaration of war breathes the spirit which moves Russia today. The Czar, among other things, says:

"After ten years' preparation for the invasion of our country the enemy has failed to crush our strength, and, trampling under foot all the accepted rules of war, is dashing to pieces his regiments on the granite rock of Russian soldiery."

The Emperor calls upon his soldiers and sailors for fresh and prolonged efforts, adding:

"The Lord God, in His unfathomable wisdom, has been pleased ofttimes to send upon our land grave trials, and every time our country has come out of its strife with fresh strength and renewed might."

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Petrograd correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company quotes the Czar as saying in his order to the army and navy that, notwithstanding the efforts which have covered the Russian standards with fresh glory, the enemy has not yet been broken and that the Russian forces must not lose courage in the face of the fresh sacrifices and trials necessary to restore property and life to Russia. He expresses a firm hope and an unwavering faith in a fortunate issue of the conflict, and asks the blessing of God on the armed forces of Russia.

MILES OF TRENCHES TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Second Austrian Line on the Carso Plateau Said to Have Been Pierced.

GENERAL OFFENSIVE BEGUN

Several Positions Are Captured and Counter-Attacks Beaten Off with Heavy Loss.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—The Tribune's Laibach correspondent says:

"A general Italian offensive was begun yesterday on the Tyrol, Trentino, and Carnia fronts, forcing the Austrians to evacuate some of their strongest positions. Dalmatian regiments which attacked Freikofel lost 60 per cent. of their effectives.

"The Italians have pierced the second Austrian line on the Carso Plateau, taking several miles of trenches."

Vienna Says Foe Was Repulsed.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The War Office tonight issued the following bulletin:

Minor engagements in the Tyrolean and Carinthian frontier districts yesterday resulted in success for us. In the district of Oastel-Tessino two enemy companies were surprised and suffered heavy losses. Attacks by Bersaglieri against our positions opposite the Hostetried frontier, on the height east of Ploeken, at some points reached our line. Counter-attacking, our reserves repulsed the enemy, who suffered severe losses, especially by our artillery fire.

On the Coastal frontier district to the Bridgehead of Gorizia there was general quiet, with the exception of artillery fire and minor enemy attacks.

Strong enemy attacks were made during the course of yesterday and last night against the west salient portion of our position at the border of the Carso Plateau and east of Polazzo. The fighting has not yet been concluded. Enemy night attacks, one from Selz and three from Vermegliano, failed with heavy Italian losses.

Austrians Try 15 Attacks.

ROME, Aug. 1.—The following official statement was issued by the Italian War Office last night:

In the upper valley of Camonica during the night of the 30th of July the enemy renewed their attack. They failed in their fifteenth sally against our positions near Refugio Garibaldi. The energetic action of our advanced posts was alone sufficient to repulse it.

The same night in Carnia hostile detachments twice tried attacsks on Mount Freikofel and were twice promptly repulsed. During the day our infantry, solidly supported by artillery, began in the zone of Val Piccolo an audacious offensive which resulted in the capture of a strong line of Austrian trenches. The enemy suffered very important losses, leaving in our hands several prisoners. Nevertheless, during the evening, having received reinforcements, they counter-attacked around the foothills of Val Piccolo, but again were repulsed with serious losses.

The Isonzo operations, with a view of developing the Plava bridges, proceeded successfully. After destroying barbed wire entanglements we enlarged toward the southeast our zone of occupation, along the slopes of Montkuk and around Zagora.

In the Carso at Cave (?) our troops struck a second and strong line of defense prepared by the enemy as far as there, of which we lately reached the end. Yesterday, after efficacious preparation, especially in the centre, we began an attack on the new line, making sensible progress, especially in the centre, where our troops captured some intrenchments. We made 334 prisoners, of whom 15 were officers; took three machine guns, many guns, and much munitions.

Fail to Retake Costa Bella.

The War Office today made public the following supplementary statement from Italian Army Headquarters:

In the valley of San Pelegrino

Continued on Page 3.

MONARCHS RIVALS IN POLAND OFFERS

Czar Promises Autonomy—Kaiser Would Make It a Free State, Adding Galicia.

ALSO GERMAN TERRITORY

Sazonoff, in Duma Speech, Urges Neutrals to Act—Hints to Greece and Rumania.

Kaiser to Proclaim Free Poland in Warsaw

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—Prussian Polish papers received by The Times announce that the German Emperor will make his entry into Warsaw the occasion for proclaiming a new independence of Poland.

The announcements in question, which The Times says are apparently inspired, state that Emperor William will include in the proposals for a new and independent State of Poland not only the Polish provinces of Russia but also the Galician domains of Austria and certain German territory, including the Duchy of Posen, and Danzig as a free port.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—The first sitting of the Duma, which opened today, holds out promise of work, with the object of promoting the production of military supplies and meeting the military requirements, rather than oratory, recriminations, or effort to discover those responsible for the failure to realize the earlier high hopes.

The temper of the Deputies was moderate: party differences were minimized; there was an entire absence of gloom or factitious enthusiasm. The speeches of the President of the Chamber, M. Rodzianko, and the Ministers were well received and rewarded with applause from both the Right and the Left. The Polish people, the Allies, the Ambassadors, and General Ruzsky, the commander in the Galician campaign, were cheered heartily.

The outstanding feature of the session was the declaration, made in the name of the Emperor by the Premier, M. Goremykine, that the Poles shall receive autonomy.

Announcement that amnesty had been granted to Vladimir Bourtzeff, the revolutionist, who returned here from Paris for hospital service, but was immediately arrested, was well received.

To Fight to Successful End.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Petrograd says:

The Duma was opened today by Imperial ukase in the presence of a brilliant assemblage, including the Cabinet Ministers and the members of the Diplomatic Corps. Michael Vladimirovitch Rodzianko, President of the Chamber, in convening the session, said the more terrible the war became the more Russia was imbued by the firm and unshakable determination to bring it to a successful issue.

"This," said M. Rodzianko, "necessitates complete unity of all classes and the development of the productive resources of the empire."

M. Rodzianko asked the members of the Chamber to make suggestions to the Government as to how this could be effected. During his address he greeted the diplomatic representatives of the Triple Entente Powers, who were cheered by the members of the Chamber and by the public in the galleries. The demonstration reached its climax when, in the name of the entire Russian people, M. Rodzianko thanked "our new ally, the brave Italian nation." He then spoke of "our brave Polish brethren, who were the first to receive the blows of the abominable enemy."

"The army," said M. Rodzianko in

Continued on Page 2.

RUSSIANS HOTLY PURSUED

Austro-Germans in South Working to Cut Off Their Escape.

GERMANS HALTED IN NORTH

In Fierce Rearguard Battles Armies of Hindenburg and Buelow Suffer Reverses.

GET BIG REINFORCEMENTS

Captures by Austro-Germans During July 230,000 Men, 67 Cannon, 558 Machine Guns.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The anniversary of the outbreak of the war passed without the Germans' occupying Warsaw, which was understood to be part of their program. However, news of this climax to the Austro-German offensive in the east, which was begun in the early days of May, is hourly expected, for what little information is allowed to leak through is to the effect that the Russians for several days have been withdrawing to the Brest-Litovsk line, leaving small forces to fight rear-guard actions, so that the main armies might make good their retreat.

These rearguard actions have developed at many places into fairly large battles, as the Russians, whose steadiness has been phenomenal in the face of defeat, are offering stubborn resistance to the German adances and delivering powerful counter-attacks. For example, they have prevented Field Marshal von Hindenburg from throwing more of his troops across the Narew; repulsed German attacks to the northwest of Warsaw, and driven back to the river some of the invading troops who crossed the Vistula to the south of Warsaw.

In the southeast, Field Marshal von Mackensen continues his victorious advance. He has swept aside the resistance of the Russians and forced them to retreat along both banks of the Bug. The Germans have already passed through Chelm in pursuit. Thus on this front the retirement of the Warsaw armies is seriously threatened.

The Russians, according to Petrograd, have stopped General von Buelow's advance in Kovno Province, toward the Vina - Petrograd Railway. If Grand Duke Nicholas is to hold the Brest line after his retirement from Warsaw it is absolutely necessary that General von Buelow's offensive should be arrested, for should he reach the railway he would seriously interfere with the Russian communications.

It is not yet certain whether the Russian armies can make good their retirement from Warsaw. Certainly the Austro-Germans are doing their best to prevent it, and have moved up very strong reinforcements to hasten their encircling movement. The appearance of fresh troops also suggests that the German staff will not be satisfied with the capture of the city, or even the destruction of part of the Russian army, but should this be accomplished will attack the Brest line and endeavor finally to crush the entire Russian forces.

The German and Austro-Hungarian Armies, according to Berlin and Vienna official bulletins, captured in July an aggregae of 230,000 Russians, 67 cannon, and 558 machine guns.

BATTLES DESCRIBED IN OFFICIAL REPORTS

Russians Claim Local Victories Austro-Germans Tell of Foe's Losses.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1.—The following official communication was issued today:

Below Bausk, on the River Dvina, in Courland, we fought a desperate engagement with the Germans Friday and Saturday. After numerous fruitless attempts, costing him heavy losses, the enemy succeeded in establishing himself on the right bank of the river near the farm of Jungferhof.

On the Pomevesz road our troops near the village of Darchischki overthrew a German column which had taken the offensive, and in the district of the villages of Butiani and Tylmagola they repulsed an enemy advance guard, taking several hundred German prisoners and a number of machine guns. The enemy trenches which fell into our hands were filled with dead.

On the Narew front Saturday night the enemy delivered attacks on the eastern bank of the Pissa near the village of Serwatki, near the mouth of the Schnhva. He succeeded in gaining a footing in the latter sector on the left bank of the Narew, but afterward by a vigorous counter-attack with the bayonet was repulsed and driven back as far as the river.

The same night the enemy with considerable forces developed an offensive in the Rozan Sector against our position between the Narew and the Oje River, as well as along the latter. A desperate battle ensued Saturday, in which the enemy made much use of asphyxiating gases. After numerous desperate bayonet actions the Germans succeeded in making a little progress in the Kmanka-Jabine front.

South of the Oje River the enemy also succeeded in capturing our line of trenches, but afterward by bayonet attacks we drove him back toward his original positions. The fighting was very bloody and the enemy suffered severe losses. In the course of the counter-attacks we made 1,000 prisoners and took an enemy battery.

On some sectors of the Narew front the enemy in the last few days has engaged for the first time fresh troops.

To the left of the Vistula and on the Blonie-Nadarzyn front there was rifle firing. On the right bank of the Vistula Saturday morning we fought the Germans, who crossed on the old front of Matzievitze-Loblinitse, in a battle in which both sides were alternately the aggressors. We repulsed the enemy in an attack near Gniewoszew, in the Ivangorod region.

Between the Vistula and the Bug Saturday evening the enemy delivered vigorous but barren attacks on our positions between the River Wieprz and in the district of Reiovetz.

Between Chelm and the Bug our troops under the pressure of numerically superior enemy forces fell back somewhat to the north after desperate fighting. There is no change in the Bug, Zlota Lipa, and Dniester regions.

An earlier bulletin read as follows:

The Germans continue to transport troops to our front. Prisoners confirm the first appearance on our front of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-eighth Divisions of German infantry which participated in battle on Thursday last. They had just arrived from the western front.

Teutonic Versions of Success.

BERLIN, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following:

In the eastern war theatre, north of the Niemen, there have been local actions. Northeast of Rozan we have made further progress; the enemy counter-attacks have been repulsed.

In the month of July, between the Pilica River and the Baltic, we captured 95,023 Russians, 41 guns, among them 2 heavy pieces; 4 mine-throwing howitzers, and 230 machine guns.

In the southeastern war theatre our troops who advanced across the Vistula north of Ivangorod repulsed heavy enemy counter-attacks. Pursuing the Russians, we conquered the heights near Podzamcze, capturing more than 1,000 prisoners. Between the Upper Vistula and the Bug the enemy again offered resistance.

In the course of the day the German troops ejected the enemy from positions near Kurow, east of Novo Alexandria, south of Leczna, southwest and south of Chelm and southwest of Dubienka. Consequently, the enemy continued his retreat on both banks of the Bug and on the front between the Bug and south of Leczna. We have already passed through Chelm in pursuit of the enemy.

In the southeastern war theatre the German troops captured in the month of July 303 officers, 7,571 men, 10 guns, and 126 machine guns.

VIENNA, Aug. 1, (via London.)—The following official communication from General Headquarters was issued today:

Between the Vistula and the Bug heavy fighting again broke out yesterday at numerous points. Our allies repulsed the enemy southwest of Dubienka, south of Chelm and south of Leczno.

Our troops repulsed strong counter-attacks north of Lublin, delivered an attack near Kurow, and stormed, together with a German division, under Archduke Joseph Ferdinand, two hostile lines lying one behind the other. Austro-Hungarian troops forced their way to Novo Alexandria.

While here and on the east bank of the Vistula and near Lublin the enemy is still offering resistance, he continues since this morning to retreat further east in the sector to the Bug. In pursuit, German regiments passed through Chelm this forenoon.

In East Galicia the situation is unchanged.

Northeast of Ivangorod German troops, advancing on the east bank, captured an important vantage point.

The troops under the Austro-Hungarian supreme command captured in July 527 Russian officers, 126,311 men, 16 cannon, and 202 machine guns.

PETROGRAD IS UNEASY.

Still Fear for Czar's Troops, Battling as They Fall Back.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—The retirement of the Russian armies is now being executed along that line where Russia was supposed to be strongest and the Germans weakest by reason of imperfect communications, namely, the Lublin-Chelm front. This fact opens a vista of suggestion which perhaps had better be left to the imagination.

Russia is still drawing the German forces away from the French front, a fact which speaks eloquently of the Russian method employed in this coalition war. The process of decimating the invading German forces is evidently continuing satisfactorily, and in view of this, the main object of the present war, the loss of mere space is to Russia less than nothing, since time thereby is gained.

The general feeling in higher circles here was expressed to me yesterday in the following words:

"I shall not feel perfectly comfortable until our armies have withdrawn from Warsaw and taken up their positions on our real lines of defense."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PETROGRAD, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Daily News.)—On the right bank of the Narew the Germans have halted, twenty-eight miles from Warsaw, and cannot proceed further until they have reduced the fortress of Novo Georgievsk.

The stubborn defensive of the Russians maintains the position near Warsaw unchanged. The German attacks at Rozan have been unsuccessful, and other attempts west and southwest of Blonie have also been repulsed, while on the right bank of the Vistula the Germans have been dislodged from the forests and driven on the islands and shallow parts of the river. The Russians, still vigorous, have inflicted such losses on their foes that they have been unable to interfere with the prearranged falling back on the front of the Vistula and the Bug.

This staleness of the best German troops of General von Mackensen's army is due to his dressing during the past month when the Russians found themselves faced with 300 machine guns to every thousand men. They drove the Germans from three and even four lines of trenches, but found in their rear another array of field guns waiting them, besides hundreds of guns concealed among the trees and others buried in the ground.

Half of von Mackensen's troops pressed ahead, lightly clad, carrying only reserve rations and sleeping little for two or three days. The other half were held in reserve to take their places. These men had plenty of cognac and ether water in front of the trenches.

The Empress has sent a great quantity of linen, sacred icons and respirators to the garrisons holding the fortresses of Novo Georgievsk, Ivangorod, Kovno and Ossowetz.

SAY LUBLIN COST 70,000 MEN.

Great Losses Being Inflicted on Austro-Germans by Russians.

GENEVA, Aug. 1.—The Tribune prints the following dispatch from its Innsbruck correspondent:

"The capture of Lublin cost General Woyrsch 70,000 men in killed, wounded and prisoners. Four miles north of Lublin the Russians are fighting fiercely, disputing every foot of ground while covering their retreat.

"In an advance of seven miles with seven army corps Field Marshal von Mackensen lost 35,000 men.

"The army massed from Lowicz to Ostrowiec has begun an advance upon Ivangorod and Novo Alexandria, the evacuation of which was commenced by the Russians Friday night, according to the Germans.

"The Germans have dispatched more than 100 trainloads of ammunition from Radom and Lodz toward Warsaw since July 23.

"The Russians who attacked south of Przasnysz killed 5,000, wounded 8,000 and took prisoner 1,300 of the Eighth German Army Corps."

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Daily Chronicle says that the official casualty lists issued by the German War Office show that during May and June, when General Mackensen fought his way from the Dunajetz to the San, some thirty-five of his best infantry battalions lost on an average two-fifths of their strength.

BRITISH REGAIN PART OF LINES AT HOOGE

Returned to the Fight After Being Driven Back by Use of Fire Projectors.

FREQUENT AIR BATTLES

French Fliers Attack Two Aviators' Camps and the Germans One—The Official Statements.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—An official statement given out here tonight tells of the effort, partly successful, of the British troops to regain the trenches near Hooge, east of Ypres, which the Germans won from them by the use of fire projectors. Last night, the report says, the Germans attacked again on the same front, but were repulsed. The official communication given out in Berlin today says a British attack in this area collapsed.

German airmen have begun to meet the frequent air raids of the French, and today's Berlin report shows great activity. The Germans made a raid on the French flying grounds near Nancy, but the Paris report says the bombs "caused neither losses nor damage." The French attacked aviation camps at Douai, northeast of Arras, and at Dolheim, in Luxemburg. Bombs were also dropped on a military train at Château-Salins, in Lorraine, where a German air fleet attacked the invaders.

The following is the official communication issued tonight by the British War Office:

Further fighting on July 30, after the first German attack on our trenches near Hooge, reported in our communication of that date, resulted in the recapture by us of a portion of the lost trenches west of the village.

Yesterday's action was chiefly confined to the artillery, but last night we successfully repulsed two further infantry attacks.

There has been no infantry action today.

The official statement from German General Headquarters is as follows:

A British attack against our new positions near Hooge completely collapsed. Night attacks by the French against Souchez also failed.

In the Argonne there has been a heavy artillery duel. Late yesterday evening our positions on Reich-Ackerkopf, in the Vosges, were attacked. The enemy was repulsed.

Great aerial activity was continued yesterday. The British flying ground at St. Pol, near Dunkirk, was attacked, thirty bombs being dropped.

The German aerodrome near Douai was unsuccessfully bombarded by a hostile air squadron. Here one of our battle aeroplanes shot down an enemy aeroplane.

On the French flying ground near Nancy early this morning 103 bombs were dropped. Eighteen hits were observed on the tents. The enemy machines, which ascended for defense, could not prevent the attack.

Six German aeroplanes attacked fifteen French machines over Chateau-Salins (Lorraine), and during the forty-five minutes of fighting several of the hostile machines were forced to land. When enemy reinforcements came up our airmen retreated without loss.

To the north of Saargemund a French aeroplane was forced to descend, the occupants being captured.

In the fighting in the Argonne between June 20 and July 20 we captured 125 officers, 6,610 men, 52 machine guns and a great quantity of war material.

This official communication was issued by the French War Office tonight:

An artillery action of medium intensity has occurred in Artois and in the valley of the Aisne. It was more violent to the northwest of Rheims, in the region of the Luxembourg farm, between Cauroy and Loivre, and in the Western Argonne, in the region of Fontaine-aux-Charmes and Hill 213.

Between the Meuse and the Moselle, in the region of La Haye, a German battalion, surprised while assembling in the village of Vilcey-sur-Trey, was subjected to a rapid and very efficacious fire from several of our batteries.

Pont-à-Mousson and the village of Maidières have been bombarded, but the damage was insignificant.

German aeroplanes dropped on the plateau of Maxeville, near Nancy, about twenty bombs, which caused neither losses nor damage.

The afternoon announcement given out in Paris today says:

In the region of Artois, around Souchez, some German attempts to attack with hand grenades were repulsed easily.

In Alsace, in the middle of the night, the enemy attacked without success our positions at Schatzmannele and at Reich-Ackerkopf, suffering heavy losses.

On the rest of the front there was no incident of importance to report.

During the day of July 31 our aeroplanes threw thirty shells on the aviation camp at Dalheim, and also six shells on a military train near Château-Salins.

GERMANS SHOOT FIRE FROM A NEW DEVICE

Carried on the Back and Projects a Long Flame on Trenches—The Fight at Hooge.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The correspondent of The Morning Post at British headquarters sends the following description of the German "fire projector" attack on the British trenches at Hooge:

"At 3:30 o'clock on the morning of the 30th the German attack began. A tremendous fire was concentrated from three sides upon the Hooge salient. There was a direct fire of five-inch and field guns against our parapet in addition to high-explosive shells of longer range, and a rain of every sort of bomb from trench mortars. After over half an hour of this the enemy crept toward our battered parapets by saps they had carried forward, and began to play upon what was left of the defenders with fire projectors.

"The fire projector is carried strapped to the back exactly as is a fire extinguisher, and apparently contains some inflammable oil under pressure, which, when the cock is opened, projects a long, flaming jet.

"Weakened by the tremendous shelling they had undergone, and with defenses badly knocked about, the troops holding the salient had to relinquish the trenches on the north side of the road, and fell back slowly from the ridge.

"Owing to delays inseparable from the situation, it was impossible to get a counter attack into shape before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Then the advance was made partly under cover of an irregular piece of forest known as the Zouave Wood, which offered the only concealment, but from the ridge east of Hooge, German guns swept the wood. The whole place looked as though it had been thrashed with a flail of thunderbolts, yet the troops held on to it, and even succeeded with the greatest gallantry in advancing to the edge of it facing the enemy, which was found, in German fashion, to be completely swept by machine gun crossfire, so advance beyond it was almost certain death. None the less, the advance was repeatedly attempted, and small isolated parties of officers and men succeeded in getting right up to the barbed wire in front of the enemy's trenches. We were in the end obliged to be content with holding the line of the wood to which the troops had clung with such determination."

MONARCHS RIVALS IN POLAND OFFERS

Continued from Page 1.

concluding, "sets us a brilliant example on how to fulfill our duty to the country. It is now our duty to work day and night to supply this army with everything which it needs, but to do that it is necessary to make many changes. We will fight until the complete ruin of the enemy is accomplished."

Sergius Sazonoff, the Foreign Minister, who followed M. Rodzianko, said there had been few changes in international relations since his last address to the Duma. Then combined action by the separate States had not been well organized, but now the forces of each State were being employed to the best advantage in striving for a common end.

Italy's Example to Neutrals.

M. Sazonoff also referred, amid cheering, to the participation in the war of Italy.

"These people," he said, "long have wished to free their fellow-countrymen from the foreign yoke. If the example of Italy had been followed by the other States it would have contributed to the speedy conclusion of the war. Nevertheless, the time for supreme decisions has not passed, and it is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the time which still remains by those neutrals who cannot otherwise find a solution for their national problems.

"Recently there has been much talk of the state of mind of Sweden. Our sincere desire to maintain with her the best of neighborly relations is too well known to need any confirmation from me. At the same time we are aware of the inevitable embarrassments caused to Swedish commerce through that country being situated in the midst of the belligerents. I content myself with placing on record the correctness with which the Swedish Government maintains its neutrality while safeguarding its national interests.

"The Anglo-Swedish negotiations which are proceeding at Stockholm, while they are confined to business matters, have given proof of the undoubted desire on both sides to find a basis for agreement, and we sincerely home a successful conclusion will soon be reached."

Referring to the German methods of waging warfare, M. Sazonoff said the Germans had stopped "neither at the wholesale poisoning of our soldiers nor at the extermination of women, children, and peaceful citizens, whose cries could not fail to arouse sentiments of just repugnance in neutral countries."

"These feelings," the Foreign Minister continued, "spread beyond the ocean to the United States, where humanitarian feelings revolted against such horrible occurrences as the sinking of the Lusitania, which cost so many American lives. This attack, which has no parallel for cruelty or absurdity, is an ineffaceable blot on the name of Germany.

"It is difficult to say whether more energetic measures will follow President Wilson's note to the German Government, but it is already evident that American public opinion is disgusted at Germany's action, in spite of the efforts which Germany is making to gain American sympathy."

Speaking of the situation on the Gallipoli Peninsula, M. Sazonoff said:

Sees Victory Over Turkey Near.

"The Allies, with unshakable tenacity, see the approach of the longed-for moment when a close and direct bond will be established between us. The Turks, scenting the approaching storm, have overwhelmed the Christian peoples still in their power with exceptional cruelty. The Armenians are suffering unheard-of persecutions, which, however, have not broken their spirit, for the Armenian volunteers are fighting with us.

"Persecutions no less terrible suffered by the local Greek populations cannot but excite the indignation of the Hellenic people and government. The latter will have to solve the question whether it is capable of coming to the assistance of its co-religionists in Asia Minor without joining the powers who are fighting for right and justice. I do not doubt that in other countries, still neutral, the governments will be found fully in accord with their aspirations, their vital interests and their past.

"I must refer particularly to the pressure which Rumania has undergone at the hands of Austro-German agents. Despite their efforts the Rumanian Government is resisting temptation, and we continue with that country relations of friendship, the strengthening and development of which are objects of our reciprocal care."

M. Sazonoff concluded with a reference to "the miracles of bravery and devotion" of which Serbia had given proof.

Freedom for All Races Promised.

M. Goremykin, the Premier, after speaking of the enormous sacrifices entailed by the war, said:

"The Government, being firmly resolved to make all these sacrifices, has sent for you to explain the real state of things and consult you regarding the means for vanquishing the enemy. The war has shown that we are not sufficiently prepared in comparison with the enemy. In order to overcome him the whole development of our national forces is requisite.

"This is not the time to set forth the program for the amelioration of the internal life of Russia in time of peace, which will be realized with your assistance, but I should like to touch upon one question, that of Poland, which cannot evidently be realized in full until after the war.

"In these days the Polish people should know that their organization was definitely and irrevocably decided upon by the manifesto of the Grand Duke, the Commander in Chief of the Army, at the outbreak of the war. The Polish people, chivalrous, noble, and faithful, deserve unlimited sympathy and respect. The Emperor has charged me to declare to you that his Majesty has ordered the Cabinet to elaborate bills granting Poland, after the war, the right to organize freely its national, social, and economic life on a basis of autonomy under the sceptre of the Emperor of Russia.

"Together with the Poles, the other nationalities of our great and immense Russia have exhibited fidelity to the mother country. Accordingly, our home policy should be permeated by the principle of impartiality and benevolence for all faithful Russian citizens, without regard to distinction of nationality, creed or tongue.

"Let us unite in the joint effort to which the Monarch has summoned us. The Government is firmly convinced that sooner or later victory will be ours, and this faith is shared by the whole of Russia. Let us unite in one single program—that of victory."

The War Minister, M. Polivanoff, said:

"At this moment the enemy is concentrating enormous forces against Russia and is successively enveloping the territory and military districts of Warsaw, the strategic contour of which has always been the weak point of our western frontier.

"Under the circumstances we shall perhaps yield to the enemy a portion of this region, falling back on positions where our army will prepare for a resumption of the offensive.

"All's well that ends well; 1812 was proof of that. We shall today perhaps give up Warsaw, as then we gave up Moscow, in order to insure a final victory."

NOT TOLD OF EVACUATION.

Suggestion That Warsaw Is to be "Stormed" for the Berlin Public.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Daily News publishes the following from its Rotterdam correspondent:

"No German paper has yet been allowed to state that Warsaw has been evacuated or that it was the intention of the Russian higher command to leave the Polish capital.

"Nothing less than the capture of the city by storm will really suit the Berlin public taste. This consummation, therefore, is apparently being deliberately worked by the headquarters staff, and will be followed by the state entry of the Kaiser into the town."

Text of Austrian Protest on Munition Exports

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Embassy of Austria-Hungary today gave out the first official translation of the text of the note addressed by that Government to the United States with respect to the shipment of arms and ammunition from this country to the Allies. The embassy stated that the translation was "the first uncensored text to be made public in the United States." The note reads:

"The far-reaching effects resulting from the fact that a very extensive trade in war supplies has been going on for some time between the United States and Great Britain and her allies, while Austria-Hungary and Germany have been entirely shut off from the American market, have from the first attracted the most earnest attention of the Imperial and Royal Government. If the undersigned permits himself to take part in the discussion of a question which hitherto has been brought to the attention of the Washington Cabinet by the Imperial German Government only, he merely follows the dictates of unavoidable duty of protecting the interests intrusted to him from further grave injury growing out of the situation affecting Germany and Austria-Hungary equally.

"The Imperial and Royal Government is convinced that the attitude of the United States Government in this matter originates from no other intention than the maintenance of the strictest neutrality and the observance to the letter of all the stipulations of the international agreements involved, but the question arises as to whether the conditions, as they have developed in the course of the war, certainly quite independently of the will of the United States Government, are not such that the very intention of the Washington Cabinet is defeated—indeed, that exactly the opposite effect is produced. If this question be answered in the affirmative—and, according to the opinion of the Imperial and Royal Government this cannot be doubted—then another question automatically follows, namely, whether it is not possible, indeed advisable, to take measures to provide full effectiveness to the wish of the Government of the United States to assume an attitude of strict fairness toward both belligerent parties. The Imperial and Royal Government does not hesitate to answer this question also in the affirmative, without qualification.

Cites Hague Requirements.

"It certainly has not escaped the attention of the American Government, which has co-operated in the work of The Hague in such a prominent manner, that the spirit and the letter of the fragmentary stipulations of the treaties in question are not entirely coextensive.

"If one takes into consideration the genesis of Article 7 of the Fifth and Thirteenth conventions respectively, upon which the Government of the United States apparently rests the present case, and the wording of which, as will not be denied, offers a formal basis for the toleration of the trade in war materials as carried on at present by the United States, it is not necessary to point out—in order to realize the true spirit and range of this stipulation, which incidentally seems to have been modified already by prohibiting the delivery of warships and certain supplies for warships of belligerent countries—that the various rights as conceded to neutral countries, in the spirit of the preamble of the last-named convention, are limited by the requirements of neutrality in correspondence with the accepted principles of international law. According to all the authorities on international law, who have especially dealt with the questions which here arise, the neutral Government is not permitted to allow unhindered trade in contraband of war if this trade assumes such character and proportions that the country's neutrality is thereby impaired.

"In judging the admissibility of the trade in contraband of war, one can use as a basis any one of the various criteria established by law, and arrive, according to each, at the conclusion that the export of war materials from the United States as it is carried on cannot be made to accord with the requirements of neutrality. It is not a question as to whether the branch of American industry occupied with the production of war material shall be protected in order that its export, as it has been carried on in peace times, may suffer no impairment.

"Furthermore, this industry has experienced an unexpected increase because of the war. In order to manufacture the immense amount of weapons, munitions and other war material of all kinds which Great Britain and her allies have ordered in the United States of America in the course of the last month, it required not only the full utilization and adaptation of existing plants, but the creation of new factories, as well as the diversion of large numbers of workmen from all branches of trade—in short, a widespread change in the economic life of the country—the right of the American Government can from no quarter be disputed to decree an embargo on the obviously enormous export of war material which is notoriously for the exclusive benefit of one of the belligerent parties.

Urges an Embargo Act.

"The United States Government could meet with no objection if it were to avail itself of its competency, even if it took recourse to the passage of a law in accordance with its Constitution. Even if it proved correct in principle that a neutral State may not change the law in force within its jurisdiction concerning its attitude toward belligerents during the war, there is, however, an exception to the principle, as is clearly shown in the preamble of the thirteenth Hague Convention: * * * where experience has shown the necessity for such change for the protection of the rights of that power.'

"This case arises for the United States Government by the mere fact that Austria-Hungary as well as Germany are cut off from any commercial intercourse with the United States without the existence of a legal ground—a legally effective blockade.

"To the possible objection that although American industry is perfectly willing to supply Austria-Hungary and Germany as well as Great Britain and her Allies, the United States are not able to carry on trade in consequence of the war situation. It may well be mentioned that the United States Government is without doubt in a position to remedy the above described condition. It would be entirely sufficient to hold out to the adversaries of Austria-Hungary and Germany the inhibition of the export of foodstuffs and raw materials if the legitimate trade in these articles between the Union and the two central powers is not permitted.

"If the Washington Cabinet could find itself prepared to act in this direction, it would not only follow the tradition always upheld in the United States to safeguard the freedom of the seas, but it would also offer the great service of defeating the criminal endeavor of the enemies of Austria-Hungary and Germany to enlist starvation as an ally.

"The Imperial and Royal Government, in the spirit of the excellent relations which have never ceased to exist between the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy and the United States of America, and in the name of sincere friendship, permits itself to make an appeal to the Government of the Union to submit to careful examination the point of view hereinbefore taken in this most important question and consider the statements given herewith. The revision of the present attitude of the Government of the Union to agree with the views proffered by the Imperial and Royal Government would not only be—according to the conviction of the Imperial and Royal Government—within the scope of the rights and duties of a neutral Government, but also in the direction of those principles prompted by humanity and the love of peace which the United States of America has ever written upon her banner.

"The undersigned has the honor, &c.

"BURIAN."

RUMANIA MAKES NEW CONDITIONS

To Join Russia if She Reattacks Bukowina and Munitions Arrive, It Is Said.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BUCHAREST, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—In well-informed circles it is declared that the entry into the war of Rumania on the side of the entente powers is dependent on a renewal of the Russian offensive in Bukowina and the arrival of munitions already ordered by this country from the Allies.

The action of the Government in regard to intervention will not, it is asserted, be delayed by any considerations as to the present situation in Galicia and Poland.

'GERMAN DEVILS NEVER SLEEP'

Story of Young British Soldier in France Told in Letter.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Daniel J. Maloney of Orange has received a letter from her nephew, L. Keith Smith, who is with the British Army at the front in France. He writes that "Some of the German devils never sleep," that they shell the trenches at night and the reserve positions in the daytime, depriving the soldiers on the other side for long stretches of any chance to rest.

A thrilling experience of his company is described by the young soldier, who with a number of others was directed to take up a reserve position in a deserted farmhouse.

"We started to make ourselves comfortable," wrote Smith. "We finally got settled down and were very quiet for the first day and night. Early next morning the sentry alarmed us by saying the Germans were shelling the house. This was about 4 o'clock. Some of those devils never sleep. It didn't take us long to move out. About a dozen shells were sent over the house without striking. They finally gave it up as a bad job.

"We were busy digging a trench when all at once a machine gun was trained on us. The bullets rattled on the brick of that old farmhouse like hail on a window pane. The devils had either seen us working or had heard us. It did not take us long to get inside the house, and, as it was none too safe inside, we all got in one corner. It is a wonder that we all escaped with our lives. One of the men was shot in the back as he was diving into the house. He was the last one in.

"It was night, so we placed our oilskins over the windows, lighted a piece of candle, and did our best to care for the wounded man. We hid the light so the Germans would not see it. We spent another ten days in that death trap, but we were not caught outside again."

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CALLS WAR FRUITION OF GERMANY'S PLANS

"Weltpolitik" Idea Was Born Aboard Royal Yacht in 1897, Says Hanotaux.

15 YEARS OF PREPARATION

Huge War Machine and Exploitation of "Kultur" as Proofs—Doomed to Abyss in One More Year.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Under the caption, "After One Year," Gabriel Hanotaux, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs, in The Figaro today reviews the causes of the war and the "historical stages leading Germany logically to cast the die for the gigantic conflict in an attempt to impose domination on the world.

"Germany prepared for this war," says M. Hanotaux, "with a long hand as an enterprise of universal domination. Once ready she chose her hour and dragged along her accomplice, Austria-Hungary, and her other accomplice, Turkey. Determined to stop at nothing, the day when it became necessary to sacrifice the world's peace and joy to her material prosperity and her pride, Germany willed war."

This is proved by historic documents, M. Hanotaux says, and he reviews the growth of the German "weltpolitik" idea, born at a meeting aboard the Hohenzollern yacht in 1897, recounted in Chancellor von Buelow's book and from which came the motto, "Our Future Is on the Seas," through fifteen years of military and naval preparation to 1912, when "the work of preparation was accomplished and Germany was ready to profit from the first favorable circumstance."

To these historic evidences of Germany's intentions, M. Hanotaux offers what he terms further material and moral proofs of Germany's "fell purpose."

Armed to the Teeth.

"From the material viewpoint," he says, "the farsighted and formidable preparations of the twin empires with a view to war cannot be denied. With the most savage resolution, in absolute secrecy, with fists clenched and lips closed, two empires armed to the teeth, constructed monstrous cannon, filled arsenals with arms and ammunition and conceived the prodigious mechanism for adapting the arts of peace to the arts of war. The whole country was regulated like a barracks. Every slightest resource was catalogued, that nothing might be lost, and all with the purpose of offensive action. There were inventoried in advance the means of defense exploitable and the riches of the countries coveted. Universal espionage prepared the way for world conquest."

As moral proofs of Germany's purpose M. Hanotaux cites the growth of the conviction in Germany that a successful conquest is its own full justification and that "the German people are the chosen people, the predestined people in the religious, philosophic and scientific sense of the word; that everything in the world untouched by German influence must remain retrograde and inferior." M. Hanotaux adds:

"The Germans are fighting for the enslavement, not the liberation, of the world. Were things not in their conclusions as in their origin these prodigious events would be unmeaning, but never since the birth of the world have there been events more significant.

"We have gone about our task and know what that task is. France, especially, is in her traditional rôle, nor will she let herself be turned aside. She struggles for ideals which are hers. Justice is greater than force; right protects the weak; every man and every people have a right to dispose of their own. These mottoes are opposed to those of Germany.

France Did Not Bargain.

"I have lately reread the 'Yellow Book,' and have been struck by the fact that not once during the course of the negotiations preceding the war did France put forward the slightest claim or offer any bargain whatsoever. Not once did she say: 'What guarantees will you give? What will be my share?' Other powers talked; France kept silence. It can be said that events passed without her participation. She only bore their burdens. The light has shone on two opposing systems. History has chosen. That is the first result of the year of war.

"German theories, German doctrines, and German morality are irreparably lost. They appear now for what they are, and themselves have demonstrated what they are—frightful materialistic heresies.

"First of all, we have saved the truth. Now it is the turn of justice and of right. Already Germany, by the failure of her campaign of conquest, overwhelmed by the immense losses which are draining her, conscious of the utter ruin which grips her, seeks to escape the consequences of her own theories and would be content with the white peace of a stalemate—counting herself well off to be able to preserve herself for the future. But not even this negative result will she obtain. The two theories of life are radically opposed. One or the other must succumb. Following in the wake of the German doctrine, German force now likewise is on the decline. One more effort, though it require another year, and both will be cast into the abyss."

FRENCH CONFIDENCE HIGH.

Reviews of Year's Events Shows Nation's Courage Unabated.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—To commemorate the anniversary of the beginning of the war, the papers publish special editions. The Temps has a three-page supplement detailing the daily events of the war. The Journal des Débats presents a series of articles on the military, financial, moral and diplomatic situations. The tone is optimistic throughout but honest and devoid of bombast or exaggeration, thus representing the national sentiment.

After a year of war France is calmly confident; she feels her soldiers are better than the Germans, man for man, and awaits the complete organization of her own and British munitions industries. She realizes that the Allies' strength is continually increasing, while Germany has passed the zenith. It is undeniable that the Russian reverses have caused disappointment, but they have not destroyed confidence in ultimate Russian success.

A few croakers fear the return of the German wave when they hold the line of the Vistula, but the magnificent work of the artillery—the heavy artillery now as efficient and adequate as the famous seventy-fives—promises a strong resistance.

To sum up France has suffered heavily, but the losses have been repaired and have not weakened the public confidence. The army and the nation trust the leaders, and the Allies were never stronger, more united or more confident of ultimate success.

Clemenceau says apropos of the question of parliamentary control: "M. Viviani and M. Millerand have never ceased to oppose the necessary and legitimate operation of control in a thousand ways, though taking care to talk eloquently about fundamental principles of government. I will return to this subject later. If forced to it, I will surely find some means of showing that all the best things done in the administration of the war are solely due to parliamentary control."

This question on which the two Ministers are at loggerheads with the mass of Parliament is the sole rift in the lute of the French union. The country as a whole does not realize the seriousness of the situation and attaches little importance to the doings of Parliament.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—In a review of the first year of the war, the Petit Parisien quotes M. Viviani, the Premier, as follows:

"One year has rolled away since the day when, on a nation devoted to peace, which, with its allies, had made every effort to maintain peace, Germany and Austria loosed war. Never have the virtues of our race appeared nobler and more solid. Still other virtues, which previously had not been attributed to us, have evoked the admiration of the world. By these virtues, enthusiasm, endurance, patience and spirit—victory of a right is assured our heroic army and its chiefs.

"This confident, laborious people is continuing its labors while its sons rush into furious conflict. In a word, all France is united and resolved. She is exalted to heights yet unattained in history. Though the test be prolonged our soul remains unshaken."

The Petit Parisien quotes M. Ribot, Minister of Finance, as saying:

"After a year of war, when the soldiers of the whole population of France have given proofs of the same heroic courage, some facing death and others bearing griefs with admirable abnegation and simplicity, the country more than ever has faith in victory, and is resolved to do its full duty, to accept every suffering and every sacrifice to defend its existence and assure the triumph of liberty."

From M. Delcasse, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the paper received this statement:

"For the Allies, to will is to do. They will."

PARIS TO TRY CHICAGO BEEF.

Seventy Tons of Refrigerated Meat to be Sold to the Public.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Seventy tons of refrigerated beef from Chicago, shipped on trial for the use of the population, will be placed on sale in the markets here Wednesday.

Four or five tons of this meat will be sold daily, all of it duly labeled.

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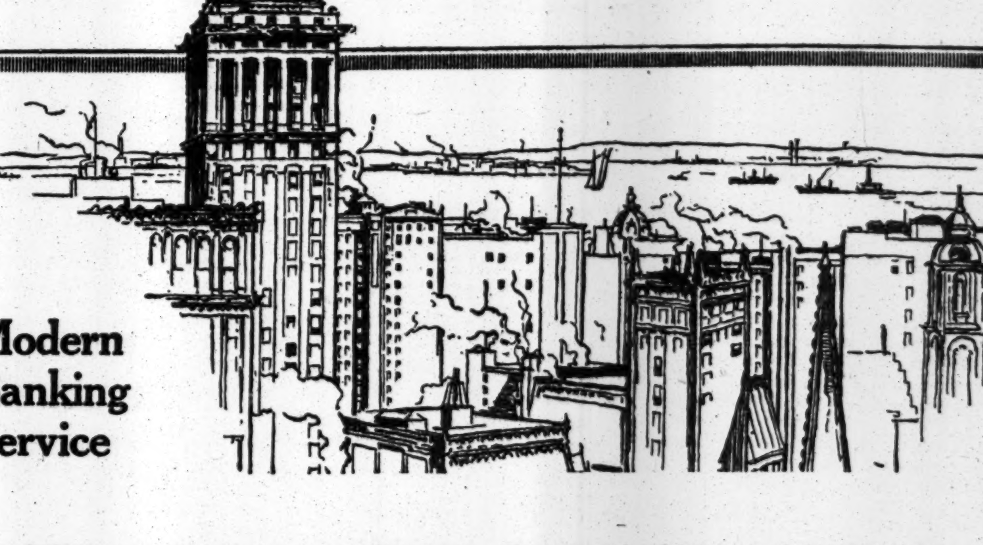

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EUROPE'S GAY SET FINDS ONE HAVEN

Wealth and Fashion Shine More Resplendent Than Ever at Evian-les-Bains.

NEWEST GOWNS ARE WORN

Like Other Days at Deauville and Monte Carlo—Liberal Russian Pays $200 to Have His Hair Cut.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The remnants of European unmobilized fashionables with a few expatriates from the New World are now gathered at Evian-les-Bains on the heights overlooking Lake Geneva, and they are indulging in more extravagant revels, according to reports received in Paris from a reliable correspondent, than even when Monte Carlo, Deauville, Vichy and half a dozen other resorts rivaled each other in ante-bellum splendor. Though Evian is in French territory, it has become a semi-neutral zone by a special arrangement of the authorities, so that there are no wounded to spoil the gayety.

The leading hotels are crowded. All the famous demi-mondaines—except those "resting" in concentration camps—who formerly launched the Paris modes at the race courses and the Bois now dazzle Evian with the anticipation of forthcoming fashion openings. Among the visitors are a majority of the smartest women usually seen at Monte Carlo and Deauville.

One of the guests who is making for Evian one of the most successful seasons on record is Mme. Lise Radolin, considered the best-dressed woman in Paris, whose frocks, suits and hats are sustaining her reputation of preceding years. One of the glories of the Ritz, Armenonville and Auteuil, Mme. Radolin, with the famous Mlles. Dartrix and Forzane, won the name of the three Graces. At the Monte Carlo Casino a few years ago Mme. Bertrand of Brussels and Paris was a rival in beauty and confections. The absence of the admiring crowds that used to throng around them is the only cloud on the horizon. The Evian townsfolk, whose men are at the front, do not seem to have a proper appreciation of the visitors' brilliance.

The season's note was struck at the outset by Baron Mantascheff, the Russian petroleum king, who summoned his coiffeur from Paris to cut his hair at a cost of 1,000 francs ($200). The rest of the large Russian colony do their utmost to follow Baron Mantascheff's lead, but a group of wealthy Argentineans challenge their supremacy in extravagance. Despite Government requisitions, almost all the guests have their own automobiles, and can make excursions to Switzerland's beauty spots by arrangement with the Swiss authorities. The mornings are generally thus spent. Boating on the lake is also popular.

The women wear silk Jersey sweater suits in mauve, gray and beige. The blouses have deep collars, edged with fur, with two bands of fur at the bottom of the sweater. The skirts are pleated. Others wear check skirts, with plain color sweaters. The hats are chiefly black or navy blue velvet, with beaded flowers. Splendid hand-crocheted antique beaded handbags are carried.

Afternoons there is music at the Casino Gardens, but the golf club on the mountainside is "the place" for tea. The dining rooms recall the zenith of the Deauville season at the Hotel Normandy. Among the gowns silver laces over white, black jet over black and steel beaded effects over silver gray are most worn. After dinner there is music in the Casino Gardens, trips to the Palais Royal, "The Revue of 1915" at the Casino Theatre following Gounod's opera, "Mireille."

Some of the best-known visitors are Mr. and Mrs. Biddle of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Carter of Milwaukee, Mr. and Mrs. R. Pratt of Brooklyn, Mr. and Mrs. Heidelbach of Paris, where he was formerly President of the American Chamber of Commerce; Mr. and Mrs. James Gordon Bennett, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kahn of Paris, Mr. and Mrs. Duryea of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Spaulding de Garmendia of Baltimore, Charles Kurzman of New York, Princess Ghika, Baroness von Zuylen and M. and Mme. Bouncordel of Paris. The majority of visitors express the intention of staying till the beginning of Autumn. As a well-known American expressed it: "At Evian you would never know there was a war."

GRANGERS OPPOSE ARMS EMBARGO PLAN

Force Peace Council to Change Front and Silence Denunciation of the Administration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The efforts of German-Americans to have Labor's National Peace Council, in joint meeting at the Willard Hotel, with invited officers of the National Grange, declare itself in favor of an embargo on the exportation of arms, ended in failure this afternoon. A resolution to this effect, proposed by ex-Representative H. Robert Fowler of Illinois, General Counsel for the labor body, almost caused a riot in the meeting last night when the Grange delegates refused to support it. In an effort today to wipe out the memory of that division the meeting adopted unanimously a resolution in which the announcement was made to the Government in its various branches, executive, legislative, and judicial, that "we are here to stand by every patriotic act."

The meeting that brought forth this statement had a membership difficult to classify. It was called by Labor's National Peace Council, the mysterious organization which yesterday denied that it was financed by German money. State Masters of the National Grange were invited, and some of them attended the meeting, although they admitted that they knew little of its purposes. Others present represented the Teutonic Sons of America, the German-American Educational Propaganda, and other German societies. After the Grangers last night refused to agree to the munitions embargo resolution, an adjournment was taken until today. The Grangers had protested against the character of the resolution, and their feeling was reflected in a statement made after the meeting by Joseph A. Peckham, Master of the State Grange of Rhode Island, to W. J. Schultz, manager of the German-American Educational Propaganda Association.

Mr. Peckham said that the Grangers did not come to Washington to have carefully prepared resolutions with which they were not familiar "put over" on them.

At last night's stormy secret session there was bitter denunciation of the Administration, largely by the German delegates. The Grange members refused to indorse the criticism. In the resolution as finally adopted today there was no criticism of the Administration. The Council further pledged its support to any movement for peace. The resolution added that if the Federal Reserve Bank system was being used illegally to aid any belligerent, that practice should be stopped.

There were about thirty delegates at today's meeting, including the invited Grange Masters, but they referred to themselves as "we, the citizens of seventeen States here now assembled." The resolution said that the delegates represented "central bodies and the allied bodies of labor from thirty cities," with an aggregate membership of "at least 1,000,000." The resolution also laid claim to the support of the Grange "with 4,500,000 organized farmers."

GOVERNORS TO CONFER ON NATIONAL DEFENSE

Plans to Improve the Militia Will Be Discussed at Annual Meeting in Boston.

MADISON, Wis., Aug. 1.—National defense will be discussed by Governors of the various States at their annual conference in Boston, Aug. 24 to 26, according to the program announced today by M. G. Riley, Secretary of the Governors' conference. The meeting will have added significance by reason of the fact that several Adjutant Generals will participate in the discussion of plans for increasing the size and efficiency of the National Guard.

"The Mexican situation and the European war doubtless have caused many of the Governors to ponder their own and their States' responsibilities in relation to military preparedness," said Secretary Riley. "Each of the forty-eight Governors was consulted in the preparation of the program. Practically all asked that some phase of the efficiency of our citizen soldiery be discussed, indicating a keen interest in the problem now confronting the nation.

"Many of the Governors felt the time was ripe for uniformity of action in co-operating with the national Government for providing an adequate program for improving the national defense. A number of the Governors thought that if every young man is subject under the law to be called on for military duty, it is important that such training should be provided as will fit him to perform that service well."

The discussion will be opened by Governor James P. Fielder of New Jersey, who will read a paper on "The Relation of the State to the National Defense." Other speakers will include Governors Charles S. Whitman, New York; Frank B. Willis, Ohio; Edward F. Dunne, Illinois; Ernest Lister, Washington; W. S. Hammond, Minnesota, and former Governors William Hodges Mann of Virginia and Elias M. Ammons of Colorado.

Other subjects to be discussed at the conference are "The Executive Budget," economy and efficiency in the State, taxation, conservation, uniformity in the fundamentals of the Workmen's Compensation acts of the different States and duties and responsibilities of Governors in dealing with prisoners.

NEW WARSHIP CALLED VON HINDENBURG

Battle Cruiser Launched Yesterday Named After Field Marshal by Kaiser's Order.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—According to a dispatch from Berlin, received by Reuter's Telegram Company by way of Amsterdam, the battle cruiser which has been known as Ersatz Hertha, and which was launched on Sunday at Wilhelmshaven, was named by order of the Emperor, Von Hindenburg.

This new battle cruiser is of 28,000 tons. She was laid down in July, 1913, and was to have been completed in 1916.

PEACE CAMPAIGN ABROAD.

League Plans Branches and Bars Peace-at-Any-Price Men.

Advocates of peace at any price are not to be permitted to have a prominent part in the affairs of the League to Enforce Peace, of which ex-President William H. Taft is the head, according to a statement yesterday from officials of the league announcing the preliminary movement for the organization of branches among the European powers.

The league, which was formed in Philadelphia on June 17, has opened negotiations with some of the European countries, the intention being to form branches among the belligerent powers and the neutral countries. To that end a Committee on Foreign Organization has been formed, with Theodore Marburg, former United States Ambassador to Belgium, as the Chairman. The committee has begun negotiations with a group of men in Great Britain, headed by Lord Bryce. The organization of the British branch is to be followed by organizations in France, Holland, and Italy.

"The fact that the Belgian Government is not in possession of Belgium," the league representative said yesterday, "will not stand in the way of the formation of a Belgian branch. Belgian leaders in France and England will be invited to form a branch of the league without waiting for the war to end. An effort will also be made to interest Germans in the purposes of the league with a view of forming a German branch.

"The present war and its problems are not within the scope of this organization's consideration. Its concern is with the future only. It looks to the time, after peace has been declared in Europe, when this country and the other great powers will enter into an alliance which shall tend to lessen the probability of wars."

The Executive Committee has been enlarged by the election of Myron T. Herrick, former Ambassador to France; David R. Francis, ex-Governor of Missouri; Dr. John Grier Hibben, President of Princeton University, and Dr. Frederick Lynch, Secretary of the Church Peace Union. These additional Vice Presidents have been elected: Senator Theodore E. Burton, Dr. Shailer Mathews, Miss Mary J. Woolley, Miss Jane Addams, Miss Mary Burnham, Miss Mabel Boardman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Philip N. Moore, Mrs. J. Malcolm Forbes, and Mrs. Fanny Fern Andrews.

The league has accepted an offer of the cartoonist, C. R. Macauley, to draw a series of weekly cartoons dealing with the events of the day.

POPE'S PLEA FAVORED HERE.

Dr. Brann Expresses Gratification Over Peace Move.

Catholics in New York expressed gratification yesterday over Pope Benedict XV.'s peace proposals, saying the Pontiff possessed a moral influence probably not equaled by any other person in the world, and that the Church must always try to end the great war.

"The outlook is so desperate," said the Rev. Dr. Henry A. Brann of St. Agnes's Church, "because of the causes of the war. These causes are greed for land and for money. All wars have been desperate for the same causes. If England and the Allies win, and so-called German militarism be crushed, England will at once be compelled to grapple with Russia. The Pope must realize all this. Hence Catholics all over the world must rejoice to see him working to bring an end to the war, the sooner the better."

Asked if Irishmen in America, remembering Ireland's history, favor Germans as against the Allies, because of things they remember, Dr. Brann said he preferred not to answer, and then added:

"It is hard for some to forget. And then some history is not so very old."

"Catholics all over the world are saying prayers for peace," the Rev. Brann went on. "But peace will not come, I fear, until one side or the other is on its knees, completely crushed. Nations are at war because of their sins, and that is why the holy father of all others is fitted to deal with them. The sins have been of many kinds, and they extend back through the centuries. It is for the Church to stick to its task of working for peace, even if sin-filled nations do not heed.

"If Germany wins? Nothing will happen. Germany is to be trusted. And America has nothing to fear. You can say that Catholics of America and the world are praying for the efforts of the Pope for peace, and that those who understand the real condition of greed are praying that there may come such peace as will last, and not one that will lead at once to more war between present allies for control of the seas."

KAISER'S TREASURER SCOUTS STARVATION

Food Abounds in Germany, Says Helfferich, and Empire's Wealth Is Growing.

MORE WORK THAN WORKERS

Gold Reserve on Solid Footing and Securities Higher Than Those of Allies, He Asserts.

BERLIN, (via London,) Aug. 1.—Dr. Karl Helfferich, Secretary of the Imperial Treasury, has prepared for The Associated Press a signed statement on German economic and financial affairs as he views them at the end of the first year of war. His statement follows:

"The economic and financial features of the first year of the war are, in my opinion, the following:

"First—The British starvation war has failed. Once and for all it has been proved that our domestic production of foodstuffs, bread card system, and maximum prices assure even to the poorest the necessary supply of food and that at prices lower than prevailing in Great Britain.

"Second—Nor can we be 'starved out' in raw materials. The difficulties cast in the way of the importation of raw materials, in violation of international law, are unpleasant for us, but are not fatal. We have in our own country an ample supply of the most important raw materials—coal and iron—and of others we have on hand, unmanufactured or manufactured, great supplies which, with the economical employment thereof insured by our methods of organization, are virtually inexhaustible.

"Third—The spectre of unemployment has been banished. There is more work than workers. The war has proved itself to be a greater employer of labor than our export trade was.

Fourth—So far as finances are concerned, Germany will carry the war through for an unlimited time. We produce in our own country practically everything needed for war. Thus expenditures for war purposes resolve themselves into savings. These again are at the Empire's disposition, as payments on the war loans and deposits are flowing into the banks and savings institutions more plentifully than in times of peace. The total of deposits today, after over $3,000,000,000 have been paid on war loans, is higher than at the outbreak of the war. The gold reserve of the Reichsbank has almost doubled since the war began. Notes and deposits in the Reichsbank covered by gold are 33½ per cent., as compared with 26.7 per cent. in the Bank of France, and 21.7 in the Bank of England.

"Fifth—The confidence of the German people in our financial strength is as unbounded as their confidence in our military superiority. After twelve months of war Imperial 3's are quoted at 70, which is eight points below the quotation in March, 1914; the minimum price of British consols, 65, is 11 per cent. below the quotation in March, 1914; 3 per cent. French rentes, at 69, are 19 per cent. below March, 1914.

"Work, skill, discipline, organization, economy, and last, but not least, the categorical imperative of patriotism have upheld Germany in the first year against world enemies, and will help us further to win the war.

"HELFFERICH."

THIRD GERMAN WAR LOAN.

Reported Announced for September —Further Material Commandeered

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 1.—It is reported from Berlin that Dr. Helfferich, Imperial Secretary for Finance, has announced the issue of a third German war loan for the middle of September.

By order of the Chief Commander of the Province of Brandenburg, all copper, brass, and nickel held by manufacturers and dealers has been seized. Even kitchen furniture in private households has been reserved for the use of the State. Rubber, gutta percha, and asbestos also have been commandeered for military purposes.

STRICTER BRITISH PASSPORT RULES

Members of American Crews Arriving at Liverpool Now Must Have Nationality Papers.

An order providing for stricter passport regulations for persons arriving at Liverpool from abroad was received here yesterday by cable. In future members of the crews of all American ships arriving at Liverpool must be provided with individual passports. If American the passport can be obtained at Washington from the State Department at a cost of $2. Britishers may get emergency certificates from the Consulate at 24 State Street, here. These are good for six months. They cost 60 cents each. Scandinavians and men of other nationalities among the crew must get their passports from their respective Consulates. No Austrians, Germans, or Hungarians are shipped on American steamers trading to England. Men of those nationalities would be kept prisoners on the vessels while in British ports, and the company would have to pay the cost of the services of the policemen who keep guard to see that the men do not escape ashore.

The St. Louis of the American Line, sailing next Saturday for Liverpool, will be the first vessel to come under the regulations. She carries a crew of 300, of whom 200 will require passports from Washington. Who shall pay the $2 in each case has not yet been decided.

The agents of the American Line at 9 Broadway put the applicants for passenger passage to Liverpool under the third degree if they are not provided with passports. This is on account of the number detained at Liverpool by the British Alien Inspectors on arrival. Numbers claim British nationality and try to get over without a passport on that pretext, the agents assert.

Last Saturday morning a man who asked for a first cabin ticket on the Philadelphia, due to sail at noon, gave a certain name and said he was an Englishman. Under cross-examination by the clerk he admitted that he had not given his real name. He explained that his father was a naturalized Englishman, but the name was German, and he did not wish to land in Liverpool under a German name.

"You stay in New York until you can produce a passport from the British Consul," was the booking clerk's ultimatum.

An attractive young Irishwoman booked on the St. Paul two weeks ago for Liverpool and gave a name distinctively Irish. She had no passport, but said her parents would come to Liverpool from County Clare to meet her. Her blue eyes and rich brogue decided the clerk, and he gave her a ticket. Three days after the St. Paul arrived in Liverpool a cablegram was received from the company's office there saying the young woman had been detained because she was not traveling under her real name. That afternoon a man called at the American Line office here and asked Mr. Miller, the Passenger Manager, why his wife was being detained in Liverpool.

"What's your wife's name?" Mr. Miller asked.

"Miss Katherine —— was the name she went by," he replied. He added that he was an American, and that, of course, explained her detention.

Mr. Miller said that many persons who have been naturalized in this country go back to England without a passport. Any person who arouses the suspicion of the Alien Inspector on the other side is required to make an affidavit, and if it is found to be false the penalty ranges from three months' to two years' imprisonment.

ADJURE ENGLISHMEN TO DO WAR WORK

Speakers at a Semi-Religious Gathering in Surrey Declare It a Sacred Duty.

MEETING TYPICAL OF MANY

Private Movements to Utilize for War Purposes Men, Women, and Children Who Cannot Fight.

Special Correspondence of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

REIGATE, England, July 11.—One result of the proposal of the Government to register every resident of the British Isles and to ascertain how they might be turned to account in the present crisis has been the quickening of private movements to utilize for war purposes men, women, and children who cannot fight. Here this Sunday afternoon was held in the open air a public meeting, semi-religious in character, which in its sober earnestness and its appeal to people of every age and class spoke of the depth of feeling the war has stirred and united the men and women of today with those who in the past had also fought for freedom.

It was held in a park round an old country seat. Half a mile away in the caverns under Reigate Castle, Magna Charta is said to have been drafted; across the downs to the north could be seen in the chalk the way which the pilgrims of the Middle Ages wore in their journeys to Canterbury, and all around were glorious trees, which may well have been standing in the days when the cause of English liberty was won.

To enlist the people of today in defense of the same cause was the avowed purpose of the meeting. It was not intended to raise more recruits; it was not held necessary to denounce Germany, or to argue the justice of the war; it was designed simply to urge every one to make war-work a part of the daily routine of his life. So nothing spectacular was attempted. A few wooden chairs were placed on kitchen tables under the pillared porch of the old mansion; hand-bills were distributed, announcements made from the pulpit, and an audience of from 2,500 to 3,000 was collected.

The cadets of the parish church brigade marched up with their fife and drum band, the bigger lads in khaki, the younger with forage caps and belts as their only uniform, but the main part of the audience came without organization. They were the ordinary residents of the town, some business men in London, others shopkeepers or artisans of Reigate, and not a few retired men and women of private means. They came in little knots of two or three, straggling across the greensward or treading their way amid the trees, and they represented every walk in life and every age—only the young men, even few and far between, for nearly all of them were in Flanders or training to go there.

In the distance the roll of drums was heard and a banner was seen gleaming red through the branches. It was the parish of St. Mark's coming to the meeting. It sent a thrill through the spectators. It was so unlike the twentieth century; it was so like the gathering of the people in other days of peril long passed into history. Behind the banner came the cadets; behind the cadets marched the Vicar and his Church Wardens. His parishioners followed in orderly procession, men and women in their family groups, and the long line was closed by the children of an orphan school, in quaint blue capes and straw hats.

It was in the main to be a religious meeting, but the chair was taken by Sir Jeremiah Colman, a Deputy Lieutenant of the county and the head of the great mustard manufacturing concern. He wore a khaki uniform with the scarlet facings of the staff, and he called to sit with him and the clergy on the platform an elderly Colonel, the ribbon on whose uniform showed that he had for twenty years been in the Surrey Territorial forces.

A hymn and prayer by the Rural Dean of Reigate opened the proceedings, and then Sir Jeremiah struck the keynote of the meeting. To work for the war, he declared, was the sacred duty of all Englishmen, and those who could not go to the trenches could exercise thrift and hold themselves ever ready for service.

The Vicar of Reigate and other clergy followed with much the same things to say. They felt no need to urge patriotism or to argue the case of England. They sought only to direct the zeal of their hearers and show them what they might all do. Above all, they said, each man must curb his own faults, so that he might play his part when the opportunity came.

It was in accord with the recent appeal of the Archbishops to the nation, and it was notable that Sir Jeremiah discounted the outcry against "shirkers." He hardly knew any who might have gone to the front and had not, he said, but many people willing to help did not know how.

For an hour the meeting lasted, and the great crowd stood in a semicircle around the platform. Hardly one left before it was all over, and they sang "God Save the King" with a heartiness that carried a thrill. Then the meeting broke up and the audience strolled home through the park, chatting in neighborwise.

MILES OF TRENCHES TAKEN BY ITALIANS

Continued from Page 1.

(Aviso) on Friday the enemy renewed in greater force his attack which had failed on the 28th against our occupation of Costa Bella. Nothwithstanding the support of artillery, posted in the neighborhood of the Ohmert Pass, the enemy's columns again were completely repulsed.

Further to the north in the zone of Livinallongo (Upper Cordevole) the enemy's infantry tried on the night of the 29th to occupy by surprise attacks the summits of Pescos and Sasso di Mezzodi. Our troops succeded in dispersing the enemy.

In Carnia on the 30th a bold operation, undertaken with the object of driving the enemy from Forcella, Ciannalot, and Eastern Pizzo, (Upper Dogna,) was fully successful, thanks to a combined frontal attack directed from Grauda by the slope of Pizzo against Forcella and a feint attack made by a column from Forcella di Bieliga on Lusnitz, at the bottom of the Valley of Folla.

Our infantry carried the trenches at Forcella with great dash, driving the enemy out at the point of the bayonet and capturing 107 prisoners, seven being officers. A heavy artillery fire contributed to the result by an effective fire which at first ravaged the enemy trenches and then, with lengthened range, prevented reinforcements from coming up.

On the Carso front on the night of the 31st the enemy made a vigorous onslaught on our right wing in the zone of Monte di Dusi, but was thrown back with heavy loss. A strong enemy column marching from Duino toward Doberdo was observed and reported by our aviators to the heavy artillery, which directed a deadly fire on it and scattered the Austrians with serious losses. Our offensive continued all along the front during the day. Further trenches were stormed, and we made 48 prisoners, fourteen of whom were officers.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—An unconfirmed report comes from Rome that the Austrians are preparing for the evacuation of Trieste and have already removed the machinery of the munitions factories.

POLISH DOLLS FOR WAR AID.

Artists Send Effigies of Her Own People to Mme. Paderewski.

Artists of the Polish colony in Paris have sent to New York what is said to be the most remarkable collection of Polish dolls ever made. The dolls were sent to Mme. Ignace J. Paderewski and will be sold for the benefit of war sufferers in Poland. The dolls will be on view today at the offices of the National Polish Relief Fund, in the Aeolian Building.

The dolls represent every phase of Polish life as it was prior to the great war. Each little figure is exact in detail of dress and accessories, being worked out with skill and precision by the members of the Polish Artists' Mutual Help Society in Paris, by which organization they were sent to Mme. Paderewski. The society is composed of painters, sculptors, decorators, wood carvers, and experts in fine needlework and embroidery. Finding their cities and homes in Poland devastated, these men and women worked their way to Paris, and are now making dolls representing the national costumes of the various provinces of the Polish countries.

The dolls are unbreakable. The old-fashioned rag doll is the basis, and some of the dolls are two feet tall, and all are clad in wonderfully artistic garments.

GERMAN-AMERICAN ATTACK.

President of Alliance Denounces Our Policy—Delegates Gather.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—At a meeting today preliminary to the opening of the convention here tomorrow of the National German-American Alliance, the President, Dr. C. J. Hexamer, of Philadelphia, found occasion to criticise the United States for supplying war munitions to England.

"I must say I have not been proud of my country lately," he said. "A nation which prays for peace on Sundays and supplies England with arms and ammunition all the rest of the week is, to say the least, hypocritical.

"I must confess that I, as a native born American, am nauseated by the lick-spittle policy of our country. English ships patrol our waters, England forbids us to buy ships and to trade with neutral nations as we would like, England cuts the cables leading from our shores to those of a friendly nation, and England decides for our Secretary of State what news he shall impart to us American citizens. From the way most war reports to us read we might just as well tear up the Declaration of Independence and become loyal subjects of King George."

Interest was manifested by the delegates in a possible expression by the convention of its attitude toward the present relations of the United States and Germany. Officers said today that undoubtedly resolutions for that purpose would be introduced but that a strong fight would be made to prevent action.

GERMAN DAILY IN BRUSSELS.

New Signs That Kaiser Intends to Keep Belgium.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 2.)—The first daily newspaper to be published here in the German language appeared today. The newspaper is financed by private parties, although it is expected to be supported officially through the advertising of official announcements.

In this connection many sharp laws published against the expression of national Belgian sentiments, are taken in some quarters to indicate the intention of the Germans to retain Belgium.

TURKS EXPLODE MINES.

Say They Destroyed Allies' Trenches and Entanglements.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 1, (via London, Aug. 2.)—An official statement issued today says:

"Yesterday near Avi Burnu, (Gallipoli,) on our centre, some mines which had been pushed toward the enemy exploded with good results. A portion of the enemy trenches and some wire entanglements were destroyed."

VIENNA GETS REAL BREAD.

Arrival of Abundant Wheat Flour Gives Zest to Victory Celebration.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERNE, Aug. 1, (Dispatch to The London Morning Post.)—Since yesterday Vienna has had two sources of profound satisfaction, one being that the population is no longer obliged to eat bread with an admixture of maize flour and the other the fall of Lubin.

Considerable quantities of German wheaten flour have lately arrived and the price of flour is now lower in Vienna. Rejoicings over the fall of Lublin continued all yesterday and late into the night.

STRIPS PLATE OFF BECKER'S COFFIN

Continued from Page 1.

act as pallbearers of a man put to death for murder.

Funeral Service Today

Mrs. Becker wanted policemen in the department to know that the funeral was not to be strictly private, and that they would be welcome along with other former friends of her husband, but that the funeral was not to be public.

Father Nicholas J. Murphy, pastor of the Church of St. Nicholas of Tolentine, was in Philadelphia and would not return in time for the Becker funeral this morning, it was stated at the church, and it was not known who would officiate. There was also some uncertainty as to the nature of the service to be held. An assistant at the church, before he learned that the inscription plate had been removed from Becker's coffin, said that it would be a low mass, but after the plate had been removed at was announced at the Becker home that the plans for the service would be carried out as originally designed. It had been announced previously that the service would be a requiem high mass.

W. Bourke Cockran, who represented Becker in his last fight for life, was seen at the American Line pier, where he had gone to meet his sister, and was asked about the inscription naming Governor Whitman a murderer. He said that he had known nothing of it until he read about it.

The authorities who took action in the case of the inscription plate thought that its removal would be sufficient to prevent Mrs. Becker from having an inscription of similar nature engraved on the tombstone to go at the head of Becker's grave in Woodlawn Cemetery, but it was said that if she did try to have such an inscription put on the stone the cemetery corporation probably would refuse to permit it.

WHITMAN IGNORES CHARGE.

"Murder" Plate on Becker Coffin Left to Local Officials.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Governor Whitman spent a quiet day, after his long automobile ride to Sylvan Beach yesterday, and attended church services this evening. The Rev. Albert S. Hoyt of Auburn, who is his over-Sunday guest at the Executive Mansion, preached.

The Governor refused to comment on the murder charge on the plate on Becker's coffin, and it was stated authoritatively that he intended to take no action. The belief in official circles here is that whatever action is taken must be by the municipal authorities of New York or the officials of Bronx County, presumably District Attorney Martin.

The tombstone which the mother of Carlyle Harris, who was put to death twenty-odd years ago for the murder of his wife, erected over his grave in the Rural Cemetery here bore the legend "Murdered by the State of New York." It was ordered removed by the legal officers of Albany County.

FRENCH PUT MARINES ASHORE IN HAITI

United States Permits a Small Force to Land at Port au Prince to Guard Legation

AT REQUEST OF MINISTER

Move Shows That France Recognizes the Superior Interest of the American Government.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 1.—French marines have been landed at Port au Prince, Haiti, to guard the French Legation there, but the landing is with the consent of the United States Government. A statement, given out by the Navy Department, shows that before undertaking to obtain a marine guard from the French cruiser Descartes, the French Minister at Port au Prince requested permission from Rear Admiral William B. Caperton, commanding the United States naval forces there. Rear Admiral Caperton referred the matter to the Navy Department, and after a conference with Secretary Lansing the permission was granted by Secretary Daniels.

The official announcement of the Navy Department on the subject tonight was as follows:

> Admiral Caperton reported last night that the French Minister at Port-au-Prince had requested permission to land a small force from the cruiser Descartes to guard the French Legation, as he considered it fitting that the legation should be guarded by French troops. Secretary Daniels, after a conference with Secretary Lansing, cabled Admiral Caperton that there was no objection to the landing of a small detachment to guard the French Legation, and instructed Admiral Caperton to afford all facilities to the French Minister for the landing of the guard.

This announcement indicates clearly that the French Government recognizes the superior interest of the United States in the present situation in Haiti and that the United States has assumed responsibility for the maintainance of order in Port au Prince and the protection of foreigners and their interests. The attitude of the French Minister is all the more significant in view of the fact that in the negotiations between the United States and the Haitian Governments, for the collection and disbursement of Haitian customs revenues the French had sought for a place in the control of the revenue receivership on the ground that by reason of common language, trade relations and sympathies, in addition to the large interest of French citizens in Haiti's bonded debt, France had a superior interest in Haitian affairs.

It is believed here that the action of the French Minister in asking permission from the United States for the landing of French marines is a forerunner of the attitude of other European nations that have interests in Haiti. This Government desires to take a free hand in the adjustment of the difficult Haitian problem, which has become more complicated by reason of the killing of President Guillaume and the ousting of a ministry friendly to the American proposal for a customs receivership. That the American forces now on Haitian soil will remain there as long as French marines guard the French legation is certain. But it is understood to be the desire of this Government to keep bluejackets and marines in Haiti until some arrangement is made that will give the United States the right to control Haiti's revenues. Present indications are that this Government will seek to negotiate a treaty that will make the United States responsible for Haiti's financial, political and territorial integrity, similar to the treaty which was negotiated with Nicaragua, but was not ratified by the United States Senate.

Rear Admiral Caperton has reported to the Navy Department that there have been no further hostile clashes between his forces and Haitians and that everything is quiet in Port au Prince. Further disturbances are expected, however, and the Navy Department will not modify the arrangements to augment the armed contingent ashore.

Sells No War Munitions.

Chief Engineer Seidl of Escher, Wyss & Co., in a letter to THE NEW YORK TIMES, denying a published report, says that the firm whose works are in Zurich, Switzerland, is not supplying shells, cartridges or ammunition to any of the belligerent nations. "The exportation of any kind of ammunition or war material," he writes, "was prohibited by the Swiss Federal Council on Aug. 13, 1914, and this decree is still in force."

FRYE NOTE DELAYED.

Germany's Reply and British Communication Expected Today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The German note regarding the sinking of the American ship William P. Frye, which was handed to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin yesterday had not been received at the State Department tonight. It is expected some time tomorrow. Secretary Lansing said no word had been received from the Ambassador concerning the note.

There is considerable speculation here as to what the German reply to the last American communication contains in view of the attitude then taken by this Government. Germany was asked to reconsider her decision to send the Frye case to a Prize Court for adjustment, the United States maintaining that under the Treaty of 1828, it was a matter for diplomatic adjustment and was not subject to a Prize Court hearing. The United States maintained that it would not recognize a Prize Court ruling in the case as binding.

Should the German reply include an announcement of a Prize Court decision, the United States would not, it was said, take any measures to prevent the owners accepting the award if they were satisfied. But the American Government will not recede from its contention that the case is one for a diplomatic adjustment.

Another important communication expected tomorrow is Great Britain's supplemental note replying to American representations regarding the British blockade and interference with American commerce. Secretary Lansing was informed Friday that the reply would be forwarded in a few days.

DANISH LOAN A FAILURE.

Public Prefers to Invest in Mushroom "War Stock" Ventures.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 2.—The Danish Government $12,000,000 5 per cent. national loan, which has just closed, has proved a failure, only half of it being subscribed by the public. The five banks guaranteeing the loan must take the remainder of it.

Reuter's Copenhagen correspondent declares that it is almost impossible to secure public contributions in Denmark to a loan at a low rate of interest, owing to the unusual attraction for ready money in the innumerable mushroom ventures which spring up as a consequence of the war.

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Ten numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial—Nos. 3 to 12, (1 and 2 are out of print.) containing actual war scenes from every part of the war field, bound in cloth and sold for $1. Sent by mail to any address. Beautiful pictures by rotogravure process. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

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This is a sale of Saks suits reduced from former prices, and not a sale of suits on which we have set arbitrary and fictitious "values." If you know anything about average clothing sales you will know what we mean. In other words, every suit in this sale is regular stock; and not the overnight product of haste and expediency. Obviously, there has been a thinning out of the selections, but there is a range of choice right now in which early-comers will have no difficulty in finding the particular suit they want. But don't put it off any longer. Come in now.

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Finely tailored with beaded or shrunk neckbands, fine stitching and fine quality buttons. VERY REMARKABLE VALUES, INDEED.

Men's Bathing Suits Reduced

Men's $6.50 and $7.00 Silk and Silk-and-worsted Bathing Suits have been reduced to $5.00

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MOOSE WILL ENTER BATTLE OF 1916

Going In as a Party to Win, Chairman Murdock Declares Flatfootedly.

WILL BE A STRAIGHT FIGHT

Colonel's Supporter Assails Both the Old Parties for Their Mistakes and Misdeeds.

MOUNT PLEASANT, Iowa, Aug. 1.—Victor Murdock of Kansas, Chairman of the Progressive National Committee, made the following statement today:

"I have just completed a three months' personal canvass of the situation with the Progressives in the Central West and on the Pacific Coast, and after making it, I am ready to say flatfootedly that we Progressives are going into the 1916 fight as a party and to win.

"Moreover, a meeting of representative Progressives held this month in New York City reported the same conditions in the East that I have found in the West, and they are lining up for the next battle. This also is the sentiment of the Progressive National Committee. We will hold our National Convention early and nominate a ticket.

"The great convention battles of 1916 will not be over candidacies, but will be over platforms. The storm will rage, not in the Committee on Credentials, but in the Committee on Resolutions. The Bourbon Republican leadership will not only insist on a standpat candidate, but will fight for an unstinted and unequivocal indorsement of the Administration of William H. Taft, including the Payne-Aldrich Tariff bill.

"The Democratic leadership likewise will point with pride to the equally lamentable Simmons-Underwood tariff bill and, against a Bryan insurrection of the first magnitude, will cancel the one term Presidential pledge and other Bryan propaganda, and the Progressives will reiterate and re-emphasize their Chicago platform of 1912. That platform remains the most nearly perfect utterance of the principles of Abraham Lincoln of modern times.

Lauds Progressive Platform.

"Both in its protest against the inroads of privilege fattening on an era of gross materialism, and in its principal program of concrete economic remedies, the Progressive platform has become to hundreds of thousands of aggressive Americans the ark of the covenant, and there is not a township anywhere without its group devoted wholly and solely to its preservation.

"The Progressives have the right plan for the tariff and other economic issues, including the trust problem.

"The Democratic leadership, after two and a half year's trial, has signally failed in solving the nation's economic questions. Its tariff law, slammed together under the old logrolling leadership, is utterly unproductive of any of the results previously claimed for it. Its trust legislation flounders, its attempts at development of American ocean-going craft have fizzled. That this is the judgment of the voter is amply evidenced by the tremendous anti-Democratic sentiment that has developed at the polls at virtually every election in the last two years. At many of these elections the voter cast a Republican ballot because he believed that the Republican leadership had learned its lesson and would hereafter take the progressive path.

Assails Reactionary Republicans.

"But now the voters know for a certainty that when the Republican leadership has been restored to power, it has shown more, not less, reactionary tendencies, as is notably evidenced by the actions of the Legislatures in New York, Ohio, and Massachusetts. Hand in hand with the progressive proposition to encompass social and industrial justice, goes the necessity of solving the great economic problems of the country, not on the basis of political advantage, of which practice both the old parties are infamously guilty, but on the basis of service to society.

"Everywhere I found those Progressives who made the fight in 1912 with that idea uppermost, eager now to continue the fight. Wherever they have had a chance to make good they have done so.

"The spectacle of Republican reaction in New York and Ohio, in contrast to Progressive achievement in California under Governor Johnson, is a dramatic portrayal of the need of the new strong patriotic party of public service. Therefore the Progressive Party will go on with its fight straight out and flatfooted."

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CARRANZA REPORTS RELIEF FOR CAPITAL

Minister Says Entering Army Has Supplies and Large Quantities Are on the Way.

VILLA RAIDERS MOVE EAST

Flying Column Said to be Working Toward Vera Cruz—Consul Shanklin and Carranza Minister Arrive.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Official confirmation of the reoccupation of Mexico City by Carranzista forces commanded by General Pablo Gonzales reached the State Department today in a brief dispatch from Vera Cruz, sent by Commander Luke McNamee of the United States gunboat Sacramento at that port. No details were given. The reoccupation of the Mexican capital by the Carranzistas is not expected in official circles here to make any distinct difference in the general military and political situation in Mexico, at least not at present, but is regarded as giving hope that it will be followed by reopening of communication between Vera Cruz and Mexico City and the shipment of Red Cross and other supplies into Mexico City for the relief of the needy populace.

It appears that General Gonzales returned from the vicinity of Pachuca to Mexico City without meeting and giving battle to the Villa flying column, commanded by General Rodolfo Fierro, and that it was considered more important to undertake the task of opening communication and attending to the chaotic and distressing situation in the capital.

The Villa agency here tonight announced that General Fierro's flying column was now operating in the States of Hidalgo, Vera Cruz, Puebla, and Mexico, and this was confirmed by messages which indicated that the flying column was now working gradually toward Vera Cruz. The plans of Fierro have not been disclosed, but it is intimated here that he will again attempt to interfere with the shipment of supplies from Mexico City to General Gonzales, and may make a raid on Vera Cruz in the near future.

The Carranza agency tonight received a cablegram from Jesus Acuña, head of the Department of Foreign Affairs in the Carranza Cabinet, under last night's date, which read:

> In addition to the supplies which General Pablo Gonzales will carry with him into the City of Mexico at the present reoccupation, the Constitutionalist Government has arranged for sending additional supplies amounting to 1,200 tons of staples, which include flour, corn, beans, barley, lard, and dried meats. These supplies are supplemental to large quantities of relief materials which have been detained en route by reason of the necessitous military operations incident to regaining and control of railway communication from the coast to the capital. The public services for food distribution will be at once reopened.
>
> Civil administration has been reinstalled at Queretaro, and civil employes of the Constitutionalist Government are being moved from Queretaro to Aguascalientes and to points intervening between that centre and Queretaro. This re-establishment of communication reunites the armies of Obregon and Gonzales by telegraphic and railway lines.

News of the defeat of General Villa in the vicinity of Torreon is discredited by information reaching both the Washington Government and the Villa agency.

According to advices to the State Department, there is no immediate prospect of the defeat of Villa either at Torreon or that vicinity, for the reason that when Villa withdrew to Torreon from Zacatecas he pretty effectually destroyed the railway between those two points, tearing up the tracks and destroying bridges. The country between Zacatecas and Torreon is very barren and desolate, difficult for campaigning, and the Washington impression is that Obregon will not make rapid headway in that region. Information has reached the State Department that some reinforcements have been sent to Obregon over the rail line from Tampico to San Luis Potosi and that the latter place was captured mainly by these reinforcements and not by Obregon's principal army. Obregon's communications from the south have been cut for many weeks and the Carranzistas have endeavored to open up a new line of communication to Obregon from Tampico through San Luis Potosi.

VILLA EXPELS AMERICANS.

With Other Foreigners They Are Said to Have Had Goods Seized.

Special to The New York Times.

EL PASO, Aug. 1.—American refugees arriving tonight report that an entire trainload of foreigners is coming, as Americans and all other foreign merchants in the City of Chihuahua had been expelled by Villa. The Americans who arrived tonight say that Villa has confiscated all the stores, both of Americans, Mexicans, and other foreigners, and that all Mexican merchants had been placed in jail, accused of charging higher prices than the regular schedule for foodstuffs and for refusing to accept Villa money.

The confiscation of the stores, natives and foreign alike, is expected to be followed by the distribution of the stocks among the poor of the city as was done when the Spaniards were expelled and their stocks confiscated. The confiscation order followed a meeting at the State Palace on Saturday in which Villa informed the merchants that they must charge lower prices, accept his money at 30 cents on the dollar and raise a forced loan of $300,000 gold.

The Americans are expected to reach the border tonight on a special train, and will immediately file a protest to Washington against the confiscation of their properties and their expulsion.

ANGELES BACK IN MEXICO.

New Alignment of Leaders Reported at the Border.

NOGALES, Sonora, Aug. 1.—General Angeles arrived this morning in Nogales, Ariz. He was met at the international boundary line by José Maytorena and the latter's entire staff, civil and military, and escorted between lines of soldiers to the Governor's residence, four blocks distant.

American Secret Service men met the train upon which General Angeles rode and saw him across the line.

According to Maytorena officials, Angeles will lead a revolution with Villa as General in Chief, assisted by Generals Obregon and Iturbe, both of whom are reported either to have abandoned Carranza or to be ready to do so.

SHANKLIN HERE FROM MEXICO.

Consul Refuses to Discuss Recall—Carranza Minister to See Lansing.

Arnold Shanklin, United States Consul General at Mexico City, arrived yesterday on the Morro Castle on his way to Washington to see Secretary of State Lansing. The Consul General disagreed with the Brazilian Minister over the manner in which the American Relief Fund was administered there, and Secretary Lansing ordered him to return to Washington. He declined to discuss his case in public.

Luis Cabrera, Minister of Finance to General Carranza, also arrived on the Morro Castle to discuss Mexican affairs with Secretary Lansing, and will go to Washington in a few days, he said.

When asked if it would be possible in the interests of peace for Mexico to make one of the members of the former Madero Cabinet Provisional President of the country, the Minister of Finance replied that it would not. By resigning the members of the Madero Cabinet had forfeited their right to succeed. Such a measure would bring about another revolution, he said.

Harry Berliner, manager of a Vera Cruz agency for typewriters and adding machines, returned on the Morro Castle, and said that he had been deported by Carranza detectives on framed-up charges, without the chance of a hearing. He was on good terms with the authorities when steps were suddenly taken against him.

"On July 22," he said, "two detectives came to my office and handed me a summons ordering me to report at the office of the Department of Safety of the Port, to make a declaration. I didn't know why they had come or what I was to declare, but I went over with them as I was, in my shirt sleeves, after notifying William Canada, the American Consul. He sent one of his assistants, a man named Kellar, and with him and Stephen Bonsal, the war correspondent, now in the service of the Red Cross, I was taken to the offices of the Department of Safety. The Director, de Lamadrid, was not there, so I was taken to the Terminal Building by other detectives. There I happened to meet General Pesqueira, the Carranza Minister of War, and John R. Silliman, President Wilson's agent. They asked the detectives if I was under arrest, and if so, why. The detectives said that I was merely going with them to make a declaration, and that I was not under arrest at all.

"General Pesqueira and Mr. Silliman then went on their way, and hardly had they disappeared when the detectives ordered me to go on board the Morro Castle, which was leaving the port that night. I went, and my friends, whom I had notified, managed to get together my money and most of my personal property and get it to me before the ship sailed. There was absolutely no reason at all given for it then, but when the ship reached Havana I heard that the Carranza Consul there had been notified that I had been deported by personal order of the First Chief for using abusive language about him, and intriguing with the Huerta interests.

"I never took the slightest part in politics. Very few Americans there do; certainly I didn't. As to language, I may have expressed my opinion of Carranza; but if they start to expelling people for disapproving of Carranza there will soon be nobody left in Vera Cruz."

He added that he intended to take the matter up with the State Department.

Another passenger on the Morro Castle was Thomas Mallard, an English engineer, on the way to his home in Surrey with his 5-year-old daughter Joyce. In April, with his wife, daughter, and baby, he went to Tuxpam as engineer for the Mexican Eagle Oil Company. There was a Carranzista camp of about seventy men near their house, and on June 6 this camp was attacked by a party of 300 men who called themselves Villistas. Mr. Mallard's house was directly between the two forces, and though he and his family, with two other Englishmen named Gray and Jones, took refuge in the cellar, a volley fired by the Carranzistas struck them. Mrs. Mallard was holding her baby in her arms, and she and the child were killed by the same bullet; Gray and Jones were killed, and Mr. Mallard was wounded in the hip. He declared that the shooting at the house was intentional. The Villistas finally wiped out the garrison, blew the safe of the oil company, and got $500, and went on their way.

PLANS FOR INTERVENTION.

Service Paper Expects Call for 250,000 Men as Last Resort in Mexico.

The ordering of all the mobile troops now in the United States to the Texas border, the Atlantic Fleet to East Mexican, and the Pacific Fleet to West Mexican waters, will be one of the first of President Wilson's steps to restore order in Mexico, according to The Army and Navy Journal. The issue of Saturday says this move is expected to follow the placing of an embargo on exportation of arms to Mexico, and if this fails to accomplish the purpose desired by the President, the next move, according to the service publication, will probably be the calling into service of a volunteer army of 250,000 men to back up the regular army in actual intervention in Mexico. All the marines, it is said, will figure in whatever is done.

"We have excellent authority for saying," says The Army and Navy Journal, "that the President has now determined upon a program of action in the case of Mexico. His agents are now working with very little prospect of success to bring about peace without the use of force. Later, an embargo on the importation of arms into Mexico will be laid by this Government. As the next step will be the strengthening of the force of troops on the border, all of the troops in the United States will probably be in Texas and on the border in a month or two. This action may be delayed until late in the Fall. Then a part or all of the Atlantic and Pacific Fleets will be ordered to Mexican waters and the marines will be concentrated in that locality.

"With this display of military force and possible warlike intention it is hoped that the leaders of the different factions will be brought to agree upon some provisional President who can be recognized by the United States Government. If this can be brought about, which does not now appear probable, the Administration will make known its intentions of supporting the new ruler of Mexico. In the event that all of the factions do not support the man who is recognized by this Government, and the present disturbed condition continues, as it is likely to do, the President will ask for an army to enforce his demands upon Mexico.

"It is not believed that all of this program can be carried out much before the latter part of November. In that case a special session of Congress will not be necessary, and when Congress convenes, if peace is not restored in Mexico, it is expected that the President will be ready to ask for authority to intervene. This will mean the calling out of a volunteer army of at least 250,000. It is generally agreed that the present regular army, if it were raised to war strength, could drive from the field all of the armed Mexican forces, capture Mexico City and defeat all of the Mexican armies if they were combined into a single force; but a large volunteer army would be needed to occupy the country and restore order.

AUTOS HIT TWO AND RUN OFF

Woman Injured When Another Machine Rams a Street Car.

Robert Kondak, a laundryman employed at the General Memorial Hospital, Central Park West and 106th Street, was crossing Eighth Avenue at 133d Street, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when he was knocked down by a northbound automobile containing two men and a child. Passersby called to the driver, but he paid no attention to them, nor to Patrolman Bashaner of the West 135th Street Station, who ran after the car, blowing his whistle. Kondak was taken by Dr. Rosenberg to the Harlem Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from severe abrasions of the left leg and bruises about the head.

Mrs. Blanche Bendit of 2,040 Seventh Avenue was crossing that avenue at 122d Street at 7 o'clock last night when she was knocked down by a northbound automobile occupied by one man. He did not stop. Patrolman Burke of the West 123d Street Station took Mrs. Bendit to a drug store, as she said she did not want an ambulance. She was revived and went to her home.

Passersby gave several automobile numbers to the police in both these cases, and the detectives of the Fourth Branch are hunting for the drivers.

Noah Tubbs of 55 Wall Street was driving east in Thirty-first Street yesterday in an automobile in which were his wife, their 3-year-old son, Noah, Jr., and older son, Harry, and a friend, when the machine collided with an Amsterdam Avenue car. Mrs. Tubbs, trying to protect her little son, was cut and bruised about the shoulder and the boy was slightly hurt. The others were uninjured. Mrs. Tubbs and the boy were treated by Dr. Connelly of Bellevue.

KIDNAP CRY PURSUES SAMARITAN IN AUTO

All Jersey Police Hunt Tourist Who Takes Girl Into Car with His Family.

FATHER, LOST, IS ALARMED

Her New Friends "Arrested" Twice After His Motor Cycle Is Outdistanced in Storm.

Just as dusk was falling last night a big touring car swept through the suburbs of Trenton and on into the Princeton pike. In it were Louis Pillitz, a wealthy cotton planter of Birmingham, Ala., his wife, their three children and a negro chauffeur. They were hoping that the storm would hold off long enough for them to get to New York. Already a dun mist, thickening now and then to rain, was sweeping across the landscape, the roadway was muddy and the storm seemed about to break at any moment.

Just outside Trenton the car overtook a motor cycle with a side car stalled at the roadside. A weary, bedraggled girl was sitting disconsolately in the rain on the back seat of the motor cycle, while an old man and a young man were trying to replace five or six suitcases that had broken loose from their mooring and were falling by the wayside. Pillitz stopped, looked out, and asked what was the matter, and when a voice with a Southern drawl told him that they were having trouble with the engine, and that they had come all the way from Greenville, S. C., and were wondering if they would get to anywhere in particular before the storm overtook them, he got out and offered to help them.

The wayfarers were Luke W. White of Greenville, his son, and his daughter Ethel, 23 years old, all on their way to New York. It was nearly dark and the rain was falling fast, so Mr. and Mrs. Pillitz offered to take the girl into their touring car as a protection and drive on slowly, so as not to get ahead of the motor cycle. White gladly accepted the offer; the girl transferred herself, the baggage was tied back on the motor cycle, and the two cars started off slowly toward New York.

The travelers had got as far as Yardville, half way between Trenton and Princeton, when the motor cycle, it is believed, lost sight of the touring car in the darkness and took a different road. It was some time before Pillitz discovered that the Whites were no longer at his heels; then he drove back clear into the suburbs of Trenton without finding them.

Drive Toward New York.

By that time the rain was falling in torrents. As there was no sign of the others Mrs. Pillitz finally told the girl to come on with them to the Hotel York, in New York, where they could rest from the strain of the long, muggy trip while Mr. Pillitz looked out for Miss White's father and brother. So the touring car drove off at high speed through the rain.

Meanwhile White, whose motor cycle was working rather erratically, eventually found that he had lost the others or they had lost him. He, too, went back to Trenton, and a few minutes after he got to town the following telegram was being sent to every police station in New Jersey:

> Please apprehend an automobile bearing an Alabama license, carrying six passengers and a colored chauffeur. He took aboard a daughter of Luke W. White, who was riding a motor cycle with car attached. Said he was driving slowly. Mr. White is afraid something will happen to his daughter.
>
> JAMES COLLIGAN,
> First District Court, Trenton.

Thereupon, with visions of an abduction, of a maiden to be saved, and of the honors that would accrue to the one who would save her, policemen all over New Jersey stepped out from under the awnings where they had taken shelter from the rain and looked for a car with an Alabama license number.

The Alabama license colors are silver on black, and on a dark night they are hard enough to see, so the touring car had got as far as Newark before it was held up. Then a vigilant policeman caught sight of the number plate and took the surprised and peevish occupants, who had become wearied by their imprisonment in a stuffy tonneau while the rain rattled on the roof, before Lieutenant Gray of the Sixth Precinct. He showed them the telegram that had been sent out, and Miss White, too tired to laugh at it, told him the real story.

Daughter Explains by 'Phone.

The Lieutenant got into communication with the Trenton court and then with Mr. White. When his daughter had explained to him by telephone he said that it was all right—to forget the whole thing, and he and his son would leave the motor cycle in Trenton and come on to meet the Pillitz party at the Hotel York. So after a long delay the automobile was released and the Pillitz car started out once more on its journey to Manhattan.

Just as the car was approaching the Weehawken Ferry, leading across to West Forty-second Street, there was a sudden interruption. Out of the rain-swept darkness appeared Joseph Murray, a boulevard policeman. He had heard that a deed of darkness was under way, and being unwilling to take a chance of missing that Alabama number in the darkness he had been stopping every car that came along. When he held up the Pillitz car he looked it over—there were the negro chauffeur, the six passengers, the missing girl.

But when his shield flashed in the glare of the lamps Miss White, who was tired and hot and had seen enough of policemen for one evening, rose up with a fiery, "What do you mean by stopping us?"

"I'm looking for a young girl who disappeared from Trenton," said Murray.

"I'm the girl," said she. "But I'm over twenty-one and I know what I'm doing. I'm getting tired of being stopped by policemen."

"You'll have to come along," said Murray.

"Take me to the station if you want to," said the girl, "but for Heaven's sake let these people go. They never saw me before tonight, and I suppose they hope they'll never see me again. They've had enough trouble already for being good Samaritans."

Mr. Pillitz intervened with an offer to take the policemen across to New York, where they would leave the women and children in a hotel to let them recover from the long trip, while the planter would go back to the station. But Murray was inexorable; he took the entire party down to the Boulevard Station, six miles away, and had them all up before Lieutenant Broadhurst. Here Miss White exploded again, but Broadhurst told her he was used to hearing people tell him what they thought of him and that he would have to telephone to Trenton.

When he had heard the story from the Trenton authorities he sent the Pillitz party on its way, and in course of time they arrived at their hotel, thanks to the fact that the troublesome telegram never had got outside the State of New Jersey.

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HOT WAVE IS BROKEN; THREE MORE DEATHS

Evening Showers Bring Relief to Sweltering City—Fewer Prostrations.

400,000 FLOCK TO CONEY

Thousands Slept Saturday Night on Beaches—Heat-Crazed Woman Leaps from Roof.

While three persons died in this city yesterday as a result of the heat wave, the list of prostrations reported to the police fell off to twelve, and in the evening cooling showers brought relief to the sweltering city. Another suicide was recorded. A woman, her mind unbalanced by her suffering, ended her life by jumping from the roof of her home.

Hundreds of thousands of men, women, and children deserted the city and its baked pavements, and sought a place of refuge along the three-mile stretch of seashore from Manhattan Beach to Seagate. A new record for attendance was set at Coney Island, the police estimate placing the crowd at considerably more than 400,000. The oldest old-timer could never recall such a throng on any single day before.

At least 20,000 had remained all Saturday night on the beaches, among them hundreds of little children. As early as 3 o'clock yesterday morning there were long lines of applicants waiting at the entrances of the municipal baths. The gates did not open until 8 o'clock, and by that time there were 15,000 waiting for a chance to dip into the cooling surf. The women who stormed the bathhouse, if placed in single file, would have made a line at least one mile long, and there were fully as many men on hand. The police reserves were ordered out and had a hard task preventing a riot.

Slightly cooler weather with showers is promised for today and tomorrow by the Weather Bureau.

Here is the list of dead and prostrated reported to the police:

The Dead.

FAHEY, PATRICK, 23, employe of the Interborough, 339 East Ninetieth Street, overcome while working on Ninth Avenue elevated railway, near Fifty-sixth Street, fell to street.

HART, MICHAEL, 41, laborer, 353 West Forty-fifth Street, overcome and killed by fall at his home.

LANDON, Mrs. GEORGE, 28, 427 East 164th Street, crazed by heat and jumped from roof of home.

Prostrated.

BRICKERMAKER, ANDREW, 17, 824 Amsterdam Avenue, overcome in front of home; Knickerbocker Hospital.

HIGHAM, JAMES, 24, electrician, 158 Garfield Street, Brooklyn, overcome at 484 Third Avenue, Manhattan; Bellevue Hospital.

KORN, MICHAEL, 22, salesman, 112 St. Nicholas Avenue, overcome at Surf Avenue and West Eighth Street, Coney Island; home.

LANGRY, FRANK, 3, 44 Amsterdam Avenue, overcome by heat and fell from fire-escape; condition not serious; Polyclinic Hospital.

LEVINE, MORRIS, 38, carpenter, 110 Liberty Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at Thompson's Walk and Bowery, Coney Island; Coney Island Hospital.

LITTLETON, GEORGE, 45, salesman, address unknown; overcome at Nostrand Avenue and Clarkson Street, Brooklyn; Kings County Hospital.

McKEON, KATHERINE, 23, 200 West 148th Street, overcome at Brooklyn Bridge while descending steps of B. R. T. station; Volunteer Hospital.

MURPHY, JOHN S., 36, 2 Vanderbilt Avenue, Brooklyn, overcome at home.

REICHENBERGER, ABBIE, 34, 1,706 Himrod Street, Brooklyn, overcome in front of 368 Himrod Street; German Hospital, Brooklyn.

RICHARDSON, WILLIAM, 33, 472 Third Avenue, Long Island City; overcome at home; St. John's Hospital.

RUBENSTEIN, DAVID, 25, clerk, 1,753 Madison Avenue, prisoner in Ludlow Street Jail, overcome in cell; Bellevue Hospital.

SULICK, ARTHUR, 10, 605 Jackson Avenue, the Bronx, overcome at 143th Street and St. Ann's Avenue, home.

Fahey, an employe of the Interboro, was assigned to do some work on the tracks of the Ninth Avenue elevated railway structure between Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets in the morning. The heat from the sun was intense, and he crumpled up suddenly. He died before an ambulance could reach the place.

Toppled Out of Window.

Michael Hart was killed by a fall from the fifth floor of the tenement house in which he lived. He had suffered from the heat during the night and early yesterday morning attempted to raise a window to get a breath of fresh air. In his weakened condition he lost his balance and toppled out of the window.

In New Jersey the heat caused the deaths of Margaret Noser, 18 months old, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Noser, of 32 Perrine Avenue, Trenton, and Edna May Schomp, 18 months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Schomp of Hopewell. L. V. Silver, a salesman, was overcome in Trenton. In Newark, N. J., Mrs. Mary DeForest of 493 Willoughby Avenue, Brooklyn, was prostrated in the street and removed to the City Hospital.

The showers which began at 5 o'clock last evening and continued intermittently until 9 o'clock, did much to relieve the suffering. At times the rain was swept through the streets by a cooling breeze, drenching the overheated tenement districts. Following the storm the humidity dropped off rapidly. The temperature had also fallen to 71 degrees at 9 o'clock. The highest it reached during the day, according to the official weather bureau report, was 83 at 11:50 o'clock in the morning, but that was on top of the Whitehall Building, thirty floors above the street level. On the street a considerably higher mark was reached.

Lightning Strikes Church

In Elizabeth, N. J., the rainstorm was accompanied by lightning, which struck the German Lutheran Church in Third Street, half an hour before the evening service. The steeple was wrecked and a large hole was torn through the roof. A few minutes later lightning struck the tower house on the First Street bridge, which spans the Elizabeth River. One side of the house was torn away.

Excursion boats and ferries did a tremendous business throughout the day, and the railroads going to Coney Island and other seashore resorts were packed to capacity. For the most part it was an orderly crowd, and although it broke all records for size, there were few disturbances and no arrests for serious offenses.

The thunderstorm last evening caught the throng at Coney Island unprepared, and there was great confusion for half an hour as a rush was made for shelter. To complicate matters there was a tie-up on the new Fourth Avenue subway line as one of the new steel cars was passing over the Coney Island Creek bridge. It tied up all traffic for twenty minutes, just at the moment that a throng of 25,000 charged down on the station, seeking shelter. Inspector Thomas H. Murphy and Police Captain John Linden summoned reserves and mounted police to handle the crowd.

While scores who were on the beaches suffered cut feet or other minor injuries, there was but one serious accident. Mrs. Helen Cohen, 42, of 241 DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn, was walking down the stairs from the Brighton Beach Baths, when the crowd behind her surged forward. She fell down the stairs and sustained a concussion of the brain and a severe strain of the back. She was taken to the Coney Island Hospital. Her condition is serious.

Eight Heat Deaths in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—With an official temperature of 96, today surpassed Philadelphia's highest record for any Aug. 1 in the history of the local Weather Bureau. There were eight deaths reported as due to the heat, and relief did not come to the city until late afternoon, when a thunder storm caused a drop of eighteen degrees.

FOUR DROWN IN DELAWARE.

Youth and Three Young Women Lost When Boat Overturns.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 1.—Three girls and a young man were drowned at Fenton's Beach, across the Delaware River from here, today. The man, Irvin McCall, 21 years old, sacrificed his life in an unsuccessful attempt to save Ruth Craig, 16, the only one of the girls whose identity is known.

McCall, John J. Murphy, Miss Craig, and two other girls were in a rowboat that capsized. Murphy was the only one of the party who could swim. He managed to save one of the girls and himself. McCall, although helpless, made a desperate effort to reach shallow water with Miss Craig, but they went down together. The fourth victim was a young woman who lost her life a short distance away while bathing.

LANDS SHIPWRECKED CREW.

Battleship Nebraska Saved All Aboard Bark After Collision.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—The crew of the bark Mabel I. Meyers of Belfast, Me., sunk in collision with the battleship Nebraska last Friday night, were landed at the Charlestown Navy Yard today by the naval tug Iwana, which took them off the battleship at Boston Light. The party numbered eleven, including one woman, Mrs. Agromonti, the wife of the steward. Most of them were sent to the Seamen's Bethel to be cared for, as they were destitute, having been unable to save any of their effects.

Captain William Meyers, master and principal owner of the bark, said he was about thirty-five miles off Cape Cod and heading for Boston in a thick fog just before 7 P. M. when he heard warning whistles. He answered with his fog horn, but almost immediately the big stem of the battleship struck his vessel, tearing away her bow. The bark began to fill. A boat from the battleship took off the entire crew. No one was injured.

In the hope that the bark might remain afloat the battleship was kept in the vicinity searching for her in the fog. When Captain Meyers was satisfied, after finding a comforter from his cabin floating in the water, that his vessel had gone down, the Nebraska was headed for this port.

The Mabel I. Meyers sailed from Barbados July 6 for this city and Portland with a cargo of molasses. The Nebraska was bound from Rockport for Newport for fleet manoeuvres. She sustained no injury.

PLAYS SUICIDE IN PIQUE.

Young Wife, Wanting to Hear Pet Names, Gives Husband a Scare.

Mrs. Agnes Hogan, a bride of two months, living at 209 West Sixty-sixth Street, came to the conclusion last night that her husband Frank wasn't petting her enough. Then things began to happen.

First Mrs. Hogan went to her room and two minutes later announced in a hysterical voice that she had taken bichloride of mercury. Her husband shouted for help and, getting a bottle of milk, poured its contents into her mouth. Five minutes later a patrolman appeared and on his heels came Dr. Fetchtig in an ambulance from Polyclinic Hospital.

The physician got busy with a stomach pump, while Hogan, with tears in his eyes, called his wife pet names and implored her to live for his sake. Despite the fact that he couldn't find a trace of poison, the physician kept at work until he happened to see a smile on Mrs. Hogan's face.

"Well," said Mrs. Hogan, as she pushed the stomach pump away. "Frank didn't call me pet names, and I was afraid he didn't love me. Now I know he does. Of course I didn't take any poison."

THIEF SCARE IN HEMPSTEAD.

Servant's Cries Drive Burglar from Home of Mrs. W. P. Douglas.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Early this morning an attempt was made to rob the Summer home of Mrs. W. P. Douglas of New York, which stands on First Neck Lane, close to Agawam Lake, in this place.

Some of the employes of the house heard a noise downstairs, and one of the women put up a window and called for help. Policeman Michael Callaghan was close by, and he ran over to the house. He says he saw a man run down the street as he approached the house. The policeman then continued on to the house and found that one of the windows had been forced. The intruder must have tripped over something in the dining room, and the servant's call for help frightened him away.

Since the theft of a $100,000 pearl necklace from the home of Sherwood Aldrich the police have been

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FIVE DROWN AT BEACHES

Lifesaver Drags Man from Bottom of Pelham Bay and Doctor Revives Him with Pulmotor.

Five persons were drowned at beaches in the neighborhood of New York yesterday and a number of others were rescued by narrow margins.

Owen O'Daleen and his wife Catherine of 160 West Sixtieth Street, were bathing at Gallagher's Beach, Throg's Neck, the Bronx, yesterday afternoon. Mrs. O'Daleen swam out about fifty yards from shore, and her strength suddenly gave out. Her husband, who was on the beach at the time, started out after her. So did Mounted Policeman O'Brien of the Westchester Station, who spurred his horse out into the water and started him swimming toward the drowning woman. Mrs. O'Daleen went under just before the policeman reached her, but she came up again a moment later. O'Brien picked her up with one hand and, guiding his horse with the other, swam the animal back to shore and brought her in safely.

George McCurgan of 768 Amsterdam Avenue, an Interboro Rapid Transit Company cable hand, went down to a pier at the foot of West Ninety-sixth Street yesterday evening with his friends, David Jones and Owen Conley. The other two started fishing off the dock; McGurgan, who was too hot for comfort, took off his clothes and dived into the Hudson. He did not come up again. His friends called Policemen Vogelbank and Snyder of the West 100th Street Station, who recovered the body with grappling hooks.

At Southampton, L. I., a party of young men were bathing in Big Fresh Pond when one of their number, George Ryder, suddenly disappeared. It is believed that he was seized with cramps. The body was recovered later.

Stephen Haight, a clerk, who lived at 292 Pacific Avenue, Jersey City, was left alone over the week end when his wife went away on a visit. He decided to go for a swim yesterday afternoon, and went in the company of his friend, Edward Miller, to the Hackensack River, near the Central Railroad Bridge. Miller, who is an excellent swimmer, started out ahead, and, looking back later, discovered that Haight was not in sight. Efforts to recover the body were not successful.

Solomon Rosenthal, a clerk living at 125 East 104th Street, was bathing off the foot of West Thirty-second Street, Coney Island, yesterday afternoon when he was attacked by a seizure of some sort and sank. His brother, Paul, and Sylvan Baar, a friend, recovered the body.

A block away, at the foot of West Thirty-first Street, Coney Island, Miss Rose Greenberg, a saleswoman living at 1,418 Forty-fourth Street, Brooklyn, was bathing earlier in the day when she sank seventy-five feet out from shore. She was rescued by Life Guard Sydney Bard, and revived by Dr. Moss of the Emergency Hospital.

Nicholas Langetto of 300 East 150th Street went under while swimming in Pelham Bay yesterday afternoon. Major Joseph Lamb, Commodore of a near-by life-saving station, went out in a rowboat, dived several times and finally got hold of Langetto and dragged him to the surface. An ambulance surgeon who worked over him for some time with a pulmotor finally revived him and took him away to Fordham Hospital. His condition is not serious.

Police who had been grappling for nine hours at the foot of Market Street, in the East River, for the body of an unknown seaman drowned on Saturday from the steamboat Port Chester recovered the body yesterday morning. The man was about 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches tall, blond, clean shaven, and thin. He wore a blue jersey and jeans.

The body of Vincent Baza, 27 years of age, of Wall Street, Elizabethport, N. J., was found floating in the Kill Van Kull off Shooter's Island yesterday afternoon and taken in charge by Coroner Vail. Baza had been drowned earlier in the day while bathing near his home.

SULLIVAN ON TEMPERANCE.

Ex-Pugilist Says He Wasted $500,000 Through Liquor.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 1.—John L. Sullivan, the ex-champion pugilist, will open his crusade for temperance at the Asbury Park Auditorium on next Sunday evening. Sullivan abandoned the use of liquor in any form ten years ago. Although he kept no accounts in the days of his great prosperity as a ring champion, he says he feels that he wasted at least $500,000 through drink.

"If we can teach our drinkers to stop drinking and teach our boys never to start drinking, we won't need any prohibition laws," he asserts.

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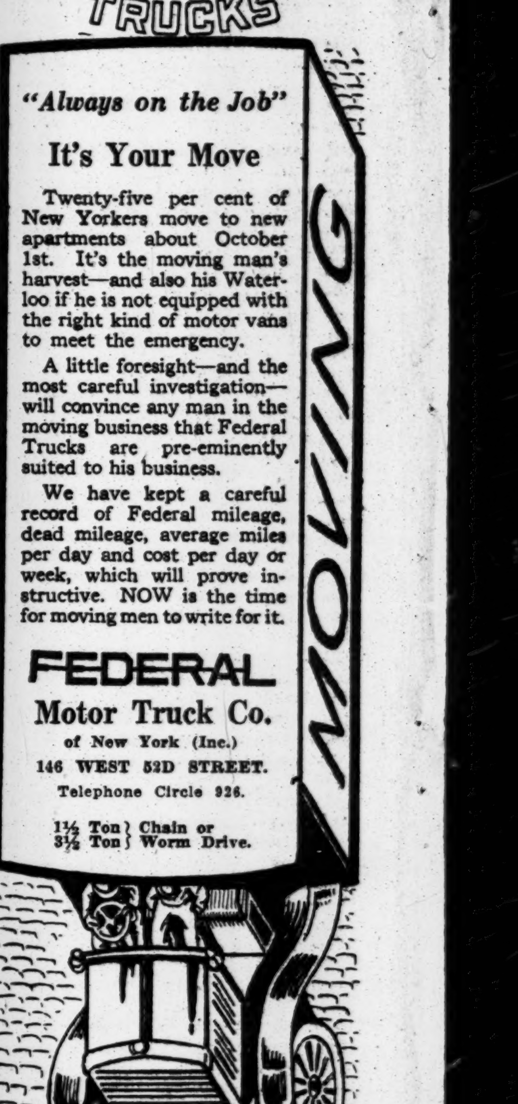

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Vocational Training to Enable Convicts to Earn Living After Release Is Urged.

Special to The New York Times.

OSSINING, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Thomas Mott Osborne, Warden of Sing Sing Prison, and President Samuel Gompers and other officials of the American Federation of Labor today had a conference under the direction of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor for the purpose of abolishing the opposition to prison industry on the part of some labor factions.

Mr. Gompers praised the work of Mr. Osborne in enabling every convict to learn some useful trade while in prison, and pointed out that the only complaint of organized labor against a nation-wide system, such as is used in Sing Sing, lies in the method of disposing of the products. He condemned the contract system as unfair both to the convicts and to labor, called the system by which the State is a manufacturer unfair to labor, and said that the present New York system which calls for use by the State of prison-made articles was the best and fairest scheme yet devised.

In an address to the Mutual Welfare League, Mr. Gompers said:

"We men in the labor movement realize that the inmates of the penal institutions should work because their own best manly interests demand it, but the products of prison labor should have the least damaging influence upon free labor.

Defects in Contract System.

"Organized labor has opposed the contract system of prison labor under which the labor of the inmates of the prisons was used for the private profit of contractors because its influence on the inmates was pernicious in the extreme. Employers of outside labor were also placed at a disadvantage, not so much because of the quantity produced in the prisons but because contractors could sell at a low figure, which depressed the general selling price of the article, and consequently had a depressing effect on the wages of the workers in that line of industry. I recall some years ago when the contract system existed in New York State that when stove molders in this State were not those in prison they were walking the streets in idleness.

"The same unfair competition results under the State account system when the State becomes the task-master and sells the products of its prisons on the open market, the price being fixed by a selling agent who draws a commission regardless of the cost of manufacturing.

"The State use system, now in vogue in New York, is, in my judgment, the best yet devised. It has not as yet been conducted upon a scientific, or perhaps, better still, a plain, sincere, common sense basis, to accomplish the best results. With Mr. Osborne as Warden, however, and applying the lesson of the George Junior Republic of allowing the men in a democratic way to express themselves fully, a satisfactory development is assured."

The purpose of the Prison Committee in having Mr. Gompers at Sing Sing was to give an impetus to a national movement for reforms Mr. Osborne has instituted at the New York prison.

"I have been much impressed with what I have seen here," said Mr. Gompers, "as I have been in many penal institutions in the State and throughout the country. Yet I have never seen men whose faces bore such semblance of readiness and good character. The cheeks of the inmates of other prisons are usually pallid; there is a death horror always on them—but not here.

Sewing Unfit for Men.

"In the shops I noticed a number of men employed at work at which they can't make a living when released—men making stockings, sewing buttons on underwear, and that sort of thing. But when I know what has been accomplished in the short time Mr. Osborne has been in Sing Sing, I feel convinced that the industries will soon be such that every man will be afforded opportunity to acquire some occupation, the knowledge of some trade or calling, which will fit him to go out into the world and earn an honest living.

"I can only express the hope that if the inmates help the Warden, our movement—the American Federation of Labor, associated with the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor—will be enabled to reach the best results for the inmates of the penal institutions of our State and country and a solution of a great problem which has vexed the thought and honest hope and effort of earnest, humanitarian men and women for many, many years."

John J. Manning, Editor of The Garment Worker, praised the work of Mr. Osborne and said that labor unions would not hold it against a man that he had been in prison.

"If a man is properly trained and desires to make good," he said, "there is no place without the wall of this institution better for him than a labor organization. So far as I know trade unions—all that is asked is that a man be a good mechanic and willing to make good."

Mr. Manning told of the need he saw in Sing Sing for expert workers to instruct. He offered to send volunteer garment workers to assist the warden in training inmates. Mr. Manning's offer was enthusiastically approved by Mr. Gompers and the other labor leaders and was accepted by Mr. Osborne.

Sing Sing Night Schools.

Prof. Hillegas, an expert in industrial education at Teachers College of Columbia University, outlined the scope of the night schools which he is organizing at Sing Sing, assisted by a subcommittee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor, headed by Mrs. John H. Flagler.

"The plan for the night schools," he said, "is to try to bring the work close to the work in the shops and the life of the men. The men brought before the prison courts are getting one of the best lessons in English composition when they defend themselves. How much better is this than to teach a mature man to write 'A beautiful day in May.' It is the Gary plan we hope to work out for Sing Sing."

Speaking for the Mutual Welfare League, William Willets, Jr., said:

"If the doors of Sing Sing were to open tonight and all the men were permitted to go at liberty, one-half of them would not know how to make an honest living. We haven't the proper vocational training here to fall back upon. For instance, we need over in the shoe shop some men who understand the expert making of shoes, so that a man in the shop may be taught how to make a good pair of shoes. It seems to me that the labor organizations by sending instructors could help our industries in a very marked degree."

Those accompanying Mr. Gompers to Sing Sing were Homer D. Call, President of the New York Federation of Labor; James E. Roach, General Organizer of the American Federation of Labor; E. Kovolaski, Vice President of the New York Federation of Labor; Mr. Manning, J. Rosenthal of the Garment Workers' Union, E. Stagg Whitin, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the National Committee on Prisons and Prison Labor; Professor Hillegas, and Elihu Church, an efficiency engineer.

BADGER ABOUT TO RETIRE.

His Career in the Navy One of Service and Honor.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Rear Admiral Charles J. Badger of the General Board of the Navy, who since his retirement as commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, last year, has made this city his home, will go on the retired list next Friday after forty-six years in the navy, twenty-five of which have been at sea. He has sailed on every sea, has been Superintendent at Annapolis, was one of the officers who participated in the famous Greeley relief expedition to the arctic, and was the senior commanding officer in Mexican waters for months following the taking of Vera Cruz by the marines and bluejackets under Fletcher, his successor to the Atlantic Fleet command.

Admiral Badger is a Marylander. His father was the late Commodore Oscar C. Badger, U. S. N., and Ensign Badger, U. S. N., is his son. He has enjoyed to a great degree the confidence of his superiors in the Navy Departmnt. President Taft made him commander in chief of the Atlantic Fleet, and President Wilson made him a member of the General Board.

Admiral Badger was the senior naval officer in San Francisco Harbor at the time of the great earthquake, and he worked hand in hand with General Funston in the preservation of order and the organization of relief. For his services at San Francisco he was officially commended by the Secretary of the Navy.

As Superintendent at Annapolis he was known as "Square Deal" Badger, a nickname that has stuck to him ever since. He was a strict disciplinarian, but just.

When Admiral Badger got his commission as "C in C" of the fleet it was a Sunday and under the regulations no salute could be fired in his honor on that day. At one minute after midnight the Rear Admiral's salute boomed from every ship in the fleet. This unusual event happened at sea off the Capes of Virginia.

FOSS WOULD RUN AGAIN.

Ex-Democratic Governor Would Now Run as Republican.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Former Governor Eugene N. Foss announced formally today his intention of seeking the Republican nomination for Governor in the primaries next Fall, in an open letter to Charles S. Bird of Walpole, candidate of the Progressive Party in 1912 and 1913. Foss expresses regret that Mr. Bird has determined not to become a candidate for the Republican nomination, as the ex-Governor suggested some weeks ago. The letter adds:

"It must be apparent to you Mr. Bird, that in offering to support you, I was attempting to interpret the popular will and that upon your declaration I have determined myself to lead the popular movement."

Continuing, Mr. Foss says that the Republican party demands progressive leadership by a business man, and he asserts that, as the exponent of the McKinley policy of tariff regulation, he himself has been "the real leader of the true Republican idea in Massachusetts," notwithstanding that he was three times elected Governor on the Democratic ticket.

The letter severely criticizes former Congressman Samuel McCall and Lieut. Gov. Cushing, who are candidates for the Republican nomination, for "their refusal to stand for national prohibition."

TOLEDO FRIGHTENS THAW.

He Avoids City Where Big Reception Was Planned.

TOLEDO, Aug. 1.—A big brass band did not play, a banquet at one of the leading hotels was called off, and thousands of the city's curious were disappointed today when Harry K. Thaw telephoned from Fremont that he had changed his mind about visiting Toledo on his motor trip to the Pacific Coast.

The slayer of Stanford White had heard of the plans to receive him, and it caused him to alter his course. He said he wished to avoid being the centre of a curious crowd.

Thaw left Fremont at 9:30 o'clock this morning, passing through Bowling Green, Napoleon, and Bryan, Ohio, on a direct route to Butler, Ind. His plans were to go from Butler to Kendallville, thence to South Bend. He hoped, he said, to reach Chicago by night.

WANT OKUMA TO STAY.

Japanese Business Men Opposed to Changing Cabinet in Wartime.

TOKIO, Aug. 1.—A solution of the Cabinet crisis is not yet in sight.

The situation has been complicated by the opposition of the Elder Statesmen to Takaaki Kato, Minister of Foreign Affairs, whose handling of the Chinese question they have criticized. On the other hand, representative Japanese not connected with politics are urging the continuance in power of the Cabinet, headed by Count Okuma.

This group, under the leadership of Baron Shibusawa, Chairman of the Tokio Banking Association, and Buei Nakano, President of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce, is seeking to convince the Elder Statesmen that a cabinet change is not desirable in wartimes, when state affairs of paramount importance remain unsettled, including a readjustment of financial problems arising from extraordinary war expenditures and projected naval expansion. The assertion is made that great difficulty would be experienced in forming a new ministry willing and able to cope with the crisis.

The opposition charges that the Okuma Cabinet came into office through the misuse of funds and irregularities in the election.

Since the charge was made by the Elder Statesmen that the Kato policies had placed Japan in a position of isolation, the Cabinet has been pushing a program of rapprochement with China, Kato himself defending his position in a series of public addresses.

The creation of a coalition ministry similar to that of Great Britain has been suggested.

ROSSA BURIED IN DUBLIN.

Ten Thousand Persons Escort the Body of the Irish Patriot.

DUBLIN, Aug. 1.—The body of J. O'Donovan Rossa, the Irish patriot, who died in New York last month, was buried in Glasnevin Cemetery here this afternoon. His tomb is in what is known as Patriot's Corner.

The body lay in state in the City Hall for several days and large numbers of persons, many of them coming from the rural districts, passed before the bier. The streets converging on the City Hall today were densely packed with people as the funeral procession passed.

Ten thousand persons were in the procession, including representatives of the Irish Volunteers and the Irish National Volunteers, both contingents in uniform, and many of the former carrying "rebel pikes," members of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, and delegations from Irish trade and labor unions. Several priests walked behind the hearse, which was preceded by pipers playing a death march. The body was buried close to the Daniel O'Connell Statue and near the graves of other noted Irishmen.

GARMENT WORKERS END VOTING TONIGHT

Cast Ballots at Nine Places and Count Will Be Taken at 9 o'Clock.

LEADERS READY TO STRIKE

Dr. Adler Calls Conference of Conciliation Board Today to Adjust Differences.

All yesterday thousands of members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union crowded Forward Hall, 175 East Broadway, and eight other polling places to vote on this question, printed on the ballots in English, Yiddish, Russian, and Italian:

"Shall the officers of the union call a general strike at once if the manufacturers refuse to accept the findings of Mayor Mitchel's Council of Conciliation by Tuesday, Aug. 3?"

Officials of the union estimated that 40,000 members voted on the question Saturday and yesterday. It is expected that most of the remaining 20,000 members in the city will have voted by 9 o'clock tonight, when the secret ballots will be counted. Officers of the union said there is no doubt that the vote would be overwhelmingly in favor of the strike if the manufacturers longer withheld their acceptance of the findings of the council headed by Dr. Felix Adler.

Members of the Council of Conciliation yesterday got in touch with Dr. Adler, who was out of the city, and he authorized the calling of a meeting for 10 o'clock this morning, when he said he would be present to try to smooth out the differences between the needle union and the Cloak and Skirt Manufacturers' Protective Association.

The differences of the manufacturers and the unions seemed ten days ago to be on a fair way to settlement, when the union officials published a statement in Yiddish papers that, in the findings of the council, they had won a complete victory over the manufacturers on the question of power of an employe to discharge a workman. The manufacturers, through their counsel, notified Mayor Mitchel that they could not adopt the findings if the interpretation put upon them by the unions was official. Their interpretation, which was said to be the consensus of a majority of the conciliators, was that only in certain instances could the employe have a review of his discharge.

The unions interpret the findings of the conciliators to include cases which the employers hold are not subject to review. The employers want the agreement to be made more specific; the unions say it is very good as it is and the employers must accept it, or there will be a strike. The purpose of the meeting of the Council of Conciliation today will be to have both sides modify their stand and phrase the agreement so that there can be only one interpretation.

Benjamin Schlessinger, President of the Garment Workers' Union, said last night that the workers wanted the matter settled at once, because the Jewish New Year and other holidays fell in about five weeks, and the large majority of Jewish workers wished to be in a settled state of mind, not only during the holidays, but during the extensive preparations that precede them.

"The manufacturers have trifled long enough," said Schlessinger. "We were in good faith when we agreed to the Council of Conciliation, and we thought the employers were. We accepted what the Council thought was right, but the manufacturers have hemmed and hawed, trying to get a little the best of it. I believe they will see the error of their way when on Tuesday we show them the result of the vote, and that we intend to make trouble for them if they play with us any longer. The manufacturers want to get in a position where they can strike the union a death blow."

Professor George W. Kirchwey of Columbia, a member of the Council of Conciliation, said that the meeting had been called for today to prevent an ugly crisis.

"It seems to me the agreement was fair enough," he said, "and if the only question is a definition of terms, it doesn't seem that should be impossible."

The troubles between the unions and the cloak and skirt manufacturers date from April 1, when the employers abrogated a protocol under which the trade had been conducted since the big strike in 1910.

THINK MACHINISTS WILL WORK

Garvin Company Doesn't Look for a Strike Today.

George MacLagan, Treasurer of the Garvin Machine Company, said last night he expected all the machinists of the company's plant, at Varick and Spring Streets, to be back at work this morning, despite the fact that officials of the International Association of Machinists stood outside of the factory when the men quit work as usual Saturday noon and announced that a strike was on.

"I never heard of men going on strike until they had made demands of some sort and had been refused," he said. "There has been no demand made upon the Garvin Machine Company. It is not unusual for our machinists to quit work at noon Saturdays; it would be quite unusual if they didn't. I expect them all back tomorrow morning."

Officials of the Garvin and other companies making munitions of war for the Allies believe that J. J. Keppler, Vice President of the International Association of Machinists, and other labor leaders who have threatened big strikes have attempted more than they can effect. Early last week Keppler announced that before Saturday noon he would submit to the E. W. Bliss Company of Brooklyn, manufacturers of torpedoes, an ultimatum for an increase of wages, with a strike as an alternative. Those demands have not been made.

"We are working along very nicely," said Howard C. Sesman, Vice President of the Bliss Company, last night. "No demands have been made upon us and our men are satisfied."

Before he left New York for Philadelphia yesterday, Keppler said the strike was on at the Garvin plant and that it would be extended to others.

DOG DIES TO SAVE GIRL.

Runs Ahead and Kills Copperhead in Her Path, but Is Bitten.

CALDWELL, N. J., Aug. 1.—Don, a collie dog owned by John Miller, gave up his life this afternoon to save the 6-year-old daughter of his master from a copperhead snake. The dog killed the snake, but died two hours later from poison.

Agnes Miller and her older sister, Clara, started out for a romp with Don this afternoon, and were making for a wood not far from their home, with the dog at their heels.

The dog suddenly sprang forward, growled, and leaped upon a copperhead directly in the path of the little girl. Both girls ran home and told their father. Miller hurried to the scene and got the dog, but although a veterinary surgeon was summoned Don died.

THIEVES USE SOCIETY NEWS.

Montclair Woman Says It Guides Them to Untenanted Houses.

Special to The New York Times.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 1.—Mrs. Charles E. Van Vleck, who is prominent socially in this town, thinks that wealthy persons give the town newspapers too much information about the plans for their trips away from home. In a signed statement she asks that instead of giving such information to the newspapers residents furnish it to the police, so that the later can safeguard homes during the absence of the owners.

Mrs. Van Vleck contends that this would make the work of the police easier and remove a source of information for thieves who are alert to rob untenanted houses. Recently the police found the copies of two newspapers in houses that had been entered. The social column in each paper had been marked opposite each place where an item recorded that some resident of the town had left or was about to leave Montclair for the season.

The social columns, Mrs. Van Vleck believes, form a local directory of information for the thieves. She owns one of the finest homes in Montclair, at North Mountain and Claremont Avenues. She and the other members of her family will spend the remainder of the season at Eastern Point, New London. This fact was announced in the local papers, but the Van Vleck home will be specially guarded during the time that the owner is away.

HAVE SERVED 158 HATTERS.

Closing Down on Homes and Savings in Famous Boycott Case.

Special to The New York Times.

HARTFORD, Aug. 1.—United States Marshal Chesterfield C. Middlebrooks and his deputies returned to Hartford today after having made careful personal service on 158 of the 247 Danbury hatters who were the losing defendants in the famous hatters' boycott case, which D. E. Loewe & Son, independent hat manufacturers, finally won after twelve years' litigation over the Sherman anti-trust law. The individual hatters are liable for about $260,000, triple damages, and must pay it to the extent of their ability, unless the American Federation of Labor or the United Hatters of North America, which fought the case for them, shall levy a small personal assessment on members with which to pay the judgment.

The United States Marshals are now attaching homes and savings banks accounts in Danbury, Bethel and Norwalk in the new Loewe suit, which is for foreclosure of judgment liens, and will continue serving the writs during the coming week, several visits to a homestead being necessary in many instances before the owner is personally served.

FRANK'S HEAD IN BRACES.

Excessive Heat Delaying Recovery from Wound in Throat.

Special to The New York Times.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Aug. 1.—Leo M. Frank, whose throat was cut by a fellow-convict, J. C. Creen, fifteen days ago, is not recovering as rapidly as the doctors attending him had hoped he would. The excessive heat is causing him much suffering. It will be a month at least, the doctors say, before he will be able to leave the special hospital ward in which he has been placed.

Frank's head was encased today in surgical braces, so that he cannot move it. The braces are arranged so that his head is held to the left side to prevent stitches on that side of the neck from tearing out. Mrs. Frank is at the bedside of her husband every day.

Creen is still chained to a bedpost in the prison dormitory. He will be kept there for an indefinite period.

48 YEARS AT SEA ENOUGH.

Purser Hinsley Quits After Sailing 6,500,000 Miles.

Howard Ernest Hinsley, purser of the American liner St. Louis, which arrived yesterday from Liverpool, announced that it was his last voyage, after having been at sea continuously since 1867. He has rented a small house and farm on the estate of the Duke of Buccleugh, near Dumfries, Scotland, where he will spend the remainder of his days with his family. James Cowie, formerly chief engineer of the New York, who retired three years ago, will be a near neighbor.

Mr. Hinsley was born in Liverpool sixty years ago and started his sea career on the Inman liner City of Baltimore when he was 12 years old. He entered the British Navy, in which he served until 1880. Rejoining the Inman Line as assistant purser, he was promoted to purser twenty-three years ago and became a naturalized American citizen when the company was incorporated as the American Line in 1888.

During the Spanish-American war Mr. Hinsley was paymaster of the Harvard, now the Philadelphia. All together he has traveled 6,500,000 miles, or 260 times the distance around the earth. He will be succeeded by E. Slight, the assistant purser of the St. Louis.

NEW CHARITIES SECRETARY.

Stanley Howe Transferred from Kingsbury's Office.

Announcement of the resignation of Charities Commissioner Kingsbury's private secretary, Stanley Howe, and his appointment as Secretary of the Department of Charities, and the appointment of Elmer Roberts as Mr. Howe's successor, was made yesterday by Commissioner Kingsbury.

Mr. Howe has been associated with Mr. Kingsbury for several years. He was formerly connected with the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania and the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor. Mr. Howe will fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of J. McKee Borden, for seventeen years Secretary of the Charities Department. The salary of the Secretary of the department is $3,500 a year.

Mr. Roberts lives in Bay Ridge and has been for some time associated with the Bureau of Municipal Research. He has recently been assigned by the bureau to assist Commissioner Kingsbury. His salary as the Commissioner's private secretary will be $3,000 a year.

INQUIRER SEES FLAW IN ALDERMEN'S WORK

Tells McAneny Board Has Allowed $1,130,500 Purchases Without Bidding.

GOT 44 MOTOR VEHICLES

Flour, ($60,000,) Coal, Fish, and Fruits Bought Without Competition by Charities Commissioner.

The Bureau of City Inquiry has sent an open letter to President McAneny of the Board of Aldermen, containing the statement that the board, which has recently been praised by Mayor Mitchel and Mr. McAneny, had permitted contracts to be let within the last eighteen months exceeding $1,130,500 without competitive bidding, thus opening the door to favoritism and graft.

"I am informed," said the letter, "that this amount far exceeds the total for any eighteen months since consolidation. Contracts which prior to 1914 always were awarded after open bidding, have been let without competition of any kind, and in allowing this the board has interfered with one of the chief plans for betterment of the city administration.

"Repeated efforts have been made by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, of which you are a member, to have the State Legislature pass a law for a Central Purchasing Bureau, to the end that wider competition in bidding might be obtained, with a gain in lower prices. Unsuccessful in these efforts, the administration had established a temporary Central Purchasing Bureau in the office of the Commissioner of Accounts. This bureau is for the purpose of gaining wider competition in bidding and lower prices. Despite all this, the present Board of Aldermen has persistently continued, since it took office, to kill competition in bidding, thereby leaving the city treasury at the mercy of individuals in power, as elected officials, appointed heads of departments or otherwise."

The letter says that the disposition to neglect to obtain competition has been marked in regard to automobiles, there having been purchased without bidding twenty-three automobiles, ten automobile ambulances, six automobile trucks, one automobile hearse, and four tractors, or a total of forty-four motor vehicles. It continues:

"The city in the past bought its coal, flour, fish, &c., by open bidding. The present Board of Aldermen has permitted several departments to buy coal without competition; it has given the Commissioner of Charities a free hand in paying out $60,000 for flour. Also it has permitted the Commissioner to spend as he individually pleased $74,220 for fish, oysters, fruits, &c."

The bureau says that the Commissioner of Public Charities has been given absolute power in letting a total of $190,680 in contracts, and that the Commissioner of Water Supply, Gas, and Electricity has been empowered to let contracts totaling $107,460 as he pleases.

"For city departments in general," adds the Bureau, "contract letting without competition has been encouraged and made easy."

To the letter is appended a list covering six pages of contracts let without bidding which total $1,130,500.

WEEK'S OUTDOOR CONCERTS

Commissioner Ward Issues Program and Pleads for Parks.

Park Commissioner Cabot Ward yesterday issued this list of free band and orchestral concerts in parks and on recreation piers for the week:

Monday evening, Aug. 2, 8 P. M.—Port Richmond, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Tuesday evening, Aug. 3, 8 P. M.—East Twenty-fourth Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Chelsea Park, West Side Municipal Band; Colonial Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Pleasant Plains, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Wednesday evening Aug. 4, 8 P. M.—Columbus Park, East Side Municipal Band; Battery Park, West Side Municipal Band; Morningside Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Alaska Park, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Thursday evening, Aug. 5, 8 P. M.—Market Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; Barrow Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; Mount Morris Park, Uptown Municipal Band; Tottenville, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Friday evening, Aug. 6, 8 P. M.—Hamilton Fish Park, East Side Municipal Band; Abingdon Square Park, West Side Municipal Band; Carl Schurz Park, Up-Town Municipal Band; Washington Park, Stapleton, S. I., Staten Island Municipal Band.

Saturday, Aug. 7, 4 P. M.—Seward Park, East Side Municipal Band.

Saturday, Aug. 7, 8 P. M.—Central Park, Orchestral Concert; East Third Street Pier, East Side Municipal Band; West Fiftieth Street Pier, West Side Municipal Band; West 129th Street Pier, Up-Town Municipal Band; St. Gabriel's Park, Kips Bay Neighborhood Association Band.

An appeal is made at the same time by the Park Commissioner to the public to help preserve the parks as recreation places. He says:

"We go to the parks because they represent nature and because we find in them something different from the noisy, heated streets and sweltering houses. There are many thoughtless persons who tear up the lawns, steal flowers, destroy the bushes and dig up roots and peel off the bark of trees, which give such pleasant shade. Soon the trees die and the park is as hot and as bare as the narrow streets from which we sought to escape.

"The parks belong to all of us. I am doing my best to keep them in good condition, but I can do nothing unless I have your assistance. All that is required is an intelligent use of the parks so that they may be of good to the greatest number of people."

MRS. GAFFNEY'S INCOME CUT

Court Holds Her Son Need Not Pay Her $2,000 a Year.

The Court of Appeals has decided that Mrs. T. St. John Gaffney, wife of the American Consul at Munich, Germany, cannot legally compel her son, Frederic F. Humphreys, a West Point graduate, to pay her the $2,000 yearly which he has been accustomed to do.

Mr. Humphreys is one of two children of Mrs. Gaffney by her first husband, Dr. Frederic Humphreys, founder of a patent medicine corporation, who left a fortune when he died in 1894. Mrs. Gaffney's other child by her first marriage was Jayta M. Humphreys, now the Baroness Hans Heinrich von Wolf, who resides in South Africa. The Baroness has been giving her mother $2,000 yearly, and will continue to do so.

Mrs. Gaffney's second marriage was displeasing to Dr. Humphreys's father, who, however, set aside a trust fund composed of stock in the patent medicine corporation, and which is now valued at $120,000. From this fund Mrs. Gaffney received $7,000 yearly as guardian of her daughter until the latter reached the age of 21, and $1,500 yearly as guardian of her son until he reached the same age. Then her income ceased.

The trust conditions further arranged it so that one-half the accumulated income went to the children when the son reached 21. When Frederic became 30 the entire estate was to be divided equally between him and his sister.

The children, however, in 1903, signed an agreement whereby they were to pay their mother $2,000 a year each during her lifetime, but Frederic was then under age. When he reached the age designated in the will for coming into his half share of the estate, he refused to allow his mother the $2,000 yearly. He contended that she was amply provided for, and that he was legally incapable of making the agreement when under age.

MRS. WHITNEY IMPROVING.

Shows Rapid Recovery After Operation for Appendicitis.

Mrs. Harry Payne Whitney, who was operated on for appendicitis last Friday morning at her Summer home in Old Westbury, L. I., is recovering rapidly. It was said at her home last night that she had passed a good day and that her condition "was very fine and improving."

Mrs. Whitney was Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, and her mother is now with her, having come on from Newport when it was known that the operation was necessary. It is thought that Mrs. Whitney's war relief work for the Allies and her endeavors to assist the young artists of this city thrown out of work by the war had much to do with her attack. In addition to her other activities, she has made three trips abroad and recently opened her studios at 8 West Eighth Street for an exhibition of the work of young artists. She also has taken an active part in the formation of the society of the Friends of Young Artists.

New Blight Attacks Jersey Trees.

Special to The New York Times.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Because a new blight has attacked trees in this vicinity, Rahway's Park and Shade Tree Commission has asked State Forester Gaskil to come to Rahway to assist in saving the trees. The new disease has appeared simultaneously in several parts of Union County, and in each instance the trees affected have withered and died rapidly. Maples and elms are especially susceptible to the attacks.

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NEW COURT HOUSE FLAW.

Tilden Adamson Says Proposed Building Contract Is Faulty.

The cost of the new Court House should be reduced by the elimination of many expensive features and the city should be secured against fraud by changes in the form of the proposed building contract, according to Tilden Adamson, Director of the Bureau of Contract Supervision, in his report to the Budget Committee of the Board of Estimate, which has been made public in its entirety.

The trouble with the contract, he says, is that the contractor, after bidding a lump sum for the entire building, is to set up his schedule of prices and his work program within the following thirty days. Under this arrangement, Mr. Adamson argues, a contractor might bid $12,000,000, for instance, on the entire building, and then name $5,000,000 as the price of the foundation, $5,000,000 being several times the legitimate price for this item.

After building the foundation, the contractor might default on the rest of the job, but would be able, according to Mr. Adamson, to collect 80 per cent. of the price he had fixed for the foundation and make a profit of several million dollars. The form of contract, he recommends, should be altered to make juggling of this kind impossible.

CONFESSES KILLING A MAN.

Stranger Calls on Detectives and Tells of Massachusetts Homicide.

A man who said he was Frank Jones, an upholsterer, living at 43 Winslow Street, Roxbury, Mass., walked into the Third Detective Branch yesterday afternoon and told Lieutenant Gallagher he wanted to give himself up for a killing.

Detectives Prantner and White learned from him that on the night of July 17 he was in a saloon at Hampden and Eustis Streets, Roxbury, when he met a man whom he knew only as Joe. The two had several drinks at a table, and when Joe made a slurring remark about Jones's wife Jones hit him and knocked him out of his chair.

Jones fled, and heard later that the man had died. He went to Providence and stayed there till last night, when he came to New York on a boat of the Bay State Line. But when he had got 200 miles further away from his home he suddenly became homesick for a sight of his wife and two little children, and, feeling that the police would get him some time anyway, he decided to give himself up.

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"Miss Thomasina Tucker," by Kate Douglas Wiggin, a novelette. — "No. 6," a play, by Stephen Phillips. — "Mother Machree," by James B. Connolly. — "Letitia," by Gordon Arthur Smith.—"At the End of the Rainbow," by Jennette Lee. —"A Little Tragedy at Coococache," by G. T. Marsh.—"Her First Marrying," by Una Hunt.

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A splendid assortment of fine crepes and heavy silk shirts. Formerly priced $6.50.

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An assortment of plain colors and fancy stripes. Formerly 50c.

UNGRATEFUL BEAVER WON'T STAY AT HOME

Old Scrooge, with Only Three Legs, Gnaws His Way About the Zoological Park.

FOUND IN BOTANICAL GARDEN

Once Was Rescued from a Sportsman's Show When About to Grace Camping Club's Menu.

After twenty years of unfailing kindness in the handling of wild and domestic animals, Charles Snyder, keeper in the Zoological Park in the Bronx, confessed yesterday to Curator Raymond Ditmars, his superior, that he was beginning to lose faith.

"It isn't so much that the results are not worth while," he said, "but I am plum discouraged because of the carryings on of Old Scrooge."

Old Scrooge, it may be remarked here, is a disreputable, bewhiskered beaver, who, besides the disadvantage of a villainous appearance, is further handicapped by having only three legs. His right foreleg was left in a trap in the Maine woods. Snyder will venture no opinion on Scrooge's age, contenting himself with the assertion that Scrooge is an adult animal.

Long ago—just how long Snyder has forgotten—Scrooge was an attraction at the Sportsman's Show here. After the show he was in a fair way of becoming one of the strange dishes on the menu at an annual dinner of some camping club, when Snyder, who had made a pilgrimage to the show, took a fancy to Scrooge, and in the end persuaded the management that the Zoological Park in the Bronx was the proper place for the beaver. So the animal went to the park one day in an express wagon, and on the same day his name was changed by Snyder to Scrooge from Reginald, or something like that.

Scrooge proved to be a docile animal, and soon became a sort of family pet in the Bronx. Snyder thought so much of him that he once obtained permission to take the beaver home to be shown to his family. Then, to quote Snyder, he had to keep watch all night to prevent Scrooge from digging under the back yard fence and destroying a pet peach tree belonging to his neighbor on the right as you face the street. Even Keeper Bayreuther, who is wrapped up in a study of the giraffes, took to Scrooge, though he frankly confessed he could never pronounce his name. Privately he accused Snyder of not pronouncing it right himself.

Fled from Fowl Pond.

Everything went well until two months ago, when Scrooge was placed in the fowl pond. There he developed a gayety of disposition heretofore unsuspected, and by his antics made life miserable for a considerable number of ducks and geese. When the pond was drained some weeks ago Scrooge mysteriously disappeared. There was a council of war, and after much searching the beaver was discovered. He had dug himself a very comfortable home under the concrete steps leading into the water. From the pond he was placed in an inclosure near the mammal house. Two weeks and two days ago Scrooge climbed the three-foot wire fence surrounding his temporary home and disappeared again.

Three days after he escaped to free life a report came from the Botanical Gardens that a strange animal was raising Cain with the elm trees that line the banks of the Bronx River. Animal men from the Zoological Park were summoned, and their observation confirmed their previous belief that beavers were at work. At first it was figured that a pair of the animals were on the job.

Nights of searching followed, and every effort was made to find the troublemaker. Searchlights were placed along the river bank, and keepers detailed from the park, with policemen sent from the Bronx Park Station, spent many hours in the search. Some were armed with shotguns.

"It's old Scrooge that is making all the trouble in the park," Snyder confided to Mr. Ditmars. "Just think how that beaver has repaid our kindness. The first chance he gets, here he up and runs away, and even then can't behave like a dignified animal should."

Other keepers had the same idea as Snyder, and in time word passed among the searchers that no pair of beavers was at work among the elm trees, but that the mischief was being done by an old renegade beaver that in times past had come readily to his meals in answer to the cry of "Here, Scrooge!" The search progressed with no success. The keepers in time relaxed their vigilance, and in one night the beaver reappeared and three small elm trees bore evidence of his activity.

Tracing the Fugitive.

Following this the shotguns and searchlights again made their appearance, but there was no sign of the wily beaver. Three nights ago one Mulligan, an atendant in the Botanical Gardens, went to the management. He pointed out that the search as then kept up was simply a waste of time. No self-respecting beaver, he argued, would come out when the noise of men tramping the banks of the stream was heard and the flash of lights lit up the scene. Mulligan said he had been a trapper in Maine, and he was sure if left alone he could trail the beaver to his lair and so bring about his capture. After some consideration the search was abandoned and the beaver hunt placed in charge of Mulligan.

At the end of the second night's vigil Mulligan proudly announced:

"I have located him. It is a villainous looking old three-legged beaver with an industry that would make one of them keepers in the Zoo ashamed of himself."

Mulligan led the way to a shady spot where, under the water end of a drain pipe, was made out with difficulty.

"He's in there," announced Mulligan.

A little footmark or two in the soft mud untouched by the rising water showed that Mulligan was right.

The management of the Botanical Gardens sent word to the Zoological Society to come over and get its old beaver, or words to that effect. Snyder was detailed to head the party that recaptured the fugitive. A manhole was opened up, and through it the keeper descended to where the drain pipe entered. In the bottom he found evidences that the runaway was preparing to winter along the Bronx River. He caught a glimpse of the marauder and shouted up: "It's old Scrooge all right." A chorus, "I told you so," drifted back.

A trap with a sliding door that closed when the bait was touched was set, and yesterday old Scrooge was caught. The trappers arrived just in time, for during the hours of his captivity Old Scrooge had gnawed a considerable hole in the wooden cage.

"And just to think," said Snyder yesterday, as he regarded the recaptured and chastened Scrooge, "I thought kindness and a good home would keep Scrooge from running away. I wonder if kindness was best after all."

And Scrooge rubbed his bewhiskered nose against the back of Snyder's hand as though to say: "Let's forget it, old fellow, and begin again."

"Gee," said Snyder to Mr. Ditmars, "ain't I the soft one?"

MRS. ROOSEVELT NOT ILL.

In Telegram to His Daughter Colonel Denies Omaha Report.

Mrs. Richard Derby, wife of Dr. Richard Derby of 116 East Seventy-ninth Street, who was Miss Ethel C. Roosevelt, a daughter of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, received a telegram from her father from Omaha, Neb., yesterday afternoon, in which he said that Mrs. Roosevelt was in the best of health.

Colonel Roosevelt expressed surprise that the report had been circulated that his wife was seriously ill and was being rushed East on a fast train. He said he could not understand how the report originated.

AUTOS FOR RURAL CARRIERS

Post Office Department Will Put 208 Cars in Service Today.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Two hundred and eight automobile rural postal delivery routes, distributed among eight States, will go into operation tomorrow. This means that approximately 11,440 miles of rural post roads will be traversed six days a week during August by automobile.

In all, orders have been issued authorizing 298 motor routes. Two experimental routes were put into operation in Pennsylvania July 1 from Quarryville. Other authorizations include eighty-three routes, effective Sept. 1, and five routes, effective Oct. 1.

The routes vary from fifty to sixty-four miles, and will be operated from nine to twelve months a year. The salary paid to carriers on such routes varies from $1,500 to $1,800 a year. Reports received by Postmaster General Burleson from a special inspection of the two pioneer routes show that this service is in every way satisfactory. It is demonstrated that where road conditions are good a sixty-mile route can be easily served in from seven to eight hours.

FOREST RECEIPTS LARGER.

Turned $2,500,000 Into National Treasury in Last Fiscal Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The national forests turned into the United States Treasury during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1915, nearly $2,500,000, an increase of more than $40,000 over the previous year. On account of the depressed condition of the lumber industry, the timber sales, which amounted to $1,164,000, yielded $79,000 less, but there were larger revenues from other sources. The grazing receipts which totaled $1,125,000, increased $127,000, and the water power receipts, which amounted to not quite $90,000, increased nearly $42,000.

The demoralization of the turpentine industry on account of the war's curtailment of the naval stores market caused the receipts from the sale of turpentining privileges on the national forest reserves to drop to about $9,000, as against nearly $15,000 last year.

MOTOR FAR TO GET TO WAR.

Two Canadians Here After 2,963-Mile Trip, on Way to the Front.

Robert Frank, 30 years old, an accountant, and George Morley, 45 years old, an engineer, both Englishmen, arrived yesterday at the Cornish Arms Hotel, 443 West Twenty-third Street, after traveling from Saskatoon, in the Canadian Northwest, a distance of 2,963 miles, on a motor cycle with side cradle. They are on their way back to England to enlist, and will sail on Wednesday for Liverpool on the Adriatic.

Frank has served nine years in the British Army in the West Yorkshire Regiment, and will enlist as a dispatch rider with his motor cycle. His partner will volunteer for the transport service or in the Munitions Department.

"We left Saskatoon on June 9," Frank said to a TIMES reporter, "carrying a tent, stove, and three grips, which, including ourselves, weighed 1,040 pounds. Our machine can go eighty-five miles an hour without the cradle, which reduced the speed to thirty-five miles. We had only two punctures the whole way, which was pretty good, considering the rough roads in North Dakota and Minnesota, which were too awful for words. The rains in those States were heavier than had ever been known before, and detained us ten days at Botineau, three days at Grand Forks, and two days at Fargo. We followed the old Yellowstone trail, and camped in our tent the whole time, which made it very enjoyable. The only drawback was the thick black mud in North Dakota and Minnesota."

DETAIN ALLEGED SWINDLER.

St. Louis Passenger Says Charges Against Him Had Been Dropped.

When the American liner St. Louis arrived yesterday from Liverpool the immigration officials detained Charles Wolfe, a first-cabin passenger, who asserted that he was an English financier and worth a million dollars, on the ground that he was an undesirable alien and should not be allowed to land in this country.

Eddy Mallon, chief of the pier detective force of the International Mercantile Marine Company, said that he had recognized Wolfe, in spite of a Van Dyke beard he had grown, as Charles Harcroft, who had been arrested in this city on a charge of swindling foreigners. The man admitted his identity, but said that the charges against him had been dropped and he was now engaged in business in London.

His wife was at the pier to meet him, and was very much agitated when informed that her husband would have to remain on the St. Louis overnight and go to Ellis Island early this morning, where he will be examined by a Board of Special Inquiry.

NEW PROBLEMS MET IN SUBWAY BUILDING

Engineers Overcome Obstacles Never Before Presented in Construction Work.

MANY STREAMS DIVERTED

Underpinning Buildings Has Often Cost More Than the Adjacent Excavation.

One block from the excavation made by the subway builders in Seventh Avenue, several tall loft buildings have been set vibrating until the tenants appealed to the owners. The slight shocks that had so alarmed them were the outward evidence that below the street level the engineers were meeting and solving some of the most perplexing problems that have confronted them in subway construction.

Each problem is being met in the most modern scientific way, and nothing has been left to chance. Each problem is well studied in advance of the initial steps, and dangers everywhere are reduced to a minimum. To the layman the difficulties would seem impossible to overcome. Quicksands have been frozen and then carved out, on one section it was necessary to pump out a million gallons of water a day in order to successfully prosecute the work, and in another spot it was necessary to surround the work with three-inch grooved sheeting in order to prevent the sand from flowing in and undermining the buildings in the vicinity.

Where the new route crossed the old the engineers had to support the present subway with supporting piles. In many places it was found expedient to build heavy retaining walls of concrete to safeguard buildings and prevent a general slide into the excavation.

Marshes and underground streams were a never ending source of worry to the builders. Perhaps the most difficult bit encountered was at the Centre Street loop, which runs over the old Collect Pond. Great planning was required and a greater work had to be accomplished before permanent foundations in this place were located.

Encounter Underground Streams.

In the Lexington Avenue work an underground stream was encountered near Fifty-eighth Street. Under the street level the excavators came upon a stream of considerable dimensions. In this case the problem was one of easy solution. The contractors simply diverted the stream into a convenient sewer, where it is still flowing without interfering with the work.

Sewers and other sub-surface structures are among the many obstacles encountered in subway building. The sewers are an important item in the work and the Public Service Commission maintains a sewer division in its engineering department. In some places the sewers are ripped out and diverted to new sewers built alongside or over the roof of the subway.

In other places a new "off-line" sewer is built in another street to replace the removal pipes. At times it is necessary to build syphon sewers which dip down under the subway and come up on the other side. In the Fourth Avenue Subway in Brooklyn a temporary sewer was built in the space for the local tracks between Hansom Place and Butler Street, and maintained for three years until the city could complete a relief sewer system near by. The temporary sewer was taken out just in time to permit the opening of the subway last June.

It frequently happens that the commission buys property and tears down buildings in the line of a subway. After construction the commission sells the ground subject to a permanent easement for the underground railroad. It rarely happens that buildings in the way are removed, but an instance of the kind occurred in December, 1912. A city fire house stood on the banks of the Harlem River at the end of 132d Street. It was near the line of the Lexington Avenue Subway, which crosses under the Harlem River there. Both for the sake of the subway work and for the convenience of the firemen, it was decided to remove the fire house to a new location at 135th Street and Park Avenue. The engineers of the commission and the contractors planned to lift the fire house off its foundations, slide it on a barge and tow it to its new location. The delicate operation was successfully accomplished while the firemen were in the house. Only a slight cracking of the plaster on the walls resulted. The rise and fall of the tide were utilized to accomplish the feat.

Below High Water Level.

Lying geographically in one of the most interesting sections of Manhattan Island, the Canal Street Subway from its inception has been of peculiar interest to the engineers of the designing division in charge of that particular line. Designing Engineer Charles E. Conover was in charge. The line is an exceedingly important link, as it is the only point where the Fourth Avenue line across the Manhattan Bridge crosses the Broadway-Lexington Avenue line.

"The sub-grade for that part of the Canal Street line extending from Centre Street to Broadway, including the portion lying under the Broadway Subway lies from thirty-five to forty feet below mean high water level," said Mr. Conover. "On account of this fact much thought and attention were given to the designing of this part of the structure. In the earlier discussion serious consideration was given to the idea of constructing by the freezing method certain portions of the line, particularly that part under the existing subway in Lafayette Street. It appeared that these methods had been used with considerable success in certain parts of Europe in sinking mine shafts. The method in the case of sinking mine shafts was to drive pipes down in a circle around the shaft and then circulate cold brine through these pipes by means of inner tubes, continuing the circulation until the earth in the vicinity was thoroughly solidified. It did not appear, however, that this freezing method had been used to such an extent as would warrant its adoption in subway construction."

COLLIER ANSWERS McLEAN.

Cheerfully Awaits Court's Decision on Adirondack Camp Title.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RAQUETTE LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 1.—In an interview Deputy Attorney McLean of the State Conservation Department is quoted as follows:

"With such offenders as these this commission has no sympathy whatever."

It is true that papers were served on me on July 14 last and I was given a month in which to make reply concerning my occupancy of Bluff Point Camp. It seemed to me that Mr. McLean might have done me the courtesy of awaiting that reply before giving out his interview.

I have occupied the camp where I now am for eleven or twelve years. For the first five or six I rented it from Frank H. Stott. When Mr. Stott's mother was very ill in California, he and his sisters decided to sell the camp. I purchased it for some $20,000. Mr. Stott believed he had an absolute title. His mother had made a will dividing the camp among her three children, and he and his sisters assigned their interest to me.

I am in entire sympathy with the conservation movement, as Louis Brandeis, who represented Collier's in the Ballinger case, will testify. It cost me more to protect the public interest in the Alaskan coal fields than to purchase my camp at Raquette Lake.

I have the strongest desire to see adequate protection for the Adirondack forest, and, whether the title I purchased from Mr. Stott be sustained by the courts or not, I shall co-operate in every possible way with the Conservation Department in preventing the cutting of timber and the spread of forest fires. I did not purchase this camp for commercial reasons. I have always bought timber outside rather than cut it for such buildings as I have erected, and should the courts decide I should pay rent, I shall cheerfully do so.

ROBERT J. COLLIER.

Fishing Schooner Ashore.

The fishing schooner Parker went ashore early yesterday morning on Northeast Brigantine Shoals and signaled for assistance, although she is lying in an easy position. This is the vessel the Sandy Hook observer reported, that was first announced by Little Egg Harbor as a steamer ashore five miles south of that station.

PENNSYLVANIA ROAD HAS PENSIONED 8,881

Eight Employes Just Put On the Roll Have Served More Than 50 Years Each.

4,467 LIVING HONOR MEN

One Agent Sold 25,000,000 Tickets During His Career—Sons Succeed Fathers.

A bulletin just issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad system contains the names of fifty-seven employes who have been placed on the company's roll of honor (pension list). Eight of these are from lines west of Pittsburgh. The list is headed by Charles H. Cantwell, yard master at Wilmington, Del., who has been in the road's service for fifty-one years and nine months, and has held his present position since Sept. 1, 1883. Three other men have served fifty-one years, and four others fifty years. Among the old-timers are several who held important positions in their community, or who were well known to many thousands of people. Altogether 8,881 have been put on the pension roll, of whom 4,467 are living.

Mark A. McGrillis has been ticket agent at the Market Street wharf in Philadelphia since Sept. 1, 1877, and has served fifty years and five months all told. He has sold, according to estimates, not less than 25,000,000 tickets, and has started people off to almost every city, town, and village in the United States. He has developed a considerable philosophy for dealing with the man in a hurry in the course of fifty years of dealing with people who had to catch their trains in thirty seconds.

William H. Krogmann, a crossing watchman in Baltimore, has served the railroad fifty-one years and one month, and in all that time was never subjected to censure or discipline.

Alvan B. Conner, agent at Felton, Del., has served fifty years and two months. He was promoted to his present place on Jan. 1, 1900, when his father, who had been agent at Felton for forty-four years, was placed on the pension list. He had been his father's assistant since 1867, and the two together have held the position of station agent at Felton ever since that part of the road was opened in 1856. He served two terms in the Delaware State Senate.

Others who had served fifty years or more were Walter S. Laird, (fifty years two months,) of Philadelphia, who had been an engineer since 1884; Harry S. Given, (fifty years, four months,) of Harrisburg, an engine watchman; John R. Nowland, (fifty-one years, one month,) yard master for the district of Chester, Penn., since 1880; James Martin, (fifty-one years, three months,) of Hightstown, N. J., a hostler in the yards near Runyon, N. J. Among the other employes mentioned in the bulletin is George M. Ball, manager of the Empire Line since 1881. Mr. Ball lives in Germantown, and had been connected with the Empire Line since 1868.

John K. Gross, freight agent at York, Penn., since 1890, graduated from Franklin and Marshall College in 1867 with valedictory honors, and got his M. A. degree three years later. He had expected to study law, but poor health prevented this, and he entered the railroad service at York in 1872.

Maurice Cain, a shifting engineman in the shops at Logansport, Ind., was the last survivor of Company H of the Forty-sixth Indiana, most of whose members, after coming back from the civil war, were employed in the Panhandle shops at Logansport.

The bulletin states that since the roll of honor and retirement plan was established Jan. 1, 1900, the system has paid out nearly $11,500,000 in pensions.

PRESBYTERIANS' BIG YEAR.

Grew in Membership and Finances Despite War in Europe.

Facts concerning Presbyterian Church growth, made public yesterday, show that membership in the United States now stands at 1,513,046, an increase of 54,961 last year. This is the greatest increase ever made in a single year when no consolidations swelled the figures. More new ministers were ordained than in any previous year, and the number of Presbyterian ministers now stands at 9,670, the highest number yet attained.

Finances kept pace with membership. The total gifts were $27,784,000 last year, or $18.32 a member, the highest average of any religious body in America. Eight of the months covered by these reports were also covered by the European war period.

Presbyterianism in New York within the year included the acquisition of two large churches from the Reformed, and unprecedented growth in numbers and gifts of the large Manhattan and Brooklyn churches. Many of these are downtown, so called, and yet their numbers and money grow steadily, some of them breaking all records last year.

The reports show the largest Presbyterian Church in the world to be the Fifth Avenue. Its miscellaneous charities for the year amounted to $403,500. The cost of maintenance was almost $100,000. It gave to foreign missions $42,000, and to home $54,900. In its famous days, under the late Rev. Dr. John Hall, such figures were never attained.

Robert Bacon Back from War Zone.

Robert Bacon, former United States Ambassador to France, returned yesterday on the American liner St. Louis from a six weeks' visit to France in the interest of the American Red Cross relief work. He said the work done by the American hospital and the American surgery will be a monument in France to this country after the war is over. When asked if he would make any comment on the war, Mr. Bacon smiled and replied: "Wild horses could not drag it from me."

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Warning!

From the moment the organization of the Triangle Film Corporation was announced, all sorts of fantastic tales of fabulous expenditure and still more fabulous profits, have been flying about.

Based chiefly on fact, these stories have, in some cases, grown into such gross exaggerations as to amount to misrepresentation.

Dealing with a subject that interests more than half the people of the United States, such exaggeration is not unnatural.

Most of the stock of the Triangle Film Corporation is held by Mr. Griffith, producer of "The Birth of a Nation"; Mr. Ince, producer of "The Battle of Gettysburg" and other big pictures of the big outdoors; Mr. Sennett, producer of "Keystone Comedies"; Messrs. Bauman & Kessel, proprietors of the New York Motion Picture Corporation, myself or others directly concerned in the management. All of this stock is deposited for two years and cannot come on sale.

The remainder has been underwritten by a syndicate which will in turn dispose of it through brokers in the open market.

While I, and the experienced and successful motion picture men who are with me in this Company, have every reason to believe the business will be highly profitable, there is no authority whatever for the statement that either the Company itself or any of its officers *guarantees* or promises dividends of given amount or within a stated time.

Any business yielding such amazing profits as this business yields is subject to great risks.

It is *not* the type of investment for the man who cannot afford the chance of loss.

The total capital is $5,000,000—all common stock, par value $5.

There are no bonds—no notes—no preferred shares.

No matter how great nor how prompt his dividends a stockholder is *not* satisfied if he has been led to expect something greater or quicker.

So—

While I believe this venture will be even more profitable than any of my earlier ones, I am making no definite predictions as to date or amount. And no one else has any authority to make them—

I want *satisfied* stockholders—

Which is why I am printing this advertisement.

HE Aitken
President, *Triangle Film Corporation,*
71 West 23d Street, New York.

GIANTS WIN AND LOSE—BROOKLYN DROPS TWO—ATHLETICS—YACHTING—TENNIS—POLO

GIANTS BRACE UP AFTER LOSING GAME

McGraw's Men Break Even in Double-Header with St. Louis —Perritt Saves Day.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 1.—The Giants and St. Louis Cardinals fought and clawed over two ball games this afternoon, and when the crowd finally got away in the heavy rain that started in just as the final session closed the score was even up. The locals grabbed the first, 4 to 3, and were drubbed in the second, 4 to 1.

Perritt, once the idol of the St. Louis fans, was the most unpopular man in the city when the fray ended, for he not only prevented the Cardinals from having any success by pitching the second game, but helped the Giants along with a neat little sacrifice that was responsible for one of the visitors' runs.

The first game went ten innings after the Giants rallied in the final frames and showed form that appeared fine enough to win the game. Marquard started in and was succeeded by Schauer after Snodgrass batted for him in the sixth. With the score 3 to 0 in favor of the locals, Snodgrass was put in to start things. He would not have done a thing had not Butler helped him along in his chosen ambition with a fumble that seemed very costly for a while.

Snodgrass knocked a dainty little bounder out to short. Butler's specialty is flies, deep flies, short flies, any kind of flies, but he detests grounders, and showed his disguest by letting the ball roll on. Snodgrass got safely on first. Burns singled and Snodgrass raced around to third. Robertson went out, Miller to Hyatt, Snodgrass scoring. Doyle fouled to Snyder, and then, with two out, the Giants started things again. Fletcher singled, scoring Burns. He went to second on the throw in. Merkle flied to Dolan.

In the ninth Fletcher singled and went all the way to third on Beck's wild throw. Merkle went out, Butler to Hyatt, Fletcher adding a run. Lobert sent one out to Miller, and Brainard tapped an easy one to Sallee. A hit by Long, a wild pitch by Schauer, and another single by Snyder gave the game to St. Louis in the ninth.

Doak faced Perritt in the second. The latter had a little of everything, and the locals did not have a chance at any time. The Giants began early. In the second Fletcher was hit by a pitched ball and moved to first. Two infield outs put him on third, and he scored when Betzel muffed Brainard's infield grounder.

Brainard's homer brought in two runs in the seventh. Merkle had singled to right and Lobert had died on an infield hit. Brainard's hit was a hot one over in left field. Just before it got to Bescher it took an ugly bound and before the ball was recovered Brainard was safe at home, Merkle going in before him.

Dooin kept up the good work with a single. Perritt responded with a sacrifice which put Dooin on second. Burns's single scored Dooin. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, lf.	5	0	0	6	0
Long, rf..	5	1	3	1	0
Miller, 2b.	5	1	1	3	4
Dolan, cf.	3	1	2	3	0
Wilson, cf.	2	0	0	2	0
Snyder, c..	4	1	3	5	0
Hyatt, 1b.	4	0	2	7	0
Butler, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
Beck, 3b..	4	0	2	0	0
Betz'l., 3b.	0	0	0	1	0
Sallee, p..	3	0	0	0	3
Total..	39	4	14	30	9

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf.	4	1	1	4	2
Rob'n, rf.	4	0	0	2	0
Doyle, 2b.	4	0	1	2	2
Fl'ch'r, ss.	4	1	2	4	1
M'rkle, cf.	3	0	0	1	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	3
B'n'rd, 1b.	4	0	0	6	2
Meyers, c.	3	0	0	8	1
Marq'd, p.	1	0	0	0	3
†Snodgr's.	1	1	0	0	0
Sch'er, p.	2	0	0	1	0
Total..	34	3	4	*29	14

*Two out when winning run was scored.
†Batted for Marquard in sixth inning.
Errors—Doyle, Marquard, Butler, Beck.

St. Louis ....2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1—4
New York ....0 0 0 0 0 2 0 0 1 0—3

Two-base hits—Long, Butler. Earned runs—New York, 1; St. Louis, 2. Sacrifice hit—Sallee. Double plays—Miller and Hyatt; Meyers and Fletcher. Left on bases—New York, 4; St. Louis, 8. First base on errors—New York, 1; St. Louis, 1. Bases on balls—Off Marquard, 1; off Sallee, 3. Hits—Off Marquard, 7 in 5 innings; off Schauer, 7 in 4 2-3 innings. Struck out—By Marquard, 3; by Schauer, 2; by Sallee, 3. Wild pitch—Schauer. Umpires—Messrs. Eason and Byron. Time of game—Two hours and eleven minutes.

SECOND GAME.

NEW YORK.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Burns, lf..	4	0	1	2	0
Rob'n, rf..	4	0	2	2	0
Doyle, 2b..	3	0	1	3	0
Fl'ch'r, ss.	3	1	1	4	6
Merkle, cf.	4	1	2	1	0
Lob'rt, 3b.	4	0	0	1	4
Br'n'd, 1b.	4	1	1	10	0
Dooin, c..	4	1	1	4	1
Perritt, p.	2	0	0	0	2
Total..	32	4	9	27	13

ST. LOUIS.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'sch'r, lf.	2	1	1	0	0
Long, rf..	4	0	1	0	2
Miller, 2b.	4	0	0	1	4
Wilson, cf.	2	0	0	0	0
Snyder, c..	4	0	1	5	1
Hyatt, 1b.	3	0	2	15	1
Betzel, ss.	4	0	1	2	6
Beck, 3b..	3	0	0	3	2
Doak, p..	3	0	0	1	5
*Dolan ..	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	27	1	6	27	21

*Ran for Hyatt in ninth inning.
Error—Betzel.

New York..........0 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0—4
St. Louis...........1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Brainard. Sacrifice hits—Perritt, Wilson. Stolen bases—Hyatt, Bescher. Double plays—Fletcher and Brainard, (2;) Betzel and Hyatt. Hit by pitcher—Fletcher. Bases on balls—Off Perritt, 4; off Doak, 1. Struck out—By Perritt, 4; by Doak, 5. Left on bases—St. Louis, 6; New York, 4. Time of game—Two hours and eight minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Byron and Eason.

American Association.

At Louisville—Louisville, 9; Kansas City, 7.
At Columbus—Milwaukee, 3; Columbus, 1.
At Cleveland—St. Paul, 4; Cleveland, 2. St. Paul, 3; Cleveland, 1.
At Indianapolis—Minneapolis, 7; Indianapolis, 5. Indianapolis, 8; Minneapolis, 2.

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BASEBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
No games scheduled.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
St. Louis, 4; New York, 3.
(Ten innings.)
New York, 4; St. Louis, 1.
Cincinnati, 4; Brooklyn, 2.
Cincinnati, 6; Brooklyn, 3.
Chicago, 2; Philadelphia, 1.
(Ten innings.)

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark, 4; Chicago, 3.
Newark, 3; Chicago, 2.
Buffalo, 6; St. Louis, 2.
Buffalo, 1; St. Louis, 1.
(11 innings, darkness.)
Kansas City, 2; Baltimore, 1.
Kansas City, 6; Baltimore, 3.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Jersey City, 8; Montreal, 1.
Montreal, 14; Jersey City, 12.

Standing of the Clubs.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Boston	58	33	.637
Chicago	58	35	.624
Detroit	57	36	.613
Washington	47	46	.505
New York	44	47	.484
St. Louis	38	55	.409
Cleveland	36	57	.387
Philadelphia	32	61	.344

NATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Philadelphia	51	40	.560
Brooklyn	49	45	.521
Pittsburgh	47	45	.511
Boston	47	46	.505
Chicago	46	45	.505
New York	44	46	.489
St. Louis	46	51	.474
Cincinnati	40	52	.435

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Kansas City	55	41	.573
Chicago	55	42	.567
Pittsburgh	51	41	.554
Newark	51	44	.537
St. Louis	50	45	.526
Brooklyn	44	54	.449
Buffalo	44	54	.449
Baltimore	34	63	.351

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

	W.	L.	PC.
Providence	53	29	.646
Buffalo	49	32	.605
Harrisburg	44	39	.530
Montreal	46	41	.529
Rochester	39	46	.459
Toronto	38	48	.442
Richmond	38	50	.432
Jersey City	33	55	.375

Where They Play Today.

AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Chicago at New York.
Detroit at Boston.
Cleveland at Philadelphia.
St. Louis at Washington.

NATIONAL LEAGUE.
New York at St. Louis.
Brooklyn at Cincinnati.
Philadelphia at Chicago.
Boston at Pittsburgh—2 games.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.
Newark at Chicago.
Brooklyn at Pittsburgh.
Buffalo at St. Louis.
Baltimore at Kansas City.

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.
Harrisburg at Toronto—2 games.
Providence at Rochester.
Richmond at Buffalo.

BROOKLYN DROPS TWO.

Cincinnati Wins Both Games of Double-Header by Close Scores.

Special to The New York Times

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Hitting in the pinches, while their pitchers were backed by air-tight fielding, the Cincinnati Reds, leaders for the cellar position of the National League, had little trouble defeating Brooklyn in both ends of a double-header this afternoon. The score of the first game was 4 to 2, and that of the second game 6 to 3. A double and triple, followed by a sacrifice fly, gave the Reds the first game in the sixth inning. In the fourth inning of the second game, the veteran Jack Coombs issued two passes, was touched for four singles, which combination, intermingled with a sacrifice hit and a stolen base, netted the locals four runs and the game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..	3	1	1	2	2
H'rz'g, ss.	4	0	1	2	2
W'gn'r, 2b.	3	0	0	0	3
Kil'fer, cf.	3	2	3	0	0
G'fith, rf.	3	1	1	2	0
Wingo, c..	2	0	1	6	1
W'ms, lf..	3	0	0	2	1
M'w'z, 1b.	3	0	0	13	0
M'K'ry, p.	3	0	0	0	6
Toney, p..	0	0	0	0	0
Total..	27	4	7	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf.	4	1	2	4	0
O'Mara, ss.	3	0	0	4	2
D'b'rt, 1b.	4	0	1	7	0
Z. Wh't, lf.	4	0	2	4	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	3	0	0	0	0
Steng'l, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Getz, 3b..	4	0	0	0	3
Miller, c..	3	0	0	4	1
D'glas, p..	2	0	0	0	1
Dell, p...	0	0	0	0	0
*Schultz...	1	1	1	0	0
†McCarty..	0	0	0	0	0
‡M. Wheat.	0	0	0	0	0
§Olson ...	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	33	2	7	24	7

*Batted for Douglas.
†Batted for Millerin in the ninth inning.
‡Ran for McCarty in the ninth inning.
§Batted for Dell in the ninth inning.
Error—Herzog.

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2
Cincinnati ....1 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 ..—4

Two-base hits—Groh, Z. Wheat, Killifer. Three-base hit—Griffith. Stolen base—Herzog. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Sacrifice hits—Wagner, Griffith, Wingo, O'Mara. Double play—Williams, Wagner and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 8; Cincinnati, 4. First base on error—Brooklyn, 1. Bases on balls—Off Douglas, 2; off McKenery, 1; off Toney, 2. Hits—Off Douglas, 6 in 7 innings; off McKenery, 7 in 7 2-3 innings; off Dell, 1 in 1 inning; off Toney, none in 1 1-3 innings. Struck out—By Douglas, 4; by McKenery, 5. Passed ball—Wingo. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and forty-one minutes.

SECOND GAME.

CINCINNATI.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Groh, 3b..	3	0	0	1	3
H'rz'g, ss.	4	0	2	3	4
W'gn'r, 2b.	4	0	0	0	2
Kil'fer, cf.	3	1	1	1	0
G'fith, rf.	3	1	1	1	0
Clarke, c..	3	1	1	4	1
W'ms, lf..	2	1	1	4	0
M'w'z, 1b.	2	1	1	13	2
Toney, p..	1	0	0	0	3
Benton, p.	1	0	0	0	0
§Wingo ..	1	1	0	0	0
Total..	27	6	7	27	15

BROOKLYN.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Myers, cf..	4	0	0	3	0
O'Mara, ss.	4	1	1	1	2
D'b'rt, 1b.	4	1	3	5	1
Z. Wh't, lf.	4	1	1	3	0
C'ts'w, 2b.	4	0	3	1	1
Steng'l, rf.	3	0	0	1	1
Getz, 3b..	4	0	1	2	0
M'C'ty, c.	3	0	1	5	1
Miller, c..	1	0	0	2	1
Coombs, p.	3	0	1	1	2
*M. Wheat.	0	0	0	0	0
†Hummel.	1	0	0	0	0
‡Schultz...	1	0	0	0	0
Total..	36	3	11	24	9

*Ran for McCarty in seventh inning.
†Batted for Stengel in ninth inning.
‡Batted for Coombs in ninth inning.
§Batted for Toney in fourth inning.
Error—O'Mara.

Brooklyn ....0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 0—3
Cincinnati ....0 2 0 4 0 0 0 0 ..—6

Two-base hits—Daubert, Z. Wheat. Stolen base—Wingo. Earned runs—Brooklyn, 3; Cincinnati, 6. Sacrifice hit—Mollwitz. Double play—Herzog and Mollwitz. Left on bases—Brooklyn, 6; Cincinnati, 2. First base on error—Brooklyn. First base on balls—Off Coombs, 3. Hits—Off Toney, 5 in 4 innings; off Benton, 6 in 5 innings. Hit by pitcher—By Coombs, (Killifer.) Struck out—By Coombs, 5; by Toney, 2. Umpires—Messrs. Rigler and Hart. Time of game—One hour and fifty-two minutes.

State League.

At Syracuse—Syracuse, 7; Troy, 1. Syracuse, 4; Troy, 0.

Southern Association.

At Memphis—Memphis, 6; Mobile, 3.
At Nashville—Nashville, 4; Atlanta, 3.

RACING SQUADRON IN CRUISING TRIM

Seawanhaka-Corinthian Yachts Reach Morris Cove After Easy Sail.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 1.—The big Seawanhaka-Corinthian racing squadron is anchored tonight at Morris Cove, the myriad of lights from the yachts blinking like a thousand fireflies on the placid waters of the snug little harbor where the fleet is waiting for its race to New London tomorrow morning. It was an easy, go-as-you-please run up the Sound today. The schooners, sloops, yawls, and ketches started from the clubhouse early, loafing along in an easterly wind.

The steam and power boats did not start until later, and were the first to arrive in the cove in front of the New Haven Yacht Club. Some of the larger boats anchored outside the breakwater. Today's run came after the rendezvous of the fleet at Oyster Bay. The clubhouse and the yachts were illuminated and long strings of lights were strung among the trees at Rouse Point. Commodore Daniel Bacon held a reception for the Captains, after which the annual dinner dance was held.

The annual regatta has attracted more yachts than in other years, and the yachtsmen are looking forward for a brisk easterly breeze tomorrow for the race to New London. The yachts coming up the Sound today, all in cruising trim, made an attractive picture.

It is the first time in many years that the Seawanhakas have turned out for a cruise, and among the yachts ready for tomorrow's race of thirty-eight miles are Arthur Curtiss James's Aloha, Mrs. Arthur Curtiss James's Lanai, H. Wyeth's Tamiwah, J. G. Wilson's Lodona, Walter Pillincott's Lady Betty, R. W. Rouss's Tango, Edward G. Smith's Silver Heels, Clinton Mackenzie's Froude, Walter C. Hubbard's Leda, and Edgar Palmer's Gunevere. This list completed all the steam and power yachts.

Among the schooners were Harold S. Vanderbilt's Vagrant, Henry Whiton's Windward, George W. Scott's Miladi, E. K. Price's Clarissa, E. Pierpont Hick's Edsana, E. W. Clark's Irolita, W. H. Judson's Rival, and Howard C. Smith's Ahmakola. The fleet of sloop yawls and ketches included G. F. Baker, Jr.'s., Venture, J. P. Morgan's Grayling, Ralph Ellis's Iroquis II., John G. Cutler's Alera, J. W. Alker's Alerion II., Dr. C. B. Keeler's Alice, G. B. Granberry's Anita, George Riggs's Opitsahil, Ogden Mills Reid's Lena, Herbert A. Prentice's Silhouette, J. Albert Mahlsted's Okee II., Daniel Bacon's Solita, C. H. B. Rouss's Arvia, Everett Dominick's Colleen, Paul Plunkett's Sapho, George Bullock's Cleona, Guy Norman's Iris, and Lyman C. Buker's Sakana.

The fleet will leave here tomorrow morning for the only squadron run of the cruise. The destination will be New London Harbor. Prizes for the run have been offered by Commodore Bacon, Commodore George F. Baker, New York Yacht Club, and former Commodore August Heckscher. The start will be made off the Eastern Breakwater, and the finish will be off Sarah's Ledge bell buoy. If the wind holds from the same quarter as it is today the yachts will not be able to lay their course.

It is expected that the craft will arrive in plenty of time to allow the yachtsmen who are members of the New York Yacht Club an opportunity of joining the rendezvous of the cruising squadron of the latter organization long before colors tomorrow night.

Whitted's Error Gives Cubs Game.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Whitted's fumble of Zimmerman's single in the tenth inning gave Chicago a 2 to 1 victory over Philadelphia today. With one man out, Zimmerman lined a hot single to centre and Whitted ran in too close. He touched the ball and it bounded away from him and went to the clubhouse, while Zimmerman circled the bases with the winning run. The game was a great pitchers' battle between Alexander and Adams, the former allowing but four hits, one of which was Williams's homer in the fifth. Adams allowed five scattered hits. A fumble by McLarry, Becker's sacrifice, and a single by Cravath netted one run in the sixth, and prevented Adams pitching a shutout. Both clubs fielded in spectacular style. Cravath's sensational catch of Williams's liner in the eighth inning, after turning a somersault, being a feature. Score:

CHICAGO.	AB	R	H	PO	A
Good, rf..	4	0	0	1	0
Fisher, ss.	4	0	1	5	4
Sch'lte, lf.	4	0	0	1	0
Zim'n, 3b.	4	1	1	0	3
K'sely, 2b.	3	0	0	0	1
W'ms, cf..	3	1	1	4	0
Archer, c..	3	0	0	6	3
M'L'y, 1b.	3	0	1	13	0
Adams, p..	3	0	0	0	0
Total..	31	2	4	30	11

PHILADELPHIA.	AB	R	H	PO	A
B'cr'ft, ss.	3	0	0	3	1
Stock, 3b..	4	1	0	0	0
Becker, lf.	3	0	2	4	0
C'v'th, rf.	4	0	1	1	0
Nieh'f, 2b.	4	0	1	1	2
W'ted, cf.	3	0	0	9	0
Lud's, 1b.	3	0	1	4	1
Kil'fer, c.	4	0	0	5	0
Alex'r, p..	4	0	0	1	1
Total..	32	1	5	*28	5

*One out when winning run was scored.
Errors—Whitted, McLarry.

Chicago......... 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 1—2
Philadelphia.... 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—1

Home run—Williams. Earned run—Chicago. Sacrifice hit—Becker. Double play—Alexander, Bancroft, and Niehoff. Left on bases—Philadelphia, 5; Chicago, 1. First base on error—Philadelphia. Bases on balls—Off Adams, 3. Struck out—By Adams, 5; by Alexander, 4. Umpires—Messrs. Klem and Cockill. Time of game—One hour and thirty-five minutes.

Yankees Lose to Cubans.

Special to The New York Times.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 1.—Manager Donovan accompanied the Yankees here today and saw them defeated by a rally of the local Cuban team in the ninth inning by a score of 2 to 1. Pieh was opposed by Acosta, the youthful Cuban wonder. It was a pretty duel, Pieh holding the Cubans helpless until the ninth, when he weakened and three hits in succession scored the winning runs. The score by innings: R.H.E.

Long Branch..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2—2 11 2
Yankees .....0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 9 0

Batteries—Acosta and Torres; Pieh, Sweeney, and Schwert.

Dell a Pitcher by Accident.

W. J. (Wheezer) Dell, the young pitcher of the Brooklyn Club whose excellent twirling has been a big factor in the recent climb of the Superbas to the fore rank of the National League, says that he became a pitcher by accident. Nine years ago, when Dell was playing amateur ball in Butte, his regular place was on the first-base bag. One day the team was short of pitchers and he was sent to the mound as an emergency twirler. Dell did so well that he was graduated to the hurling staff of the team. Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Superbas, is on the outlook for a few more made-over first basemen who can pitch as well as "Wheezer."

INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE.

AT MONTREAL—FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Jersey City....0 1 0 5 0 0 0 2 0—8 12 0
Montreal .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 3 1

Batteries—Bruck and Tragessor, McHale, Dowd, and Howley.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Jersey City...1 0 0 0 6 2 0 3 0—12 14 1
Montreal .....2 0 1 5 5 0 0 1 ..—14 16 4

Batteries—Verbout, Crutcher, Brucke and Reynolds; Miller, Cadore and Madden.

K. of C. Baseball League.

AT BENNETT'S FIELD.

R.H.E.
San Salvador.0 0 3 0 1 0 0 3 4—11 18 2
Unity ....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 0 3— 6 8 3

Batteries—Healy, McCafferty, and Gallivan; Kelly, McInery, and Menzie.

AT FRENCH CHARLIES.

R.H.E.
Mystic Rose......2 1 3 0 0 4 5—15 19 5
24th District.....3 0 1 0 0 4 1— 9 12 5

Batteries—Reilly and Maier; Furman and Dunn.

AT CHELSEA PARK.

R.H.E.
Xavier ....0 1 3 0 0 0 0 0 0—4 6 4
18th District..0 2 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 4 3

Batteries—Walsh and Scott; Feenan and Quinn.

STANDING OF THE CLUBS.

	W.	L.	P.C.		W.	L.	P.C.
S. Salvador..	9	2	.818	Unity	4	5	.444
Xavier	8	2	.800	23d District..	4	6	.400
Mystic Rose.	7	4	.636	18th District.	1	6	.143
24th District.	5	5	.500	Brownson ..	1	9	.100

YACHTS IN ANNUAL CRUISE.

New York Y. C. Fleet Will Rendezvous Tomorrow at New London.

The annual cruise of the New York Yacht Club will be held this week, and will be the biggest event of its kind of the Summer. This season the fleet will gather at New London, proceed as far East as Gloucester and returning to Marblehead disband after a cruise of some ten days. One of the most interesting features of the cruise will be the passage of the fleet through the Cape Cod Canal. In former years the yachts have frequently encountered boisterous conditions off Cape Cod and in 1910 they were so badly scattered by a northeaster that it was several days before the fleet was reunited at Portland. Commodore George F. Baker, Jr., who is in command of the fleet for the first time this year, will lead the squadron through the canal on Aug. 6 with his flag on his flagship Viking. It is expected that the greater part of the day will be necessary to tow the yachts to an anchorage for the night in Provincetown, ten miles north of the entrance.

The fleet will rendezvous at New London tomorrow afternoon leaving later in the day for Newport, where the annual race for the Astor Cups will be held on Wednesday. This race is one of the oldest in the annals of the club, being instituted in 1883 by Ogden Goelet and continued after his death in 1898 by the late Colonel John Jacob Astor. The fleet will run up into Buzzard's Bay on Thursday starting early the next morning for Provincetown.

Three racing runs will be held in Massachusetts Bay, from Provincetown to Marblehead on Aug. 7, from Marblehead to Gloucester on Aug. 9, and from Gloucester to Marblehead on Aug. 10. The annual race for the King's Cup, an event begun in 1905 and usually sailed off Newport, will be held this year off Marblehead Neck. It is one of the few yachting races open to the large boats of any organized yacht club, with sloops and schooners, and sailing in one class. Owing to the war the race was not sailed last year.

MANY YACHTS COMPETE.

Forty Craft Timed in Annual Race of the Bergen Beach Y. C.

One of the largest fleets to take part in a regatta on Jamaica Bay started in the annual race of the Bergen Beach Yacht Club yesterday. Forty craft were timed. Owing to the light airs at least a dozen yachts did not arrive in time to take part in the regatta. The boats that raced did not have the best of sport, as the wind was light throughout. This caused the Regatta Committee to cut the course in half for the majority of the divisions.

Among the cabin sloops the winner was Marion. Owing to several of the knockabouts arriving late the division was divided. The regular class was won by Ciz and the special class was taken by Clinco. The first of the cabin catboats home was Sindbad. Selfish scored a sailover prize among the large open catboats and Bill Nye won among the small open cats.

Mock Turtle was the first of the turtle boats home. Among the boats that raced from Gravesend Bay, Maxixe took one division and Mouse was the winner in the other class. Among the cruisers Siren led home the fleet. In the cabin power boat class the first craft home was May H. Sunnyside led home the large open power boats and Anna Grace won among the small open power boats. Corrected times may change the awards in several of the divisions. The prizes will be awarded at the Bergen Beach Yacht Club on Aug. 14.

OARSMEN BUSY ON HARLEM.

Local Entrants Practice for National Championships at Springfield.

A large number of oarsmen were out on the Harlem River yesterday practicing for the national championships to be held at Springfield, Mass., on Aug. 13 and 14. The boathouses along the river were crowded with the friends of the oarsmen. Because of the heat there was no fast time made, but a number of trial spins were held. Waldo Smith of the New York A. C., Deering of the Nassau Club, and Pearse of the Nonpareils, all entrants in the senior singles at Springfield, were out sculling yesterday morning.

Captain Hart of the Metropolitan Club, who is entered in the quarter-mile race at the nationals, rowed the distance with the tide in fast time. Heller, the only other entry from the Metropolitan Club for the Springfield regatta, pulled a slow two miles and spent a lot of time practicing his turns.

FEDERAL LEAGUE.

Chicago Drops Two Games to Newark and Loses League Lead.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Chicago lost two games to Newark today, 4 to 3, and 3 to 2. The second game lasted twelve innings, Newark tying the score in the ninth on doubles by Rariden and McKechnie, the latter batting for Falkenberg. Chicago scored once in the twelfth after Newark had made two runs on two infield singles and a double by Laporte. Falkenberg struck out nine men and allowed only four hits in nine innings. Newark scored three runs in the seventh inning of the first game, and won in the ninth on two singles and a base on balls. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Newark ......0 0 0 0 0 0 3 0 1—4 5 1
Chicago ......0 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0—3 10 1

Batteries—Reulbach and Rariden; Hendrix and Wilson.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Newark .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 2—3 13 1
Chicago .....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1—2 7 1

Batteries—Falkenberg, Moran, and Rariden; Brennan and Fischer.

Kansas City Leads League.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 1.—Kansas City jumped into the lead in the Federal League race by two full games today by defeating Baltimore twice, while Newark was trouncing Chicago for two games. The first game was a well-fought battle between Mains and Quinn. In the second game Bender allowed the locals only two hits during the first six innings, but in the seventh he was driven from the mound, and Leclair, who succeeded him, was unable to stop the locals. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 4 1
Kansas City..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 ..—2 6 1

Batteries—Quinn and Owens; Mains and Easterly.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Baltimore ....1 0 1 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 6 1
Kansas City..0 0 0 0 0 0 4 2 ..—6 8 2

Batteries—Bender, Leclair, and Jacklitsch; Henning, Cullop, and Easterly.

Buffalo Wins and Ties.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—In a double-header here today St. Louis lost the first game to Buffalo, 6 to 2. The second was called in the eleventh on account of rain with the score 1 to 1. This contest was a pitchers' battle, Ford for Buffalo, being taken out in the eighth to allow Watson to bat for him. Anderson replaced Ford and gave no hits. The first game was easy for Krapp, who held St. Louis to five hits. Buffalo got four runs in the first and held its lead. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ......4 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0—6 9 0
St. Louis ......0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0—2 5 2

Batteries—Krapp and Allen; Plank, Willet and Chapman.

SECOND GAME.

R.H.E.
Buffalo ..0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 8 2
St. Louis.0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1 8 0

Batteries—Ford, Anderson, and Blair; Allen, Crandall and Chapman.

Boxing for Eastland Sufferers.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Ad Wolgast, former lightweight champion, and Steve Ketchel of Chicago, boxed ten rounds at Forest Park, a suburb, last night. According to critics, Wolgast had the better of the bout. Proceeds of the show, the first professional boxing here in years, went to Eastland sufferers.

BASEBALL To-day, 3:30 P. M. N. Y. Americans vs. Chicago. Polo Grounds. Adm. 50c.—Advt.

FAST TENNIS FOR EDGEMERE TROPHY

Four Survivors in Semi-Final Round of Singles — One Match to Decide Doubles.

Play in the men's singles invitation tennis tournament of the Edgemere Club yesterday on the dirt courts of the club at Edgemere, L. I., closed with four players to do battle for the trophy. In the upper section Alrick H. Man, Jr., the former Yale star, and Walter Merrill Hall of the Seventh Regiment will be the opposing forces, while the lower section brings together a veteran and a youngster, the former, Hugh Tallant and the latter Vanderbilt B. Ward, the Central States champion.

It was expected that the tournament would reach a conclusion before nightfall but as the semi-finalists were about to take up their positions on the courts, the rain, which had been threatening for nearly an hour, fell in torrents and necessitated a postponement of the matches. Just when the finals will be decided is an open question, as several of the survivors will play in the Connecticut State Championship which opens today at Norfolk, Conn.

Man won his way into the semi-finals through a clever victory over C. L. Johnston, Jr., the former New England intercollegiate champion, in straight sets, at 6—2, 8—6. The former Yale star developed a remarkably strong forehand drive to deep court, and frequently dislodged Johnston from the net. At times, however, he showed a tendency to carelessness, but always succeeded in bracing just at the time when danger threatened.

One of the surprises of the tournament was the defeat of G. A. L. Dionne, former Captain of the West Side Tennis Club, who fell before Hugh Tallant. He played the same kind of a game as his opponent. The match was a long-drawn one and went to Tallant by the scores of 6—8, 6—1, 6—4. By a peculiar freak of the draw, C. Chambers, Tallant, and Dionne, all of whom play a similar game, were brought into conflict with each other.

In the doubles Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf scored a creditable victory over the military combination, Walter Merrill Hall and Arthur S. Cragin at 2—6, 6—1, 6—4. The result was unexpected, but the winners played a strong combination game, and after the first set always held the winning hand. In the second match of the semi-finals, Alrick H. Man and Cedric A. Major held the upper hand of Arthur M. Lovibond and Wylie C. Grant, with the score at 6—1, 2—2 when rain stopped the match. The summary:

Edgemere Club Men's Singles, Invitation.—Third Round—Alrick H. Man, Jr., defeated C. L. Johnston, 6—2, 8—6; Walter Merrill Hall defeated Arthur M. Lovibond, 8—6, 6—2; Hugh Tallant defeated G. A. L. Dionne, 6—8, 6—1, 6—4.

Men's Doubles.—Semi-Final Round—Ralph L. Baggs and A. J. Ostendorf defeated Walter Merrill Hall and Arthur S. Cragin, 2—6, 6—1, 6—4; Alrick H. Man, Jr., and Cedric A. Major vs. Arthur M. Lovibond and Wylie C. Grant, 6—1, 2—2, unfinished.

TENNIS TICKETS ON SALE.

National Committee Opens Public Sale for Championship Tournament.

Because of the urgent demand for seat subscriptions from lawn tennis lovers not members of any club represented in the United States National Lawn Tennis Association, a change has been made in the arrangements for the national championship beginning Monday, Aug. 30, on the courts of the West Side Tennis Club. Owing to the volume of criticism following the announcement that the subscription would not be opened to the general public until Aug. 20, it was decided by Robert D. Wrenn, Chairman of the National Committee, to open the subscription of seats for the entire tournament to the public today, and in this respect place the lovers of the game and the members of the clubs upon the same basis without any partiality.

Harry Parker, who had charge of the Davis Cup seating reservations, has been notified to open the general subscription list today at his office in the Forty-Second Street Building. In the two weeks that the subscription has been open two thousand of the seats have been taken.

WAIT FOR TENNIS PLAYERS.

Leading Players Engaged in Other Tourneys May Default in Western.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Prophets were doubtful today concerning the Western tennis tournament, which resumes tomorrow on the Onwentsia Club courts at Lake Forest, because definite information about the probable attendance of out-of-town players was lacking. The end of the Northwestern tournament at Lake Minnetonka yesterday released several stars, and tomorrow the new Northwest champion, George M. Church of Tenafly, N. J.; Joe Armstrong of St. Paul, runner up, and Dean Mathey, Church's partner in doubles, are expected to arrive at Lake Forest.

Eastern players besides Church and Mathey expected are R. N. Williams, 2d, the national champion; his doubles partner, W. M. Washburn, who won the Eastern doubles title at Longworth yesterday and will play in the national elimination doubles next week.

On Public Tennis Courts.

Louis Oshman and Max Rettig, the doubles champions of Crotona Park, moved a step nearer the honors of the Public Parks Lawn Tennis Association and possession of the valuable silver cups in a lively match, at Claremont Park, in the final series yesterday. The Crotona pair met James Nilon and Jack Lee, the winners of the tournament held on the courts of St. James Park, winning in straight sets at 6—0, 6—3.

All of the Van Cortlandt Park doubles pairs put in a full and complete day, which closed with the sensation of the tournament as John Mulligan and Charles Pazzoni, the title holders of the Woodlawn courts, who outplayed Scott and Stone in a sensational manner, winning at 6—2, 6—4.

Scott and Stone started the day by winning in fine fashion on the Centre courts of Van Cortlandt Park. In their semi-final they defeated Janes and Johnston, 6—3, 6—3, and in the other match Brown and Sherwood defeated Robinson and Bloom, 6—1, 6—1. Rapid fire driving and volleying enlivened the battle in which Scott and Stone defeated Brown and Sherwood, 6—4, 6—3, 6—4.

The series on the Woodlawn courts brought Mulligan and Pazzoni through a stiffly contested semi-final against Thomas and Boyce at 1—6, 6—4, 6—4. Power and Dillon took a default from Newcombe and Mulligan in the other section of the event. When the pairs clashed Mulligan and Pazzoni worked like Trojans against Power and Dillon for a victory at 6—4, 6—3.

The line-up of the four pairs to decide the Van Cortlandt championship gave Mulligan and Pazzoni a slight advantage, as they did not have to battle through a semi-final, as Dickert and Dickert defaulted. Scott and Stone were less fortunate as they faced Hopkins and Morris, the latter losing at 10—8, 3—3.

Close Finish in Acme Point Race.

Paul Reincke, starting from scratch in the weekly cork race held by the Acme Wheelmen yesterday, was the winner in a close finish. Schaefer and G. Grundig both started from scratch and finished second and third, respectively, while Edwin Spillane, with a handicap of 1:30, was fourth, and Edmund Spillane, with a similar handicap, finished fifth.

Four Records for Oldfield.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 1.—Four world's automobile records for a dirt track were broken by Barney Oldfield in an exhibition here today. The new records are: One mile, 0:46¼; three miles 2:25 2-5; four miles, 3:13 3-5, and five miles, 4:03 1-5. The former mile mark held by Oldfield was 0:46 2-5. Disbrow held the other records in 2:27 81-100, 3:17 2-100, and 4:06 58-100 respectively.

SPORTING EVENTS.

MADISON SQ. GARDEN
Tuesday Evening, August 3rd
JOHNNY JACK
DUNDEE vs. BRITTON
ADMISSION, $1.00. Seats on Sale Now.
Mad. Sq. Garden. Tel. 5100 Mad. Sq.

ROSS HURT IN POLO GAME.

Rumson Freebooter Player Thrown Heavily Against Side Boards.

Special to The New York Times.

RUMSON, N. J., Aug. 1.—In the third period of the polo match today between the Rumson four and Freebooters Leland H. Ross was thrown from his mount in a collision with J. Berens Waters's pony and landed on the sideboard in front of the Rumson County Clubhouse. He was badly bruised about the legs and body but no bones were broken. W. Strother Jones, Jr., took his place with the Freebooters and made a score of three goals in succession. J. Berens Waters was also unhorsed but continued in the game.

The game was played in the rain and was evenly contested. In the first half each team made 4 goals, but the Freebooters had a runaway in the second half, when Jones scored 3 goals and McClure 7, of which six were in close succession. The final score was 14 to 6½ goals in favor of the Freebooters. Summary:

Freebooters.—1, Peter Hauck, Jr.; 2, L. H. Ross, W. S. Jones, Jr.; 3, Walter McClure, back, W. W. Barbour.

Rumson.—1, G. Jason Waters; 2, J. Berens Waters; 3, Howard S. Borden; back, G. G. Henry.

Goals.—Freebooters: McClure, 9; Jones, 3; Ross, 1; Barbour, 1; total, 14. Rumson, Borden, 3; Berens Waters, 4; penalty of ½ on foul by J. B. Waters; total, 6½.

REDS WIN POLO MATCH.

Gedney Farms Country Club Teams Play Fast Practice Game.

After one of the hardest games which have been played this season between the two polo teams at the Gedney Farms Country Club, the Reds defeated the Whites yesterday afternoon. The score was 8 to 3 goals.

The victors opened their scoring early in the first period, when Reynal made the initial goal after three minutes of play. William and James Butler each added a point in the second chukkar. With the beginning of the third session, the Whites got down to hard work and kept their opponents scoreless, while Pye made their first tally.

The Whites held for five or six minutes in almost every period, but the Reds were too strong for them and invariably managed to increase their account before each session closed. The points stood 4 to 1 at half time. From then on the Reds went ahead, while Mayer tallied twice for the losers. Line-up follows:

Reds—N. C. Reynal, W. Butler, James Butler, C. Davies, Tainter. Whites—V. Castle, A. H. Mayer, H. K. Gerry, J. E. Pye.

Individual Goals For Reds.—Reynal, 3; W. Butler, 3; James Butler, 2. For Whites—Castle, 2; Pye, 1. Referee—James Maitland.

Deal Blues Defeat Whites at Polo.

Special to The New York Times.

OCEANPORT, N. J., Aug. 1.—The Blue team of the Deal Polo and Riding Club defeated the White quartet today by the score of 6 goals to ¾. A safety by Frederick Gillman took a quarter point from the only goal made by the Whites. Frederick Gillman, N. J. Stern, and George C. Sherman played the best game for the winners, getting five pretty goals.

The Deal Club will hold a week's polo tournament on the Oceanport field, starting Aug. 23. The first team will be made up of: No. 1, N. J. Stern; No. 2, George C. Sherman, Captain; No. 3, Joseph E. Meyer; back, M. D. Bamberger. Teams with a handicap of 10 goals or less will play for the Louis Hemmingway Cups and teams of 7 goals or less will play for the Strauss-Sherman Cups, presented by Louis Strauss and George C. Sherman. Six teams, including two from the Rumson Country Club, have already entered the tournament. The entries will close Aug. 13.

Nichols Fails at Last Hole.

Gil Nichols of Wilmington, metropolitan open golf champion, lost to James Fraser, the home professional, in an 18-hole match over the links of the Great Neck Golf Club at Great Neck, L. I., yesterday. The match was decided on the last hole, when Fraser ran down a difficult six-foot put for the winning stroke. Nichols played best going out, reaching the half-way point 1 up. It took him 39 strokes, against 40 for Fraser to complete the first nine holes. On the journey in the Great Neck professional employed 35 strokes, to 37 for Nichols, making the total card Fraser, 75; Nichols, 76. The couple have agreed to play a series of ten matches on the Great Neck course for a purse of $2,000 raised among the members. Another wager of $1,000 to $500 has been made that Nichols wins a majority of the exhibitions.

McFarland to Box Gibbons.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—Packey McFarland of Chicago today signed to box Mike Gibbons of St. Paul, welterweight champion, on Sept. 11 at Brighton Beach, New York. Gibbons left his home in the Twin City today and will sign the agreement here tomorrow. McFarland's end will be $17,500. He gets $5,000 the day he starts training and $12,500 the night he boxes.

NOTES FOR THE BOXERS.

At the Olympic Athletic Club in Harlem tonight the old warhorse, Johnny Marto, will face Harry Stone of the east side in the main event. Marto is always in fairly good shape, and Stone will have to travel at top speed to have anything on the west sider tonight. This is a first-class attraction for the Harlem club and should be the means of bringing out the full membership of the club.

The usual all-star colored show will be staged at the Vanderbilt A. C. in Brooklyn tonight. In the main event Battling Gans and Negro Chink will be the principals, while Mark Spencer and George Bason will hook up in the semi-final. On Friday night at this clubhouse Jack Read, the Toledo heavyweight, will exchange wallops with George Munroe's heavyweight, Jack Hemple of California. Battling Sullivan and Young Howard, featherweights, will clash in the semi-final.

Heavyweights will be the headliners at the Broadway Sporting Club Saturday night. In the main bout Sailor Carroll, the Frisco battler, will make his first Eastern appearance against George Rodel, the Boer. Manager Weismantel has arranged an excellent set of preliminaries and a semi-final to precede the main event.

Cohan Stars in Y. M. H. A. Tennis.

Tennis representatives of the Bronx branch won the Young Men's Hebrew Association championship yesterday, defeating Mount Vernon on the Bronx courts, 4 matches to 1. The playing of H. Cohan of Bronx featured the contest. He won two singles in splendid style, and has played through the championship without a defect. He is particularly strong with his backhand, but somewhat weak on his service. He made a number of clever gets during his two matches. Eight teams originally started in the tournament, but by the elimination process Manhattan, Bath Beach, Borough Park, Williamsburg, South Brooklyn, and Yonkers were put out of competition. Summary:

Singles.—A. M. Schafer, (Mount Vernon,) defeated L. Fertig, (Bronx,) 6—2, 6—4; H. Cohan, (Bronx,) defeated J. Rosenberg, (Mount Vernon,) 6—2, 6—1; H. Cohan, (Bronx,) defeated A. M. Schafer, (Mount Vernon,) 6—0, 6—2; L. Fertig, (Bronx,) defeated J. Rosenberg, (Mount Vernon,) 6—2, 6—3.

Doubles.—H. Starkman and M. Dvorkin, (Bronx,) defeated A. Glazer and H. Freitag, (Mount Vernon,) 7—5, 6—2.

"Sheriff's Smash" Bayonne's Drink.

"The Sheriff's Smash" was dispensed in Bayonne yesterday in commemoration of Sheriff Eugene F. Kinkead and his mighty fists, which he used in settling the Standard Oil strike. Whisky and ginger are the chief ingredients of the new drink.

When ordering say—
BURKE'S GUINNESS.
Most places serve it exclusively
Bottled by—E. & J. BURKE

TRAFFIC OFFICERS' FIELD DAY GAMES

Pat McDonald Wins 100-Yard Run for Fat Men at Whitestone Park.

About 1,200 stalwart traffic officers took part in the seventh annual field day of the Traffic Squad Benevolent Association, held yesterday at Duer's, Whitestone, L. I. There were 1,000 guests aboard the ferry boat Jamestown when it slipped out from the Twenty-third Street pier in the Hudson River on its journey around to Long Island. The outing was a series of surprises. Whoever expected to see Pat McDonald, the 250-pound guardian of traffic at Times Square, leading the field by a big margin in a 100 yards dash? Well, that's just what the world's champion shotputter did, but it was in a race for "fat men" that Pat showed his speed. John T. Nilon of Traffic Squad E, who has been in the department for more than twenty-nine years, twice was successful in century dashes. There were prizes valued at $2,500 distributed among the successful athletes, and so many awards were made that fourth and fifth men shared in the distribution.

Matt McGrath, a former member of the Police Department and holder of the world's record with the 56-pound weight, hurled the big leaden missile two feet beyond his best mark in an exhibition trial. McGrath tossed the "56" 42 feet 6 inches, against the world's record of 40 feet 6¾ inches. McGrath, of course, will receive no recognition for this mark because of the fact that it was not established in competition.

In the opening event, a 100-yard handicap, James C. Melia of Traffic Squad E led the field in 11 2-3 seconds, with William Irving, 62d Precint, and John M. Kelly, Traffic Squad C, second and third.

The veteran Nilon registered his first victory in the 100-yard handicap for men in the department over twenty-five years. He was scratch man in this event, and his time of 13 seconds was a new record for this event. In the dash for men twenty years or more in the department, Nilon also was the winner, but this time he had to run much harder, for John Leidner of the 22d Precinct was right at his heels as they breasted the tape. Egon Erickson of C, scratch in the running high jump, leaped 5 feet 9 inches and won the event.

Handicaps were too much for McDonald in the sixteen-pound shot put, which was won by Henry G. Correll of Traffic Squad E, with an actual put of 40 feet 8 1-3 inches. He had a handicap of 7 feet. McDonald tossed the weight 46 feet 11 inches.

William Irving of the Sixty-second Precinct won the 100-yard run for members on the force fifteen years or more, and in the dash for those in the department ten years or more John V. Lynch of D was the victor.

Peter McGuirk of Traffic Squad E took first prize in the half-mile run. Oscar Reimer of Traffic and Marine was just a yard behind him at the finish.

Among the prominent department officials on the outing were First Deputy Commissioner Godley, Inspector Thomas Meyers, in charge of the Traffic Squad, and Inspectors Faurot, Gray, Kelly, Ryan, and Boettler. Dick Sheridan was in charge of the athletic events.

WALKERS IN LONG JOURNEY.

They Will Attempt to Make Trip to Buffalo in Nine Days.

Starting from Times Square at midnight next Saturday, three members of the American Walkers' Association will attempt to establish an amateur walking record of nine days from New York to Buffalo. The only record for the distance is the professional record held by Edward Payson Weston, who made the trip to Buffalo from this city in thirteen days, twelve hours. Those who will try for the record are: Frank Gage, Gilbert H. Swartz and W. Probst, and for the first twelve hours the walkers will be accompanied by J. P. Hughes and H. Haisser of the Pastime A. C., both veteran walkers.

Yesterday, fourteen members of the Association walked to Yonkers and return. They started from Seventh Avenue and 125th Street, and went up St. Nicholas Avenue to Broadway, and then to Fort Washington Avenue and up past the "Billings Castle" and the site of old Fort Tryon. The walkers followed up Broadway to Yonkers and then returned to Van Cortlandt Park. Those who made the trip were P. J. Hughes, C. Gross, W. Probst, J. Daniels, E. Postman, P. Gardner, J. Haltigan, S. Friedman, F. Seufert, A. Milek, M. Myers, G. H. Swartz, W. C. Boekemann and Frank Gage. Next Sunday's walk will be from Staten Island Ferry to Midland Beach and return. The walkers will start from the ferry at 8 o'clock in the morning.

Russian Wolfhound Khotni Sold.

The Russian wolfhound, Champion Khotni o'Valley Farm, which was owned by W. H. Dietz, who is Lone Star, the artist, and has been a teacher at the Carlisle Indian School, has been sold to the Valley Farm Kennels of New York for $700. The wolfhound is regarded as one of the best of either sex in America today, and has a long string of prizes. The dog was best in its breed at the Westminster Kennel Club show this year, and has received several prizes at the Westminster show in former years. Several puppies by Champion Khotni have won prizes at recent shows, three of them taking first, second, and third in the puppy class at the last Westminster show.

Boyes Wins Cycle Race in Bronx.

Benjamin Boyes won the weekly point race of the New England Wheelmen over the Eastern Boulevard in the Bronx yesterday in an exciting finish. There were four cyclists bunched within a few inches of each other at the finish, with Boyes crossing the line a few scant inches in front. C. Spraner was second, William Maas was third, E. Aickelin was fourth, and C. Tanges finished fifth. There were fourteen starters in the race, but several dropped out before the finish because of the excessive heat.

Cornell Will Be Ready for Football.

Cornell football players and substitutes are reasonably sure of opening the season in new uniforms this Autumn, due to a recent fire that wiped out the Ithaca University gridiron supplies. Spontaneous combustion is blamed for the fire, which broke out in the athletic stock room in Schoelkopf Memorial Hall and destroyed more than a thousand dollars worth of football uniforms, blankets, and other equipment before it was extinguished.

State Gaelic Football Title.

The second round of play for the State Gaelic football championship was contested yesterday at Celtic Park under the auspices of the Gaelic Athletic Association of the United States. In the first game Kilkenny triumphed over Leitrim by 4 points to 2, and in the second match Cavan was defeated by Waterford, 4 points to 3.

Kennedy 12 Cortlandt St.
"Greatest Men's Specialty Store."
Vacation Necessities
Wool Bathing Suits, $1.98
One-Piece & Two-Piece Plain or Fancy Edges Bathing Suits, $2.98 Worth $4 and $5
Duck Trousers, $1.00
Khaki Trousers, $1.00
Leather Belts, 50c.
Flannel Trousers, $2.98 to $3.50
$1.50 Tennis Shirts for 98c
Large Collar—Half Sleeves

AUSTRALIAN IN LEAD.

Goullet Defeats Kramer in Invitation Race at Newark Velodrome.

Alf Goullet of Australia who is leading Frank Kramer in the national championship series of bicycle races won a clean cut victory over the American Champion yesterday in the Criterion Revenge at the Newark Velodrome. The race was an invitation contest in which only the finalists in the $1,000 Criterion race which was run a week ago started. Goulett won the $1,000 race with Caesar Moretti of Italy second and Kramer third, but in the Revenge yesterday the Italian was third and Kramer second. Goullet has beaten the champion many times this season though in nearly every instance he was assisted by Australian riders, but yesterday he won on his merits and was the master of the veteran at every angle.

Oscar Egg of Switzerland was defeated in a pursuit race by Alf Grenda and Reggie McNamara, a pair of Australian riders. Grenda put Egg out of the running in the first mile and at the end of three miles McNamara caught Grenda, which gave the former the race. The result of this race was as much a surprise as Goullet's slashing victory in the feature event. Grenda defeated Moretti in the Brassard race, a match at one mile, in a very close finish. Harry Kaiser the Bronx professional, won the half mile handicap from the thirty-five-yard mark, leading McNamara the scratch man; Marcel Dupuy of France and Norman Hansen of Denmark, who finished in that order.

Art Spencer, the amateur champion of Canada, made his first appearance on an American track in the half-mile handicap for amateurs and won easily. The handicapper underestimated the Canadian's ability and gave him a mark of fifty-five yards which accounted for his easy victory.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Spa Meeting Promises to be Most Successful in Years.

The meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association, which is scheduled to open today, and which will continue for twenty-four days, will in many respects be the most notable of the year. Racing at the Springs has always been characterized by the presence of a large number of patrons who by their presence gave encouragement to a sport which has held sway over the populace to a greater degree and for a longer period than any other outdoor pastime.

Many of this leisure-loving class which had found the charms of Newport, Narragansett, and the other resorts more attractive during the last few years have once more turned to racing, and the town, with almost all its available accommodations taken, promises to be gayer than since the days when the late William C. Whitney controlled the destinies of the sport at this point.

There are more and better horses at the track than have been seen on any course within the confines of the Empire State in years, and it is a happy omen that the fleetest horses of East and West should meet on common ground dedicated to the cause of "the improvement of the breed of horses," that being a portion of the title of the Saratoga Association. Today's entries follow:

FIRST RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; selling; six furlongs. Presumption, 112 pounds; Nal, 109; Conning Tower, 107; Hawthorn, 119; Fenmouse, 107; Broomflower, 102; Sarsenet, 105; Forecast, 94; Squeeler, 110; Palanquin, 110; Corsican, 109; Huntress, 118; Chartier, 121; Aunt Josie, 103.

SECOND RACE.—The Shillelah Steeplechase; selling; for four-year-olds and upward; about two miles and a half. El Bart, 138 pounds; Skibbereen, 137; Swish, 137; Kt. of Merci, 147.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds; the United States Hotel Stakes; six furlongs. Milmer, 107 pounds; Cantaram, 110; Airman, 110; Lord Rockvale, 107; Bulse, 130; Lorac, 107; Polroma, 107; Marse Henry, 110; Dominant, 107; Bromo, 119; Cosmic, 117; John W. Klein, 107.

FOURTH RACE.—The Saratoga Handicap; for three-year-olds and upward; one mile and a quarter. Stromboli, 123 pounds; Saratoga, 103; Trial by Jury, 100; Sharpshooter, 103; Borrow, 125; W. Blossom, 104; St. Jasmina, 103; Roamer, 129.

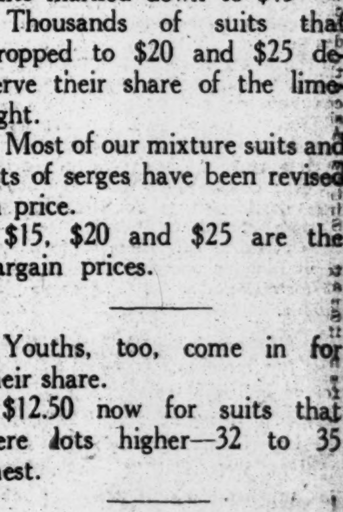
FIFTH RACE.—Three-year-olds and upward; selling; one mile. Grosvenor, 104 pounds; Marshon, 115; Amalfi, 111; Forest, 90; Impression, 110; Shyness, 98; Booker Bill, 110; Valas, 94; Lindenthal, 103.

SIXTH RACE.—For maiden two-year-olds; six and a half furlongs. Indian Chant, 114 pounds; Organdie, 111; Strock, 114; Big Smoke, 114; Ethel May, 111; Smilax, 111; Colonel Vennie, 114; Fleuro, 114; Remembrance, 111; Moonstone, 111; Trumpeter, 114; John W. Klein, 114.

Fast Motor Boat for Gold Cup Race.

Special to The New York Times.

ALEXANDRIA BAY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—Another fast motor boat that will be entered in the Gold Cup races at Manhasset Bay on Aug. 14 is being built here by Hutchinson Bros. for A. Derham Miles of New York and Alexandria Bay and Mrs. Devereaux Whiton of Hewletts, L. I. The new boat has a twelve-cylinder engine, and is expected to attain a speed of forty-eight miles an hour. The boat will be known as the P. D. Q. VI., and Mr. Miles, who is a member of the Thousand Islands Yacht Club, hopes that it will bring the Gold Challenge Cup back to the St. Lawrence. The cup was won at every race by a motor boat from the St. Lawrence until 1913, when Count Casimir Mankowski took the trophy to Lake George with his Ankle Deep. The speedy motor boat Baby Reliance, owned by Mrs. Stuart Blackton, won the cup last year.



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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUG. 2, 1915.

BLOCKADE AND CONTRABAND.

The questions now pending between the United States and Great Britain arising out of the interruption of our trade with neutral ports included within the British blockade lines cannot and will not be confused with the very different and graver questions which form the subject of our diplomatic correspondence with Germany. In the one case it is a question of blockade and contraband, of neutral rights of trade in all kinds of commodities with other neutral countries, and of our right to trade in innocent goods with Germany. In the other case it is a question of crimes against international law, of invasions of our right and privilege as to which there can properly be no argument, since the crime against which we have most vehemently protested involved the killing of more than 100 American citizens in a manner not easily distinguishable from murder. That murder is wrong admits, of course, of no argument, there is no question. With Germany there can be no adjustment save in accordance with law and right. It is not a case for arbitration. Our differences with Great Britain are of a juridical nature. If they cannot be settled by discussion they will be a proper subject for reference to an arbitral tribunal in accordance with the terms of the existing treaty.

Our position was taken in the note of March 30, delivered to the British Government by Ambassador Page, in which we said:

> It is confidently assumed that his Majesty's Government will not deny that it is a rule sanctioned by general practice that, even though a blockade should exist and the doctrine of contraband as to unblockaded territory be rigidly enforced, innocent shipments may be freely transported to and from the United States through neutral countries to belligerent territory without being subject to the penalties of contraband traffic or breach of blockade, much less to detention, requisition or confiscation.

While the British reply has been withheld from publication pending the arrival of a supplementary note, it is understood that for a justification of her position Great Britain places much reliance upon our procedures and the decisions of our courts upon cargo seizures during our blockade of the Confederate States. A leading case is that of the Bermuda, sailing from Liverpool, ostensibly for the British island of Bermuda, but, as appeared from the papers, with Nassau as the real destination. The neutral port of Nassau had been much used during the war by blockade runners. In this case the Supreme Court held:

> It makes no difference whether the destination to the rebel port was ulterior or direct; nor could the question of destination be affected by transshipment at Nassau, if transshipment was intended, for that could not break the continuity of transportation of the cargo. The interposition of a neutral port between neutral departure and belligerent destination has always been a favorite resort of contraband carriers and blockade runners. But it never avails them when the ultimate destination is ascertained. A transportation from one point to another remains continuous so long as intent remains unchanged, no matter what stoppages or transshipments intervene.

The cargo was contraband, articles fitted for immediate military use, the bills of lading were deceptive. The court held, therefore, that "both vessel and cargo, even if both were neutral, were rightly condemned." The much-discussed case of the Springbok presented different questions. The Springbok was a British ship. She set sail from London and was captured about 150 miles east of Nassau while making for that port. The ship in this case was not condemned, the court being unable to discover that her neutral owners had any interest in the cargo. But in view of misrepresentations made by the master as to the nature of the cargo and because the contents of many packages were concealed, and since the papers did not disclose the true names of the owners, it was evident that the real destination of the concealed contraband was some port within the blockaded lines. A part of the cargo being contraband, the residue, belonging to the same owners, said the court, must share the same fate. The opinion continues:

> But we do not now refer to the character of the cargo for the purpose of determining whether it was liable to condemnation as contraband, but for the purpose of ascertaining its real destination; for, we repeat, contraband or not could not be condemned if really destined for Nassau and not beyond, and contraband or not must be condemned if destined to any rebel port, for all rebel ports were under blockade.

Dissent from the doctrine laid down in this case has been frequent and emphatic, and the assertion has repeatedly been made that there can be no confiscation of noncontraband goods of neutral ownership in neutral ships because of the probability that the goods may from some intermediate port be transshipped to a blockaded port. It is to be noted, however, that the Claims Commission, before which Mr. Evarts made the argument against our position, unanimously affirmed the condemnation.

Still other questions arose in the Matamoros cases, questions very similar to those to which the interruption of our trade with Holland and Sweden has now given rise. Matamoros is a Mexican town on the Rio Grande opposite Brownsville, Texas. It was a favorite port for blockade runners. The Peterhoff, a British steamer, cleared from London for Matamoros, was condemned in the District Court as a blockade runner. The Supreme Court on appeal held that "neutral trade to or from a blockaded country by inland navigation or transportation" is lawful, and "trade between London and Matamoros, even with intent to supply from Matamoros goods to Texas, violated no blockade and cannot be declared unlawful."

> Such trade with unrestricted inland commerce between such port and the enemy's territory impairs undoubtedly, and very seriously impairs, the value of the blockade of the enemy's coast. But in cases such as that now in judgment we administer the public law of nations and are not at liberty to inquire what is for the particular advantage or disadvantage of our own or another country.

A great part of the cargo was contraband, however, goods intended for military use. Of these the court said that if really intended for sale in the market of Matamoros they would be free of liability, "for contraband may be transported by neutrals to a neutral port if intended to make part of its general stock in trade." Nothing in the evidence convinced the court that Matamoros was the intended market for this contraband, all the circumstances showed the real destination to be Brownsville, then occupied by the rebel forces. "We are obliged to conclude," said the court, "that the portion of the cargo we have characterized as contraband must be condemned." The restitution of the ship was decreed.

The principles laid down in these decisions of our court and then for the most part accepted by British authorities in international law will, it is understood, be made the bases of Great Britain's contention that her interference with our trade since the declaration of her blockade is justified by our own acts and by our own jurists. Readers of The Times will doubtless be interested to know upon what American judicial decisions the British Government relies for the support of its present position. The questions are of the deepest interest, of very great importance, for their decision or adjudication will go far to determine what practice will be considered lawful in future. It is to be noted that a clear distinction must be made in the law and the principles applicable to blockade and those applicable to contraband. It is, of course, desirable and necessary that the British question should be kept wholly free of complication with the German dispute, although strenuous efforts are making to confuse the issues. They are totally dissimilar.

A DUTY OF THE STATES.

The work of building up the National Guard in the States that have been hitherto very inadequately represented in that organization in proportion to their population has begun with spirit. Recognition of the duty of the States in this matter is general and the officers of the Guard are doing all they can to arouse public sentiment in favor of an increase in the force. It will be a long and difficult task, however, requiring patience and energy and a great deal of forcible argument. The old idea of the militia regiment as a social organization still prevails in many States. It has not been wholly suppressed in this State, as the frank remarks of a National Guard officer printed in Friday's Times indicated. Federal control of the citizen soldiers under the Dick law has produced good results, especially in the East, where our militiamen are learning to be soldiers rapidly, but the control is limited and measures introduced in the next Congress to increase the authority of the War Department over the State troops are sure to be hotly debated.

It seems that the impetus for National Guard development should originate in the States themselves. Their citizens and their officials must be awakened to a sense of the absolute need of co-operation with the National Government to provide for the nation's defense. That Wisconsin, for example, with a population of about 2,500,000, should have an organized militia of less than 3,000 shows that some of the most progressive States have paid small heed to their obligations in this matter. The first thing to do is to arouse the people of the States to action. The National Guard should be recruited to its full strength throughout the country. Defects in the system can be more readily attended to. If the bill authorizing the War Department to pay members of the Guard is passed next Winter the stipend of each man will be small, but sufficient to pay all the expenses the service imposes upon him, including his company dues. It is not at all certain, however, that this bill will become a law. There is much to be said against it, much has been said against it as possible means of putting the National Guard under political influence.

The question of the proper development of the State soldiers, to fit them to fulfill their duty as a part of the nation's first line of defense, is one of the most pertinent in this hour, and one of the gravest. The opposition of employers and the labor unions must be overcome and the relative importance of the National Guard must be fixed in the minds of all the citizens of all the States.

NOT THE GOVERNOR ONLY, BUT THE PEOPLE INSULTED.

It is not conceivable that the Roman Catholic authorities would permit a coffin to be carried in any church of that denomination bearing the inscription that was placed upon Becker's. But the offense cannot be palliated by the removal of the plate, temporarily or otherwise. The libel upon the Governor, publicly proclaimed, is an insult to the people of the State and such a defiance of the majesty of the law as ought not to be ignored. Primarily, of course, the people themselves are responsible for the lack of respect for law which is so often manifested, and in this case is explained but not excused by the emotional excitement which prompted the shameful action. But that state of mind, and all the deplorable proceedings which produced it, are directly due to the lax administration of criminal law in this community.

It is well that no man shall be unjustly punished; but a trial for murder should be so thorough that no appeal from the verdict, except in the extremely rare case of the discovery of important new evidence, could be taken. Sentence having been passed it should be executed with as little delay as possible. In that way only can respect for the authority of the law be made so common that nobody will dare to dispute it. It would be well, too, if the bodies of criminals who pay the penalty of the law with their lives are not to be disposed of by the prison authorities, by cremation or secret burial, that public funerals should be prohibited. They serve no good purpose.

THE WAR SEEN BY A POET.

It is twenty-seven years since the one poem on Gettysburg adequate to the theme was written by a then unknown author, described as "an ex-Confederate soldier." "The High Tide at Gettysburg," written by Will Henry Thompson, a fighter at 16 in the Army of Northern Virginia, has climbed to higher fame ever since, and is as sure as any poem can be of an American immortality. But those who thrill at its noble lines know little or nothing of its author, and probably suppose that he is dead.

He is alive; and at Portland, Ore., he delivered a few days ago an address before the Sons of the American Revolution, called "The Shadow of a Flag." The meaning of a flag, the unaccountable love men have for it, was his theme; and he told how, in the tramp homeward from Appomattox, he and his boy comrades "sat down in the dust and ashes of Sherman's awful path and divided a small square of bunting which one of them had torn from his regimental flag and, hidden in his bosom, had borne it away from the field of his last despairing battle." He told how, in the fight at the Bloody Angle, a Federal flag was planted on the flimsy log breastworks he and his comrades—he was a Georgia boy—were defending:

> Its folds were riddled and its staff was splintered, but it placidly waved above friend and foe alike, whose bayonets were tangled together above the works. And once the shadow of the foeman's flag fell upon the young Georgian's face, and as he looked up his heart gave a startled leap as he saw that Georgia's star was on the old banner yet.

And he saw "Ticonderoga and Yorktown, Monterey and Chapultepec fluttering in its folds as the radiant thing stood in the shriveling mouth of hell and waved and waved." We begin to see that it is a parable of nationality he is telling, and to see that the love of the flag is as little to be analyzed and as proof against argument as the love for a mother. He told the same story in his poem—the Confederates lost, they could not win:

They smote and fell, who set the bars
Against the progress of the stars,
And stayed the march of Motherland!

And the love of the flag, which is the love of the nation, is strong whether what the nation stands for is good or bad, for liberty or tyranny; so he argues, and he says "This spirit of nationality, well symbolized by frenzied loyalty to a nation's flag, is both a lofty and a dangerous thing." He finds in it the true explanation of the mysterious outbreak in Europe, and waves aside the White and Red Books and other books and all the labored arguments of statesmen. What brought on the war was "the proud pose of republic or empire which says, 'Everything for our people, nothing for those beyond the border.'"

> "My country, better than yours! My destiny greater than yours! My culture higher than yours! A place in the sun for me, but not for you!" These are the cries that the rifles are speaking, and the cannon have thundered them until their brutal lungs are hoarse. * * * Some day this fever of nationalism must cool. No imaginary line can make one man better than another. The shadow of no flag should be a sanctuary for one and a menace to another. Yet because of this mad spirit of nationality the earth is drinking blood with a hot thirst.

A poet's explanation, but poets are often seers, and this one sees beyond the murder at Serajevo and the confusing political ratiocinations about the causes of the war. He turns to our flag, with "the comrade stars assembled upon it, bound in a mighty bond of indissoluble brotherhood, and no star differs from another in glory." Again one is reminded of "The High Tide at Gettysburg":

They smote and stood, who held the hope
Of nations on that slippery slope
Amid the cheers of Christendom.

Nationalism, a violent and selfish nationalism, the deep cause of the mad scene in Europe; America in the shadow of the flag that holds "the hope of nations." "We hope that the careworn, patient man, to whom we have confided its vast destinies, may keep our flag in the clear sky—out of the smoke and flame of a delirious world. But, whatever fate wills, we will stand by the land and its honor, and under the shadow of its dauntless flag—wave where it may."

TEAR DOWN THE FIRETRAPS.

The Board of Education cannot afford to make further use of the frame buildings connected with the Erasmus Hall High School in Brooklyn. They have been condemned, in unmistakable terms, after examination, by Fire Commissioner Adamson, and five chiefs and deputy chiefs of the Fire Department. The head of that department does not consider it within his province to order the demolition of the buildings, or to dictate action to other city departments. But the warning must be heeded. The buildings should be removed and provision made for the accommodation of all the pupils in the new fireproof structure until other arrangements can be made.

As Mr. Adamson says: "It would be much better to have double classes in the schools than to continue the use of buildings which have been repeatedly pronounced dangerous by the best expert authority of this department." We may go further and say that it ought never to be necessary to give such warnings "repeatedly." We seem to be living in an era of great calamities. One possible calamity may be avoided by prompt and reasonable action in this matter.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Americans Are Not Intolerant.

German-Americans and the few other Americans of pro-German sympathies are making frequent complaint in and out of the newspapers about what they call the "intolerance" with which they are treated here—the systematic refusal to hear their arguments and the wholesale denunciation of Germany and the Germans to which they are obliged to listen wherever they go.

That occasional excuse for these complaints is given could not safely be denied, for kindness and courtesy are not the invariable characteristics of this country's inhabitants. Oftener than not, however, and very much oftener, the pro-German has himself to thank for the harsh language he encounters—he invites and compels it by the persistent bringing up for discussion of those questions relating to the war on which he perfectly well knows his neighbors disagree with him—on which he as well knows their convictions to be as strong as his own. As a rule, certainly, he would be let alone on these subjects if he would himself consent to be silent concerning them, and there are, as a matter of fact, innumerable little American groups containing one or more pro-Germans who have preserved quite unchanged the personally friendly relations of the past by the simple method of ceasing to talk about the one thing on which they know agreement to be impossible.

That is only to follow in this matter a course the necessity for which has long been recognized as necessary to social harmony in many others. It is the plan that has almost put an end, for instance, to the acrimonious religious disputes that not long ago raged in every community and made enemies of neighbors who now, without having changed their minds at all, get along together harmoniously.

Press and platform discussion of the war and its rights and wrongs is quite another matter. There the expression of opinion ought to be, as it is, entirely free, as long as it is decent, and as long as the presentation of both sides is permitted. In the latter respect the pro-Germans have no grievance whatever, and they have exercised a liberty that in Germany itself would have been punished as intolerable license. And all too often the German sympathizer shows a sensitiveness to criticism and opposition that he denies to his neighbor, and when he says that his neighbor will not listen to him he really means, usually, that the neighbor refuses to accept all his statements as true, all his logic as sound.

No Advice Wanted from Them.

That the occupants of the "deathhouse" in Sing Sing should be unanimous in their disapproval of capital punishment is so natural, so much a matter of course, that the expression of their opinions on the subject would be merely amusing if it were not impudent. Their particular and personal interest in the abolition of the death penalty is so obvious that the well-turned sentences of the document in which one of their number has formulated their demand for it will be read with impatience even by the very considerable number of people who oppose capital punishment, not because it threatens their own lives, but because they consider it at once barbarous and useless.

Pleas for a more tender consideration for the sacredness of human life are half amazing and half disgusting when they come from convicted murderers. Their own acts have disqualified them from taking any part whatever in discussion of the question, and they are the very last who should criticise "society" or "civilization" for decreeing that resort to the desperate expedient of slaughter is sometimes either necessary or judicious.

The real problem of capital punishment is little or not at all concerned with the fate of those who, as they were told long ago, could abolish it as soon as they pleased by stopping the commission of murder. What troubles a large, and probably increasing, number of good citizens is not that the death penalty reduces the world's population of undesirables by a fraction so small that decimals can hardly express it, but because these killings in cold blood constitute a task utterly repugnant to modern sensibilities, because contentions as to its deterrent effect—the only ones now seriously made—are very dubiously true, and because of a slowly spreading willingness to confess that responsibility for murder, as for other crimes, lies at least in part further back than the individual who commits it.

That last consideration affects and qualifies the once unquestioned right of society to punish its evil-doers, and it is turning its mind more and more to the possibility and the duty of preventing criminality by a wiser control of heredity and environment. Every execution is an admission of social incompetence, just as every whipping of a child is an admission of incompetence on the part of parent or teacher, and such admissions have come to be humiliating.

Let Us Do Justice to Sharks.

So many years ago was it—some twenty or more—when the late Hermann Oelrichs started the papers all over the country to discussing sharks that it would seem to be time to revive the controversy he excited.

Mr. Oelrichs contended that the ancient and widespread fear of sharks had little or no support in the shape of verified or verifiable cases in which they had killed or even injured a human being. So convinced was he of the harmlessness of this family of fishes that not only did he utilize such opportunities as chance provided for going in swimming among them, but he advertised a reward of $500 for such proof as a court would accept that in temperate waters even one man, woman, or child, while alive, was ever attacked by a shark. He limited the offer to temperate waters because he had little knowledge of shark habits in the tropics, but even there he thought them harmless scavengers.

The reward was never claimed. Yet to this day there is nothing that will so quickly set a crowd of swimmers scurrying for our beaches as the sight of a shark's fin in the offing, and the officers at Fort Totten have felt it their duty to make wide announcement of the fact that they saw and vainly tried to catch a shark there last week.

Some years ago there was published a photograph, said to have been taken from a steamer in the Red Sea, and seeming to show a shark in the very act of closing his jaws on a man, and the bitter hate that every sailor feels for the whole shark tribe can hardly be wholly baseless, for hate is always the exact measure of fear, and all fears have reason of one sort or another. But that sharks can properly be called dangerous, in this part of the world, is apparently untrue, and at least one traveler who asked questions on the subject all through the West Indies was unable to get any first-hand evidence of death or injury inflicted by them.

How the Guard Benefits Employers.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Being myself a member of the National Guard and in a position to realize the truth of the statements made in your recent editorial "Employers and Militiamen," I wonder whether space could be allowed me in your paper to bring to the attention of such employers the following:

A man who is a member of the National Guard for five years is exempt from jury duty. During that period of five years his duties as a member of the Guard require that he shall go twice to camp, which means that he must be excused from his occupation for a week each time, and in addition must devote one day a year to rifle practice. That makes a total of nineteen days in five years. The ordinary citizen is liable for two weeks' jury duty each year, or a total of ten weeks in five years. Leaving patriotism aside, as a purely business proposition, doesn't the above show a net saving of time for the employer greatly in favor of the National Guardsman as an employe? Why can't they see it?

MILITIAMAN.

Brooklyn, N. Y., July 29, 1915.

Get a Lemon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

One of your correspondents speaks of diverting the street bands from their willful ways by the use of foreign pennies. If he will take my advice he will save his pennies and use lemons instead. A good fat lemon sucked before any street band is sure to put it out of commission in short order.

New York, July 29, 1915. E. A. H.

THE QUIET HARBOR.

"No harbor is so sheltered but that the ship of death may sail in."—Old Scotch Proverb.

Far, far away I just can see
A little boat sail toward the quay.
What does it bring—whose can it be?
It looks so small across the sea,
The cold north-sea that runs, ah, me,
Between my soldier-love and me!

I see it now beyond the lea,
Now near, now far, it seems to be—
Perhaps it brings my destiny;
Perchance it bears the mystic key
That unlocks pain or joy for me.
Oh, bring me joy, not pain—woe's me,
Nor man, nor maid e'er loved as we!
I could not bear his death—but, see,
They hail us—Jamie, where are ye?
And Jock, run quick, here's twice yer fee
If ye bring back good news to me—

Look, look! they wave—they call for me!
They stand with bared heads by the sea!
They've heard bad news—what can it be?
Oh, for winged feet that I might flee
As swift as sight across the lea
To see what they have brought to me!

They laid it at the feet of me
Upon the gray sands of the lea,
The long black box that came by sea,
And I cried in my agony—
"God, God, explain the mystery
Of Death!" . . . But silence answered me,
When they brought back my love to me—
Brought my dead soldier home to me!

CAROLINE RUSSELL BISPHAM.

A WOMAN'S HIDDEN GENIUS.

One Invented a Wonderful Oven and Might Have Got Very Rich.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your July 20th Topics of the Times editorial, "Questions for the Women," summoned to my mind's eye an old grievance that will not down, but daily urges me to "speak out after these many years!" This old grievance is connected with the oven to the old first gasoline stove, which was manufactured by a Mr. Hull in Cleveland, Ohio. The house we occupied at that time was not piped for gas, and my mother was one of the first purchasers of this gasoline stove. The oven was a portable affair to be placed over one burner when in use. After two or three weeks' experimenting with the oven, which was a single-walled tin box, with a door in one side, my mother sent for Mr. Hull and told him she wished him to make her a larger, double-walled oven; the outer wall (of both oven and door) to be of the best Russian sheet-iron; the inner wall of the best quality of tin—the two walls to be separated by a narrow air chamber, and the oven to be widened to cover two burners on the stove. Mr. Hull flatly refused. He couldn't waste time on such a fool contrivance. My mother's illimitable patience, and her assurance that she would "pay him his price," resulted, after many days, in the double-walled oven made according to her specifications. Afterward Mr. Hull took out a patent on that oven. My mother, at the time she invented the oven, had six of her seven children in school or college, and one, the seventh, most of the time bed-ridden, and all the time a great care and anxiety. She simply wanted an oven to do perfect work in baking foods for her family. She got it!

As for bread in cold storage. Twenty-five years ago my mother put bread and cake into tight tin boxes which she placed in her icebox. "That keeps them perfectly fresh," she would contentedly remark. She certainly invented the perfect working portable oven for gas, gasoline and kerosene stoves, though she never got the credit for it. It may be that hundreds of other intelligent women practiced cold storage for their bread, but it was not published abroad. Probably real women, rich in big families, absorbed in the fine accomplishment of the most important, the most complicated, the most noble work in the world, have not been able to spend the time, have not—like my mother—even thought of advertising or commercializing their inventions. These results of my mother's mind were by her quietly characterized—if spoken of at all—as: "This is my way," or, "This is, I think, an improvement."

Just one instance in another field: In 1880 my mother went up the great lakes from Cleveland to Duluth, then on into Dakota. She was impressed with the possibilities of investment in Duluth real estate. Duluth was then "down." The whole of Minnesota Point was offered to her for $400. She wrote to her business manager for the money, telling him, briefly, what she wanted it for. He refused to send it to her. He wrote to her: "You'd better throw it into Lake Erie, or burn it." In this case, other matters pressed so insistently that she gave up the fight. She said to me: "If I could only take the time to attend to it, I'd have it! It's a pity! but I'll have to give it up!" A few years ago I was in Duluth and inquired the value of Minnesota Point. "Oh, seven or eight million dollars." This trip up the lakes was one of my mother's rare vacations from the active personal conduct of her household, and the instance only goes to show the readiness and comprehensiveness with which her mind grappled with unfamiliar conditions—given a comparative freedom from usual details.

N. C. KINNEY.

New York, July 29, 1915.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

What They Ask Is Preference After Their Eligibility Is Pronounced.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Spanish war veterans do not wish to let down any bars to civil service employment, much less to cut them up for firewood; they do not view public office as a gift instead of a service; they do not regard public service as something to be done not with the welfare of those served, but with the welfare of the server as the prime object; they do not seek to fill places with the unfit or serve well or ill employers who have no remedy; least of all do they seek to degrade the character of the public service. You charge them with all these improper motives, when, in fact, they seek through the proposed constitutional amendment only the same preference in promotion now given civil war veterans by Article V., Section 9, of the present Constitution. In interpreting that section, the Court of Appeals said:

> It seems to us clear that this section of the Constitution, read according to its letter and spirit, contemplates that in all examinations, competitive and non-competitive, the veterans of the civil war have no preference over other citizens of the State, but when, as a result of those examinations, a list is made up from which appointments and promotions can be made, consisting of those whose merit and fitness have been duly ascertained, then the veteran is entitled to preference, without regard to his standing on that list.—From opinion of Bartlett, J., in matter of Keymen, 148 N. Y., 219, 225.

The Spanish war veterans ask nothing else. They do not wish to escape examinations. They are willing to meet other citizens on equal terms in any test, but when, as a result of that test, however applied, they have proved their merit and fitness and find their names on the eligible lists, they believe they are entitled to preference in appointment therefrom and in promotion afterward.

These are matters concerning which I have had many conferences with department officers and other veterans in the past few years. I know their views and aims. I feel sure you would not willingly misrepresent anything. Yet the editorial mentioned conveyed ideas so contrary to the intent of those advocating the amendment that I respectfully ask you to give this a place in The Times as a statement of fact.

CALVIN S. McCHESNEY,
Past Department Judge Advocate, U. S. W. V.

Troy, N. Y., July 26, 1915.

Dust at 128th Street.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Let me enlist your co-operation in an effort to correct a standing abuse which amounts to a public nuisance at the Harlem end of the Third Avenue Bridge. I refer to the practice of dry-sweeping the asphalt at the trolley loop near East 128th Street. On Sunday mornings, especially, crowds of women and children in holiday attire take the street cars at this point between 8 and 9 o'clock. These helpless people flock in near the little waiting booth, a shelter for perhaps a dozen, and while they stand there facing the car lines the employes of the Bridge Department sweeps the filthy dust into their faces—dried mud, expectorations, ends of cigars and cigarettes, and the rotten refuse of the garbage of fruit and vegetable stands are not pleasant things to breathe, as I have found. You must be choked and fouled by this dust or miss your cars. It is an outrage. This space should be clean by 8 A. M.

E. H. CLEVELAND, M. D.

New York, July 26, 1915.

Four Walls.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

May I inquire what force, if any, militates against the purchase of Madison Square Garden by the city, to be used as an all-the-year-round garden for the city's entertainment? The square, without, is an apparent perpetual possession of the people. Need the fact that the block at the northeast corner is inclosed by four walls disqualify it as a public possession?

W. S. B. DANA.

Grantwood, N. J., July 25, 1915.

Chickens Packed Alive.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I just saw a sight on the street which filled me with horror. I certainly do wish the practice could be stopped. Why do we allow chickens to be crated alive like sardines and then transported all over the City of New York? I know we need food, but why should we inflict torture on helpless animals?

New York, July 29, 1915. EUGENE.

SNATCHING LIFE FROM THE JAWS OF WAR.

A Tense Description of the Brave Work of the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps on the French Front.

A letter from William R. Berry to a friend in New York.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I inclose you a letter addressed from the "front" to Elliott Norton of this city. In view of the letter published in The Times today from Mme. Mendes, I think it would be timely to print Mr. Berry's letter as an evidence of the high regard in which Americans are held by the men in the trenches.

PAUL FULLER, JR.

New York, July 30, 1915.

The Letter.

Baisieux, Somme, France,
June 1, 1915.

My Dear Norton: I am sure that you will be interested to know that the American Volunteer Motor-Ambulance Corps, which has been attached to the Second French Army in the north of France since the beginning of October, has, in obedience to orders from headquarters, removed to a new base less than six miles behind the lines. An immediate result of this movement has been the establishment of single "guard cars" at three points directly on the line and in front of the guns. Each guard car, equipped with two men, their rations and sleeping kit, remains at its post during twenty-four hours, a relief car taking up the work at each noon. These "Voitures de Garde," as the French call them, carry wounded from the actual trenches or from shell-proof dugouts, which by courtesy are called "first aid dressing stations," to the field hospitals (often tiny churches) situated in small villages just out of cannon range, and, in the event of a sudden attack or explosion of trench mines, also act as messengers to bring up from our base the remainder of our twenty-odd cars.

Perhaps I can best give you an idea of the kind of work the guard cars do by a description of my first twenty-four hours at a post less than half a mile or so behind the trenches.

Two of us, on a two-stretcher, three-sitter De Launey-Belville ambulance, arrived at the appointed village a little after midday, but still in time to bid good-bye to the French guard car which we were to replace. We found the doctors and stretcher bearers of two of the four regiments we were to serve installed in a one-story farmhouse, the covered barnyard entrance to which was the shelter our car was to occupy while awaiting orders.

At 2:30 P. M. there came a telephone order from the "Premier Poste de Secours" at the trenches for the "Voiture Americaine" to report there immediately. At once the car was gotten under way. Slowly we crawled through streets littered with the débris of shell-shattered houses and walls, and by sentries who demanded the password at the bayonet's point. Further on a clutter of supply and ammunition trains in a country lane kept us back, but a sudden turn to the left showed a white ribbon of empty road that wound up over a high ridge before us.

Innocent it looked, and inviting. We opened the throttle wide, and rushed to the summit—to find ourselves in full view of the German guns and trenches, while in the surface of the road we jolted over old shell marks gaped at us like manholes. Down the far side of the ridge we dropped at full speed, holding our breath. But no shells fell, and no bullets, and we inwardly congratulated ourselves as we drew up near the dugout shelters hidden in a hollow behind the French second line, where we found an orderly waiting for us beside a final sentry. Here the car was turned round and the stretchers shouldered, for we had reached a point beyond which the ambulance might not go, since the road, which led straight on to the German lines, was heavily barricaded at intervals of fifteen meters. The "Premier Poste de Secours," was some way down the road and we hurried toward it with the orderly.

When we reached it, this first-aid dressing station proved to be a dugout chamber five feet below ground, reached by an inclined plane much as one enters to the tomb chamber of the Great Pyramid of Cheops. Here we found our men, wounded but fifteen minutes before, ready for us. One had a rifle bullet through his head; the other was riddled with shrapnel. Both were in pretty bad shape, the shrapnel case especially, but as we lifted the first onto a stretcher his eyes opened and he smiled at us, while from the distorted bundle of light-blue uniform and red bandage which was the second, a weak and bloody hand crept out and closed over mine as we lifted him, and from a mouth which I could not see came the whisper, "Les Americaines!"

Back through the narrow openings in the barricaded road we moved again. But slowly this time, for even a light man on a stretcher seems to put on pounds with every footstep when the carry is a long one, and in this case too, red drops dripped from the second stretcher while the body on it writhed unceasingly under the canvas straps that bound it down. Back again over the high ridge, and down through our post village; out the other side through more sentries, and so on for five slow kilometers until we reached a little church in the centre of a little hamlet, where we laid our wounded down on home-made wooden operating tables that stood before the chancel near the altar steps.

At five o'clock we had our second trip, which brought us back in time for dinner at the doctors' mess. At seven-thirty the house trembled and our glasses rang again as the first of a series of heavy shells fell in the village. A bugle rang out in the shadowy main square—three sharp notes, "gardez vous"—and we knew that in every building in the village blue-clad figures were scurrying into the black cellars—thousands of them.

Boom! A sudden explosion on the other side of the town that sounded like stage cannon in "Shenandoah"; a sudden high-pitched wail with an intermittent hiss in it like a rocket with a crooked stick, and—bang! a shell burst less than a hundred yards from us with a tearing, shattering report that bowed us over our plates as though a leaden pipe had been dropped across our necks.

And so it went for thirty minutes until the shelling ceased as suddenly as it had begun. The Medecin Chef gave us each an extra glass of cognac, which we gratefully swallowed in one gulp. "Les boches on dit, 'Bon soir!'" he said, laughing—and it was a pleasant thing to find one's self laughing too.

As the church bell was tolling 11 o'clock that night a sudden light shone into our eyes, and we looked from our blankets at a sleepy orderly who stood in the stable doorway and beckoned with a ghostly forefinger.

"Hill 71, at once," he said hoarsely, and clattered away down the courtyard, looking gigantic behind his candle flame.

Without a single light, but with a cloudy moon to guide us, the car moved along the deserted streets, feeling its way through the tree shadows. Sentries are jumpy folk at these hours, and a moving lantern in the middle of the road brought us to a dead stop while a throaty "Qui vive!" from the darkness at the side marked where a rifle probably covered us.

The password—and then on again until "Hill 71" was reached. This time we left the car as close against the nearest dugouts as possible, for now the stray and wild bullets were zip-zapping overhead and along the road as thick as June bugs around a candle, and though most were stopped by the barricades or flew too high there were plenty looking for a billet. A dim red light showed us the "Poste de Secours." We shuffled down its passage and entered. One of two lanterns was smoking badly, and it was through a haze that we saw, at one end of a chamber perhaps forty feet long by ten feet wide in which one had to stoop, five or six slightly wounded infantrymen asleep on the straw which covered the earthen floor; at the other end, a rude operating table from which two orderlies were lifting the cause of our journey. In a corner the surgeon was washing his red hands in a basin. That was all.

But perhaps not quite all.

The orderlies whispered encouragingly into ears that did not hear as they strove to quiet the rolling to and fro of the bundle of red and white bandage which was a head, or bound to the stretcher the twitching arms and legs in which the broken nerves were struggling. Presently, however, they stooped, lifted, and passed out under the stars. We started to follow with the accoutrements and rifle, but the surgeon dried his hands and stopped us. In silence he picked up an infantry tunic, blood-stained and cut into ribbons by shrapnel and his scissors. From an inside pocket he drew a letter, creased and smeared with red.

"Gardez bien pour lui," he said as he handed it to us, and just inside the envelope we could see a piece of pressed white lilac, as clean and unspotted as on the day some one who had been left behind had put it there.

We were glad after all that one of the lanterns was smoking.

WILLIAM R. BERRY.

HOW TO SAVE BROOKLYN.

The Transit Plan Proposed by the Committee of One Hundred.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The reports which have appeared in the press concerning my appearance before the Thompson Legislative Committee on Thursday have been so garbled and inaccurate as to justify me in asking space in your columns for the following:

At the request of Senator Thompson I appeared before his committee to explain the plans which are being urged upon the city by the Committee of One Hundred, which, if adopted, will avoid the rebuilding and provide for the removal of the elevated structure on that part of Fulton Street in the central section of Brooklyn. I left with his committee copies of the briefs and other communications which have been submitted both to the Board of Estimate and Public Service Commission; outlined briefly the numerous conferences which have been had on the subject to which the Board of Estimate, the Public Service Commission, and the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company have been participants, and the assurances which have recently been obtained from President McAneny that the alternative plan which we have been urging will receive careful consideration.

This plan makes provision for three essential things:

(a) It removes the elevated structure from Fulton Street for a mile and a half through the central section of the Borough.

(b) It articulates the Fulton Street elevated, after it is submerged, with the great six track dual subway already built at Flatbush Avenue and Ashland Place.

(c) It relocates the present two-track elevated now on Fulton Street beneath the surface on a parallel street, (Livingston Street,) which safeguards and enhances the present retail shopping and financial districts, and duplicates the present connection to the Brooklyn Bridge.

These accomplishments can be had for the sum of five and one-half million dollars, and as there will be saved to the city and the railroad company proposed expenditures of over one million dollars, there will be something less than four and one-half million dollars to provide additional.

Now, when the city can spend so lavishly in other directions, as we have daily evidence, it might be reasonable to expect that this sum would be speedily forthcoming for so advantageously a thing; but in the absence of such assurance, the Committee of One Hundred of Brooklyn citizens is undertaking to show that the necessary funds can be had by assessment on property benefited, and the delay which has been granted by President McAneny has been ostensibly for the purpose of providing the necessary interval to sound out the property owners who would be affected.

In view of the foregoing, I think any citizen would be justified in describing in strong terms any failure that may come out of these promising plans. To those who are most familiar with the investments in transit facilities which have been made in Brooklyn—verging on the wasteful for the suburban areas, and critically parsimonious for the populous and well built-up portions—there is but one opinion respecting the duty of the city officials, and should that duty not be pressed home, we, as citizens, must share in the discredit.

The hurriedly constructed plan by which the railroad company had almost been given authority to build a three-track viaduct through Brooklyn's main artery at a cost of $600,000 a mile, carrying passengers exclusively to the overloaded Brooklyn Bridge, which must be reconstructed at the expense of many millions if it is to be adequate to supply the additional traffic involved, cannot be justified, if, by reason of the delay which has now been secured, a new plan may be adopted which will safeguard the interests of the railroad company; distribute the traffic from the most populous section of Brooklyn both to the shopping and financial districts of the Borough; to the Brooklyn Bridge; and as well into the great Broadway Manhattan Terminal extending from Bowling Green to Fifty-ninth Street.

ROBERT ALFRED SHAW,
Chairman Committee of One Hundred.

New York July 30, 1915.

Spirit of Connaught and Galway.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

There must be something wrong in your item in today's issue about 100 young Irishmen coming from Galway and Connaught to escape conscription. This is a gross slander on Connaught and Galway, for they have never raised cowardly Irishmen. The sons of Connaught do not run from a fight, as the glorious record of the Connaught Rangers shows.

ROBERT FLAHERTY.

New York, July 27, 1915.

The Confusion of Tongues.

From The London Times.

On July 9 the following advertisement appeared in The Times.

> If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall cut you dead.—Ethel M.

The Berlin correspondent of the Cologne Gazette was so much struck by this threat that he telegraphed the following version to his journal:

> If you are not in khaki by the 20th I shall hack you to death, (hacke ich dich zu Tode.)

ROCKEFELLER BUYS APHRODITE STATUE

Famous Object of Art Controversy to Stand in the Temple of Love

IN THE OIL MAN'S GARDENS

Exhibited as Work of Praxiteles at National Art Club in 1905, It Caused Critics to Clash.

On a pedestal in the centre of the Temple of Love in John D. Rockefeller's gardens at Pocantico Hills will soon stand the famous statue of Aphrodite about the creation of which artists and art critics argued in high disagreement when it was exhibited at the National Arts Club here in the Spring of 1905. Frederick Linton, the former owner of the statue, exhibited it as a genuine work of Praxiteles, chiseled, approximately, in the fourth century B. C., and this claim was defended and disputed for years afterward.

Now Mr. Rockefeller has bought the statue as the central adornment of his Temple of Love, and the old clash of art critics may be revived with all of its intensity. The fact that Mr. Rockefeller has purchased the work, however, will guarantee it to many as genuine, for few will admit that Mr. Rockefeller would have paid money for an art object of spurious authenticity. The price paid for the statue has not been made public, but the report that it was $75,000 was not denied yesterday by a man familiar with the purchase.

Statue Is Bought Abroad.

The statue was bought abroad, probably in London, and has been consigned to Frank G. Montag, of Montag & Cassidy, Custom House brokers with offices in the Produce Exchange. Mr. Montag is acting only as an agent, however, for the law firm of Hornblower, Miller, Porter & Earle, who acted for Mr. Rockefeller, it was learned yesterday. Henry M. Earle, a member of the firm, declined to discuss the matter, explaining that, as a lawyer, he could not discuss the business of a client.

The man responsible for the purchase of the statue, it is said, is William Wells Bosworth, the architect, of 527 Fifth Avenue, who designed Mr. Rockefeller's gardens with a place for the statue in mind. When the statue was removed from the National Arts Club in 1909, it was Mr. Bosworth, a member of the club, who signed the receipt for it. It is not thought that he owned the marble at any time, but it is said that, figuratively speaking, it never got out of his sight. He was desirous, according to a report, of finding a suitable place for mounting it and is satisfied now that he has found such a place in Mr. Rockefeller's gardens. Mr. Bosworth was not in the city yesterday.

The history of the statue, known as the Linton Aphrodite because of its previous ownership, is a baffling medley of fact and mystery that has contributed little to the dispute over the statue's authorship. As far as is definitely known, it appeared first in America in 1893, when the owner shipped it to Chicago for exhibition at the World's Fair. Through some mistake it did not reach its destination until after the medals for Greek art had been awarded, and, keenly disappointed, Mr. Linton withdrew it from public view after a short exhibition of it in 1897. From that date until 1905 it lay unnoticed in a storage warehouse in Manhattan.

Its Authenticity in Dispute.

As soon as the Aphrodite was put on exhibition in the National Arts Club it commanded attention beyond and at the expense of all other art objects in the city, even in the country. Great crowds of artists, art experts, and merely curious people flocked to the club. The discussion, often heated, of the statue's authenticity, began at once, and while it went on nearly every one who viewed the silent woman in marble became enthusiastic in praise of her beauty and grace. Even those who ascribed the statue to the Renaissance or some later period, admitted that it was genuine, at least in its loveliness.

Many theories of the origin and history of the statue were advanced by the disputants, one that attracted much comment being offered by Charles Edward Cookman. After seeing Aphrodite he identified her as the same lady who had been purchased in 1891 by a friend of his at a fire sale of art objects in Jersey City. One of the striking characteristics of the statue is a peculiar bronze-like coloration, or, in the opinion of some, discoloration, of the marble. This, according to Mr. Cookman, was due to the fact that the Jersey City purchaser of the statue boiled it in acid to remove stains caused by the fire, with the result that the stains spread all over and permeated the entire statue. When this testimony was advanced those who had accepted it nicknamed the statue the "fire sale," the "boiled," the "caffeine," and the "mulatto" Venus.

Linton Under Oath, He Said.

Mr. Linton indignantly denied Mr. Cookman's story, but he gave only the barest details of the history of the statue as he knew it, explaining that he was under oath to keep silent.

"When I purchased the Aphrodite on the deck of a ship in Italy from two sailors," Mr. Linton said, "I was put under the most sacred of oaths not to reveal whence it came, and I have kept that oath, and shall always do so, for to tell the details of the purchase would reveal to the Government the secret and entail all manner of trouble for the men who sold it to me. Would the world have me make trouble for them and their families after taking an oath that the secret should be inviolable?"

Little is known of the statue after it was removed from the National Arts Club, save that it was subsequently taken to Euorope. The statue is of one piece of marble and is life size. The exact date of its arrival here has not been made public.

Miss Ella G. McCall Engaged.

Special to The New York Times.

EASTHAMPTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—Mr. and Mrs. Edward E. McCall announced at their Summer home today the engagement of their daughter, Miss Ella Gaynor McCall to William Raywood Maloney of New York. Miss McCall is the eldest daughter of the former Supreme Court Justice who is now Chairman of the Public Service Commission. Mr. Maloney is a graduate of Yale, class of 1900, a lawyer and Adjutant of Squadron A. He is a member of the University, Yale and Squadron A Clubs.

Ocean Travelers.

Among the passengers arriving yesterday from Liverpool on the St. Louis were:

Mr. and Mrs. M. F. Albert, J. B. Argyle, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Bennett, Mrs. G. L. Bowman, F. Byng, Colonel J. Caswell, Mrs. J. Chalmers, Miss M. Chalmers, T. C. Clarke, J. H. Cooke, J. S. Crofton, Miss E. Davenport, Miss M. Davies, Miss E. E. Denning, Miss D. Dennison, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ely, D. H. Farr, G. D. Foster, H. F. Fraser, Miss E. Gill, Mrs. A. H. Hill, Mrs. J. Holland, J. E. Irvine, Mrs. Josephine Janis, Miss Elsie Janis, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Jefferson, E. D. King, Mrs. Julie le Gallienne, Miss Ena le Gallienne, W. A. Lowry, A. Moers, E. G. Neuman, Mrs. M. E. Paterson, Frederick Seigl, Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Stewart, Henry Stone, W. J. Valentine, Mrs. I. R. Wotherspoon, and Charles Weller.

REUNION AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Century Club Members Assemble—Lenox Society News.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 1.—A reunion of the members of the Century Club of New York was held in Stockbridge on Saturday. Among those present were Joseph H. Choate, Thomas Shields Clark, Daniel Chester French, Frederic Crowninshield, Edwin T. Rice, Professor William H. Carpenter, Professor Henry W. Farnum, and Dr. N. W. Britton, who with Mrs. Britton is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Frederic Crowninshield in Stockbridge.

Mrs. Theodore Ledgard gave a dinner on Saturday night at Heaton Hall for Frank E. Coursen and Miss Coursen.

Among the tourists in the Berkshires are Mr. and Mrs. Albert Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Duggin of White Plains, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. John E. Cadwell, Mrs. Henry Mason Day, Mrs. V. S. Dimmock, Mrs. T. A. Young, and Alfred L. Garnett.

Mrs. Metcalf Bliss and W. Ogden Warren, who have been at Curtis Hotel, have gone to Briarcliff Lodge, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Sessions of Bristol, R. I.; Miss E. D. Hunt of New York, and Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Holmes of Providence have arrived at the Curtis Hotel.

The Lenox Academy Corporation on Saturday elected these Trustees: Grenville L. Winthrop, Dr. Henry P. Jaques, William D. Curtis, William B. O. Field, Newbold Morris, Charles Lanier, George B. Blake, George Anole, Henry Sedgwick, Charles S. Rackemann, Leon D. Bliss, and Edward MacDonald.

Mrs. William Hazard Field, Miss Mary Osgood Field, Gerald De Witt, and Sumner Ballard of New York are visiting with Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Osgood Field at High Lawn.

B. W. Winthrop of New York has arrived to visit with Newbold Morris.

Cortlandt F. Bishop and a party of friends went to the summit of Jacob's Ladder in automobiles this afternoon to dedicate Jacob's Well, a spring of water that was found just off the State Highway and opened up for tourists. Mr. and Mrs. Bishop will leave the Maples tomorrow for the White Mountains, traveling with Mrs. Newbold Morris.

Among the arrivals at the Hotel Aspinwall for the season are Mrs. Richard G. Hollman and Mr. and Mrs. Richard W. Hollman of New York, Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smiley of Lake Mohonk, and Colonel and Mrs. Henry S. Kearney. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas J. Logan and Mr. and Mrs. B. C. Sprague of New York also are registered there.

Judge and Mrs. William Brinkerhoff and Mrs. Fannie B. Eager of Jersey City arrived at Hotel Aspinwall for August.

Tourists arriving at the Aspinwall included Mr. and Mrs. William J. Sloane, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Hutchins, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Gibbs, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Culver, and Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Platt of New York.

Mrs. C. Gray Dinsmore, touring from Newport to Saratoga, arrived at the Maplewood in Pittsfield.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Mellville, Jr., Mrs. L. H. Smith, the Misses Smith of New York, and Dr. and Mrs. Harold W. Dana of Boston arrived at the Maplewood.

Mrs. Charles Weston Hoadley and family, who have been at Heaton Hall, returned today to Morristown, N. J.

Captain and Mrs. E. C. Hill of New York are visiting Mrs. Edward C. Atwater at the Aspinwall.

The Misses Rosamond and Francesca Gilder gave a dance Saturday evening at the Fernside Tea Room in Tyringham, entertaining for their guests Miss Olivia Heminway, Dr. Raymond Dochez, and Percy Cameron, all of New York.

Richard G. Hone is visiting Miss Clementina Furniss.

Mrs. John Dodge Peters, Mrs. I. C. Bates-Dana, Mrs. John Shepard, Miss Gladys Tefft, Charles S. Wetherbee, W. B. Nesbit, and G. H. Richmond have presented prizes for events at the Wyantenuck Country Club in Great Barrington.

Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt is expected to arrive at Shadow Brook in the midweek to be a guest of Mrs. Alfred G. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Whitney Munroe and their sons are the guests of Mrs. Munroe's sister, Miss Adele Kneeland at Fair Lawn.

Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Blair Mitchell of Bernardsville, N. J., and Harold Stokes of New York are visiting with the Rev. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes at Brookfarm.

Mr. and Mrs. Paul Tuckerman, who have been the guests of Miss Emily Tuckerman in Stockbridge have returned to Tuxedo. Miss Eleanor Weld Bretton, who also was a guest of Miss Tuckerman, has returned to Newport.

Miss Mary McCreery has left Stockbridge for a visit in the Thousand Islands.

AMOS PINCHOT BACKS LABOR

Attacks "Industrial Absolutism" in Speech to Colorado Miners.

Special to The New York Times.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 1.—"Labor and the Future" was the subject of an address by Amos Pinchot of New York at a labor mass meeting here last night. The meeting was held as a protest of the conviction of John Lawson of the United Mine Workers.

Mr. Pinchot said he was not an apostle of labor, and really belonged to the "other camp." His address, however, was filled with denunciation of the methods of certain employers.

"Industrial absolutism," he said, "ushers in a reign of blood and horror and turns to the world and cries, 'How long, O Lord, will labor raise the sword and perish by the sword?' The unlawful violation of the strikers' rights or liberties to a point beyond endurance has become a trump card that is almost invariably played to divert the controversy from the real issue.

"If the great employers of labor in Colorado had even a brief sparkle of vision or imagination they would see by the conviction of John Lawson that they have gone too far. They are sowing the wind. In trying to bind down labor by brute force, without regard to justice, absolutism is weaving a rope of sand which will part even before it is securely in place."

Mr. Pinchot also said that in the Colorado act authorizing the appointment of a special Judge to try the miners' cases, "and the selection of a Colorado Fuel and Iron Company partisan, the full height of hypocritical unfairness has been reached."

BAPTIZED AT ROCKEFELLER'S

Oil Man's Rainbow Pool Used for the Ceremony.

Special to The New York Times.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—John D. Rockefeller's Rainbow Pool was used today by the Rev. J. Homer Nelson to christen Sarah, Frances, and Edward Tarnell, Florence Cecelia and Katherine Elizabeth Rowe, Launcelot Buston Clear, and Arthur Eugene Weingart, all children of employes on the Rockefeller estate.

The grounds were thrown open to the parents and friends, and nearly 100 persons witnessed the ceremony. Mr. Rockefeller, in giving Mr. Nelson permission to use the Rainbow Pool, expressed regret that he could not be present to witness the christening.

GREAT TEMPLE UNEARTHED.

American Egyptologist Reports Its Discovery in Ancient Memphis.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—The unearthing of a great temple at Memphis, Egypt, was announced tonight by the University of Pennsylvania Museum. Dr. Clarence L. Fisher, Curator of the Egyptian Section of the museum, was the leader of the Eckley B. Coxe, Jr., expedition to Egypt, which made the discovery.

The temple, it is estimated, is of the period of Rameses II., and was erected more than 3,000 years ago. While no definite data can be given out at this time, Egyptologists are inclined to believe that the temple is one that was built by Seti I., and the same one as described in Herodotus.

BIDE-A-WEE HOME TAXED ON LEGACIES

Surrogate Decides It Is Not Exempt Under the Transfer Tax Law.

AFFECTS MANY OTHER CASES

Decision Holds Society Not Exempt Because It Does Not Aid in Enforcing the Law.

The Bide-a-Wee Home for Animals, in East Thirty-eighth Street, is not exempt from taxation under the transfer tax law, according to a decision handed down recently by Surrogate Cohalan in the matter of settling up the affairs of the estate of Helen D. Winans. Contrary to the accepted interpretation, the home must pay a State tax on any legacy it receives for humane purposes.

The decision is of importance, not so much on account of the amount involved in this instance, but because of the numerous bequests that lovers of animals have made to the institution, the total of which cannot be estimated readily.

Under the will of Mrs. Winans, the residuary estate, amounting to $6,021, goes to the home. When the estate went to the State Controller's office for appraisal, Transfer Tax Appraiser Albert J. Berwin fixed a tax of $251 on the legacy to the Bide-a-Wee Home.

Fred G. B. Champion, Treasurer of the home, took exception to the tax, and appealed to the Surrogate. The appeal contained the "purposes" clause of the home's charter, which reads:

"To provide shelter, homes, drinking places and other comforts and accommodations for animals; to alleviate the sufferings of distressed animals, and to supply medical care and attendance for sick and distressed animals; generally to improve the condition and treatment of animals by all lawful means and to promote, foster and encourage the spirit of humanity toward the condition of dumb creatures by mankind."

The Surrogate, in sustaining Appraiser Berwin and dismissing the appeal, says in part:

"The appellant, under the terms of its incorporation, does not appear to have the right to engage in the work of enforcing the laws relating to cruelty to animals; lacking this right, it is not entitled to an exemption from tax on a transfer of a legacy to it."

Another case that will follow the decision of the Surrogate is now before the Appraisers in the State Controller's office in the estate of Alice Maud Howard, who left a cash bequest of $2,000 to the home.

Under this ruling of the Surrogate, the American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is regarded as exempt from any tax by the State on bequests to the society.

SULZER WANTS COUNTY JOB.

Ex-Governor Would Like to be District Attorney.

William Sulzer, who is in Seattle, will return in two weeks and begin a campaign for District Attorney. His friends say he will be an independent candidate, but he may enter the Democratic primaries also. Those talked of at Tammany Hall for this office include Magistrate Joseph E. Corrigan and Thomas W. Churchill, President of the Board of Education. Frank Moss's friends say he will enter the Republican primaries against District Attorney Perkins, the organization candidate.

It is said that Tammany has decided to nominate Senator Robert F. Wagner for one of the six places on the Supreme Court Bench. This decision, if correctly reported, will disappoint Assemblyman Alfred E. Smith, who wanted the nomination for Sheriff.

City Court Judge John V. McAvoy is to have a Supreme Court nomination, it is said.

County Clerk Schneider, who conducts the Cleveland Democracy, said yesterday that Tammany would have to face several fights in the Assembly districts this Fall.

TO WED DAUGHTER'S FRIEND

Federal Judge Evans Engaged to Miss Louise Wood of Worcester.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Aug. 1.—The engagement of Federal Judge Walter Evans of Louisville, Ky., to Miss Louise Wood, daughter of the late Cyrus G. Wood, a manufacturer of Worcester, Mass., was announced last night. Judge Evans met his fiancée in Pittsfield, where the Judge spends the Summers. Miss Wood was a close friend of the Judge's daughter, Miss Fannie Evans, who met a tragic death two years ago.

Judge Evans is 73 years old, and has been prominent in Republican politics in Kentucky for forty years. He was a former United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and was a member of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-sixth Congresses. He was appointed to the Federal bench by President McKinley in 1899. For the last sixteen years Judge Evans has presided over the United States District Court of Western Kentucky. Miss Wood is active in charitable work in Worcester. They will be married in Worcester on Aug. 25.

THIMBLE THEATRE OPENING.

First Performance Tonight for Uplift of Greenwich Villagers.

Charles Edison's Thimble Theatre, 10 Fifth Avenue, planned to give hearing to young persons striving for recognition as well as to furnish entertainment for Greenwich Villagers, will be opened this evening for the appearance of Miss Helen Dutton, singing selections from Robert Louis Stevenson's nursery rhymes and sea songs set to music by Dwight Lewis Fiske, and John W. Draper, a college poet. Miss Dutton will be accompanied by Mr. Fiske, one of the youngest American composers. He dedicated his Stevenson songs to Mrs. Stevenson, by whom they were accepted with praise. Mr. Draper, a nephew of the late Mrs. Cortlandt Draper, is a student of New York University and the author of two books. In addition to these selections there will be classical and contemporary music on an Edison phonograph.

Mrs. Le Gallienne to Act Here.

Mrs. Julie Le Gallienne, the second wife of Richard Le Gallienne, the English poet, whom she divorced in June, 1911, in South Norwalk, Conn., arrived yesterday from England on the liner St. Louis, accompanied by her 16-year-old daughter, Miss Ena. She said that her daughter had already made her début on the stage in the "Laughter of Fools," and would appear under the tutorship of William Faversham while in this country. Mrs. Le Gallienne and her daughter left the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street in an automobile for the Faversham home in Long Island.

BEETHOVEN FOR BAR HARBOR

Fritz Kreisler and Ernest Schelling to Co-operate in Musical Series.

The musical activities of Bar Harbor are to be considerably stimulated by the presence there this Summer of a number of prominent musicians. It has just been arranged that a Beethoven series is to be given in the Building of Arts with the co-operation of Fritz Kreisler, violinist, and Ernest Schelling, pianist. They will play all of Beethoven's sonatas for pianoforte and violin in three concerts—on Aug. 11, 18, and 25.

Mr. Paderewski and Mme. Paderewski will spend the month of August visiting Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Schelling at their cottage.

Mrs. Gouverneur Morris and Mrs. Francis L. Wellman will give a dinner dance at the Jordan Pond House at Seal Harbor on Friday.

Among Sunday's arrivals were Otto K. Hahn and family, who came in the Kast yacht from Islesboro. They will spend the month of August in Bar Harbor, and have apartments at the Degregoire.

Miss Helen Hamilton of New York is the guest of her grandmother, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, at the Jaques cottage.

Moses Taylor Pyne of New York will spend the rest of the season at the Malvern.

MISS ELSIE JANIS RETURNS.

James Matthews, Hippodrome's New Director, Also on the St. Louis.

Elsie Janis returned from London yesterday on the American liner St. Louis to play the leading rôle in "The Missing Link," at the Globe Theatre, under the management of Charles B. Dillingham. The actress said that she had recited her poem, "Where Are You, God?" to the wounded soldiers in England, and had sung to them.

"I am not quite what one might call a gifted coloratura soprano," Miss Janis explained, "but I did my best with what voice I have. Wherever I sang in the convalescent camps the soldiers all yelled, 'Back to the trenches!' but I managed to collect $2,500 for the blind soldiers' fund by the sale of my poem."

Another passenger on the St. Louis was James Matthews, who has been engaged by Charles B. Dillingham to produce the new spectacular play "America" at the Hippodrome in the Fall. For the last eighteen years Mr. Matthews has been stage manager of the Duke of York's Theatre, London, for the late Charles Frohman, and he has never been in America before.

"I often wanted to visit New York," he said, "but Mr. Frohman would not let me come over, as he wished his London theatre to be run strictly on English lines."

With Mr. Matthews were six English boy choristers who will take part in the production at the Hippodrome.

The Rev. Dr. F. B. Van Cleeck.

The Rev. Dr. Frederick Brinsmaid Van Kleeck, for forty-five years rector of the Grace Episcopal Church in White Plains, N. Y., died yesterday at his home, 225 Main Street, in that place, in his sevety-fourth year. He had been Arch Deacon of the Episcopal diocese of Westchester since 1887, and was one of the best known clergymen in this State. Dr. Van Kleeck was born in Troy, N. Y., and after being graduated from Columbia University in 1863, entered the General Theological Seminary, from which he was graduated and ordained a priest in 1866. He first became deacon to the late Dr. Morgan Dix in St. Paul's, Trinity Paris and two years later became rector of St. Paul's in Morrisania. He stayed there until 1870 when he became rector of Grace Church in White Plains.

Frederick Sherman Rook.

Frederick Sherman Rook, a member of the New York Stock Exchange, was found dead in bed yesterday at his Summer home on Ocean Avenue in Bayport, L. I., in his fifty-first year. His home here was at the Holland House, and he went to Bayport from St. Luke's Hospital, where he had been undergoing treatment for Bright's disease. He was a son of the late Edward F. Rook of this city, whose Summer home at Newport was the scene of many brilliant functions. Mr. Rook was formerly a prominent sugar broker and became a member of the Stock Exchange in September, 1903. He was associated in business with Charles H. De Witt & Co., of 74 Broadway.

Obituary Notes.

LOUIS C. YOUNG, a scenic artist who had worked in this city for the last twenty-five years, died on Saturday at his home, 429 Third Avenue, Pelham, N. Y., in his 52d year.

ISAAC STEINBERG, a retired merchant, died on Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. M. L. Ritterman, at 790 Riverside Drive, in his 78th year. Three sons and two daughters survive him.

WILLIAM M. BALDWIN, a former officer of the Fourth National Bank of this city, died on Saturday at his home in Nyack, N. Y., in his 75th year.

DENIS McDONNELL, a clerk in the Fire Department for many years, died on Saturday at the Home for the Aged at 209 West Fifteenth Street, in his 74th year.

Mrs. VIRGINIA C. ALDRICH LOVE, a sister of Mayor George A. Aldrich of Rochester, N. Y., was found dead in her apartment on Saturday at 844 Beacon Street, Boston.

J. HENRY THIELING of 92 Pine Street, Cypress Hills, L. I., died on Saturday at his home, in his 73d year.

Miss FANNY AULD, for many years a teacher in this city, died on Saturday at her home in Jamaica, L. I., in her 60th year. She was a daughter of the late J. Blakeney Auld, who was once editor of The New York Daily News.

ALFRED H. TOMPKINS, assistant to the Treasurer of Columbia University for the past eighteen years, died on Saturday at his home, 9 Bay Thirty-second Street, in his fifty-fifth year.

BERNARD WILLIAM BROWDE, manager of Lyons & Co. of 122 Duane Street, died suddenly on Friday from heart disease in the Hudson Street Hospital, in his forty-third year.

JOHN WIRTH, for more than forty years a tailor in this city, died on Saturday at the Flushing Hospital.

EDWARD L. SCHULTZ, 57 years old, for many years head bookkeeper of the First National Bank of Yonkers, died on Saturday at his home in that city.

JOHN KNOX, 46 years old, of Bayside, L. I., died on Thursday at Asheville, N. C., where he had been sojourning for his health.

Mrs. BERTHA HAAS, widow of Leon Haas, a cotton broker, and widely known for philanthropic work here, died on Saturday at her home, 235 West 111th Street, in her seventy-eighth year. She was born in Germany and before coming to this city twenty-five years ago, lived in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Haas was a member of a number of Jewish charitable organizations, and was active in the work of the Federation of Jewish Charities.

Mrs. REBECCA CROMWELL SEAMAN, a descendant of Oliver Cromwell and a brother of John Cromwell, for years active in Brooklyn politics, died on Saturday at her home, 135 St. James Place, Brooklyn, in her eighty-first year.

Dr. LANCILLOT THOMPSON, formerly of Katonah, N. J., was killed recently in battle while acting as surgeon for the Italian Army along the Austrian frontier, according to information that reached his friends in Katonah on Saturday. He was 42 years old, and was a nephew of Frank Potter of Katonah.

JOHN McNEILLY, the oldest resident of Bedford, N. J., died on Saturday at the home of his daughter in that city, in his one hundredth year. He was born in Ireland, his father having been a soldier under the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo. Mr. McNeilly had never learned to read or write or to tell time.

Mrs. FLORENCE D. DE FOREEST, a daughter of the late Abram Van Nest de Forest and a resident of Metuchen, N. J., for more than thirty years, died on Friday at the home of her daughter in that place.

Sister ANNE TUTTLE, died on Saturday at the Sacred Heart Convent at Manhattanville, where she had been since 1849, in her eighty-second year.

Mrs. JOSEPHINE WHITE HUGHES, wife of Brian G. Hughes, a paper box manufacturer and real estate operator, who is widely known as a practical joker, died yesterday at her Summer home, Brightside, Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., in her fifty-eight year. She lived in this city at 1,984 Madison Avenue and went to the country six weeks ago. Mrs. Hughes was a daughter of the late William White of Boston, and was married in 1876.

PRAISES GERMAN SCHOOL SYSTEM

Dean Russell Says Nation's Strength Is Due to Teaching Obedience to the Young.

RESPECT FOR AUTHORITY

Commends Plan Which Makes Every Child the Educational Ward of the State.

Dr. James Earl Russell, dean of the Teachers College of Columbia University, a few days ago told the teachers who had come from all over the United States to the summer school, that the secret of the German success in anything the nation chose to make the object of its energies lay in the German system of education.

In two lectures, "Education for Citizenship" and "Education for Leadership," he pointed out the values of a system that taught everybody in the nation how to be obedient and then selected the ablest and trained them to become leaders who would be obeyed; and contrasted it with the English system which until recently made no particular provision for the masses, and developed leaders who would be brilliant individuals and all-round men rather than devoted servants of the state.

The nature of the training of the entire school population, rich and poor, which molds the German people into a unit he tells in the lecture on "Education for Citizenship," and gives as well a sketch of the circumstances which made this education necessary.

Made Masters by Education.

"Never at any time," says Dean Russell, "have I been so confident of the strength of our profession as in these days when western civilization is crumbling like a house of cards. My confidence is begotten by a study of that system of education which has made Germany what it is today. Whether you hate the Germans, love them, or fear them, you must admire the perfection of the machine which more than all also enables that empire today to defy the world. I deplore German militarism as I dislike the English navy. With both out of the way there would be no war; with both present the problem is to find what makes the Germans willing to sacrifice everything that they prize most in private life that they may succeed on the field of battle.

"Now imagine yourself a Prussian in 1810. Listen to Fichte's addresses to the German nation, an appeal to his downtrodden countrymen to throw off their shackles by their own moral strength and to rise as a nation on whom the future of the world depended. If red blood flows in your veins you will respond to the appeal; when the time comes you will strike and strike hard, and then when the invader is driven out you will keep up your military training and make your son a soldier against the day when some foreign foe may seek again to enslave you. What you want is a chance to work and a right to the harvest, time to think and take pride in your intelligence, opportunity to create and enjoy your creation. But all these things will not be given you for the asking; the price you must pay is military efficiency. You must be ready for war in order that you may have peace.

Training Starts at Birth.

"The first article in the German creed is 'I believe in military power.' Those who know what it means not to have it need no instruction; successive generations of young Germans must learn its significance. Hence the first duty of the school is to prepare boys fit in body and mind for military service.

"The German boy's education begins with his birth. That event is recorded in the police records and with it not only his pedigree, but his father's social status. Throughout his school days in every official document is given not only his father's name, but the fact that his father was a prince or a peasant. At 6 years of age the police report him eligible for school. During the next eight years he must be in school or accounted for to the satisfaction of those in power.

"The German schoolboy does not recite lessons; he receives instruction. He is never assigned tasks wholly new to be worked out at home. What he learns at school is given him by his teachers. He is never encouraged to guess at anything. It is the teacher's business to teach, not to waste the pupil's time in haphazard guessing. The child is the ward of the State; teachers and schools exist that the child may be developed into the man that the State would have him be.

"In the making of Germans little weight is attached to the content of the curriculum. The peasant attends one kind of school, the business man another, and the future scholar still another, but all must first be made Germans. The secret is in the methods rather than the content.

"The German teacher is not only master in his classroom but a man of consequence in the outside world. He is a civil servant, an officer of the State, who has been trained by the State, is paid by the State, and will until death be supported by the State. By example and precept, by persuasion if possible or force if necessary, the German teacher attains the end expressed by the legend at the head of every official document issued by the Prussian Ministry of Education for the guidance of teachers—'The making of God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting subjects of imperial Germany.'

Teach Respect for Authority.

"The gist of the ideal is summed up in the word 'subjects,' but the qualifying terms 'God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting' play an important rôle. The master-minds of Germany fastened on the Christian religion as one great means of reconciling the masses to the strenuous life of a modern state. Every nation now at war, for that matter, unless you except France, which is officially but not actually non-religious, has made the teaching of religion a fundamental article of its educational course. And the end sought by the state is unquestionably respect for authority and confident reliance upon a power above and beyond the individual.

"A State that aims at military supremacy must have money to spend and plenty of it. A people that sets itself the task of creating wealth sufficient, not only for private needs but also for public consumption on a vast scale cannot neglect vocational training. So Germany leads the world in its provision for industrial, commercial, and agricultural education.

"If anywhere in the world, or at any time in history, a parallel can be found to this superb machine for the education of a nation I do not know of it. The State that depends on military power for its security and advancement must imitate, and so far as I can see any variation from the German form would be a confession of weakness. But if other ideals control, such as the theory that the greatest good of all is best subserved by the highest development of each, some other system of education must be found that will assure civil order and social stability. The elaboration of such a system, comprehensive in scope and efficient in operation, is the supreme task of all God-fearing, patriotic, self-supporting American citizens."

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DR. W. A. CROFFUT DEAD.

Editor and Traveler Expired in Washington After a Long Illness.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Dr. William A. Croffut, editor and traveler, died at his home in Washington on Saturday after a long illness. He was born in Redding, Conn., in January, 1835. At 19 he was a reporter for The New Haven Palladium. In the civil war he served as a private of the First Minnesota Regiment and as a field correspondent of The New York Tribune. After the war he resumed newspaper work, mostly of an editorial character. He was employed at various times by The Rochester Democrat, The St. Paul Times, The Minneapolis Tribune, The Chicago Evening Post, and The Graphic, Tribune, and World of New York. In the first Cleveland Administration he was editor of The Washington Post.

Dr. Croffut traveled extensively. Some of his travel letters were written in verse and were printed under the title of "A Midsummer Lark." He wrote the libretto of a comic opera, "Deseret," the music by Dudley Buck, which was produced in New York in 1882. It was a burlesque on the Mormons. Among his books were "The Crimson Wolf," a novel; "The Vanderbilts," "A History of Connecticut in the Rebellion," and "Bourbon Ballads," a collection of political poems written in 1880. He wrote the opening ode for the Columbian Exposition held in Chicago in 1893.

From 1888 to 1894 Dr. Croffut was executive officer of the United States Geological Survey. He organized the Anti-Imperialist League in 1899, and was afterward President of the Liberty League. His first wife was Miss Margaret Marshall of Danbury, Conn. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Bessie B. Nicholls of Washington.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

ADELSON.—July 30, 8,781 Bay Parkway, Brooklyn, to Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Adelson, a daughter.

LOWENSTEIN.—July 27, 41 Convent Av., to Mr. and Mrs. J. Lowenstein, a daughter.

QUINTO.—July 30, 1,890 7th Av., to Mr. and Mrs. O. Quinto, a daughter.

SPONE.—July 25, 872 East 23d St., to Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Spone, a daughter.

Engaged

ABRAMS—COHEN.—Sadye Cohen to Jacob H. Abrams.

BOLL—ZIESK.—Cecelia Ziesk to Gilbert H. Boll.

LIBERMAN—KLABANSKY.—Lena Klabansky to J. B. Liberman.

LIPMAN—BASCH.—Lillian Basch to Milton Lipman.

LOWENSTEIN—RICHHEIMER.—Cora Richheimer to Ed. Lowenstein.

METZGER—HASLACHER.—Estelle Haslacher to Leonard Metzger.

SPITZER—FRANCK.—Rebecca Franck to William S. Spitzer.

STEGMAN — CAROLY.—Alice Caroly to Charles Stegman.

STRAUSS—MAY.—Gertrude May to August Strauss.

TEWELES—KLEIN.—Mae Klein to Arthur G. Teweles.

Married

KLING—ZIMMERMAN.—Mr. and Mrs. M. Zimmerman announce the marriage of their daughter, May, to Harry Kling, Aug. 1.

KAUFMANN—BLEYER.—July 29, Amanda Bleyer to Frederick W. Kaufmann.

SACHS — BROTHERS. — July 25, Madeleine Brothers to Abe Sachs.

SINGER—FEIGENSON.—July 29, Isabelle Feigenson to Harry L. Singer.

SMITH—MICKE.—July 29, Anna C. Micke to J. Alfred Smith.

WELLER—FANTEL.—July 25, Hattie Fantel to Emil Weller.

Brooklyn.

ASCHER—GOSLING.—July 31, Hylda G. Gosling to George W. Ascher.

HAMILTON—CURRY.—July 28, Helen F. Curry to Lester B. Hamilton.

Died.

ABRAMS.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915, Sarah Abrams, daughter of the late Samuel and Aletta Eldert of Jamaica, L. I. Funeral services will be held at the First Presbyterian Church of Woodhaven, Walker and Jerome Avs., on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 3 P. M.

ADAMS.—Schuler, suddenly, Aug. 1, 1915, Helen M., beloved wife of Graham Adams and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Emil H. Schuler. Funeral from 626 Bergen Av., Bronx, Wednesday, 2 P. M.

BACON.—Susan, on Sunday, August 1, 1915, at the residence of her son, George T. Bacon, of 5 Fifth Av., New Rochelle, N. Y. Funeral service private.

BALDWIN.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at his residence, Nyack, N. Y., William H. Baldwin, in his 74th year. Funeral private.

BENNETT.—Regina, beloved wife of William S. Bennett, on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915. Funeral from her late residence, 452 West 49th St., Tuesday, Aug. 3, 1915, at 2 P. M.

BRODERICK.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, James J., beloved husband of Susan J. and father of Anna V., Joseph Edward F. and Aloysius J., and brother of E. F. Broderick. Funeral from his late residence, 1,112 Dean St., Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 9 A. M., thence to St. Teresa's Church, Classon Av. and Sterling Place. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

COWEN.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at her residence, 1,919 7th Av., aged 78, Fanny Cowen, widow of Louis Cowen and beloved mother of Mrs. Samuel Wilder and Mrs. George B. Peyser. Funeral services at Martin Pick's Chapel, 239 Lenox Av., Monday, August 2, 10 A. M. Members of Communanti Israelite Francais and Perfect Ashlar Lodge, No. 604, F. & A. M., are invited to attend. Please omit flowers.

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DAVENPORT.—Sunday, Aug. 1, Martha A. Davenport, aged 83 years. Funeral services Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock at her home, 319 West 22d St. Burial at Cold Spring-on-the-Hudson.

ELFENBEIN.—On Aug. 1, 1915, Amelia Elfenbein, beloved mother of Abe, Bertha, Lax, Sarah, Essie, Solomon. Funeral 121 St. Nicholas Av. Tuesday, Aug. 3, 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers. Bayside Cemetery.

EMERY.—At his residence, Hotel San Remo, New York City, on July 31, Frank William Emery, in the fifty-eighth year of his age. Funeral services at his late residence Monday, August 2, at 8 P. M.

FAIRALL.—On July 31, of meningitis, Charles Narraway Fairall, second son of William H. and Caroline A. Fairall of East Orange, N. J., age 28 years. Interment at St. John, N. B., Canada. Funeral private.

FAY.—On Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915, Ellen Fay, at her residence, 1,086 Amsterdam Av. Funeral Wednesday, Aug. 4. Solemn requiem mass at the Church of the Ascension, West 107th St., near Broadway, at 10 A. M. Interment Calvary Cemetery.

FULLER.—Entered into rest July 30, 1915, Benjamin Aycrigg Fuller, son of James N. and Annie Aycrigg Fuller. Funeral private.

HOWE.—On July 31, at Portland, Me., Dorothy Elaine Howe, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Howe of 113 E. 60th St., N. Y. Aged 2 years 10 months.

HUGHES.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, Robert W., only son of Robert J. and Catherine W. Hughes, aged 21 years. Funeral service at his parents' residence, 3,311 Broadway, (near 134th St.,) on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

HUGHES.—Josephine G., wife of Brian G., at Summer residence, Brightside, Monroe, N. Y., Aug. 1. Notice of funeral hereafter.

LOCKWOOD.—Suddenly, on July 30, Mary Lois Scripture, wife of Harry S. Lockwood. Funeral services at her late residence, 1,211 Dorchester Road, Brooklyn, Monday evening, Aug. 2, at 8 o'clock.

McNULTY.—Albert McNulty, at Towanda, Penn., July 30, aged 75. Interment at Rosedale Cemetery, Orange, Monday 10.30.

MEYER.—On July 31st, Magdalena, widow of Gustave Meyer and mother of Edward G. and Lily G., in her 70th year. Funeral services at her late residence, 4,269 Park Av., Monday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment private.

MILNE.—On Sunday afternoon, Aug. 1, 1915, Alexander Milne, in the 83d year of his age at his home, 89 North Broadway, White Plains, N. Y. Services at his late residence at 11:30 A. M. Tuesday, Aug. 3. Interment at convenience of family.

NORMAN.—At Englewood, N. J., on Sunday, Aug. 1, 1915, Jane Norman, in her 80th year. Funeral services at the M. E. Church, Englewood, N. J., on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2:30 P. M.

OGDEN.—At Narragansett Pier, suddenly, on July 30, 1915, Clara Foster Ogden, daughter of the late David and Ann Foster Ogden, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral services at Grace Church Chantry, Broadway at 10th St., Monday, Aug. 2, at 10:30 A. M. Interment Woodlawn, N. Y.

PURDY.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at Monticello, N. Y., after a lingering illness, Herbert Wallace Purdy, grandson of the late Joseph B. Purdy of Brooklyn, N. Y., age 26. Funeral services at Monticello, N. Y., Monday, Aug. 2. Interment at Danbury, Conn.

ROOK.—On Aug. 1, 1915, Frederic Sherman, eldest son of the late Edward F., at his late residence, Bayport, L. I., in his 50th year. Funeral private.

RUTHERFURD.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, at the Hahnemann Hospital, Walter Rutherfurd, husband of Louise M. Rutherfurd, of 174 Madison Av., son of the late Isabella and Walter Rutherfurd, in his 65th year, member of the New York Naval Reserve, the St. Nicholas, and the New York Yacht Club. Notice of funeral later.

SCHRADER.—H. S. Schrader, on August 1, 1915. Funeral services 2,250 Ryer Av., Bronx, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, 8 P. M.

STEWART.—On July 30, at Brattleboro, Vt., Douglas B. Stewart, son of the late Thomas B. and Marietta C. Stewart. Funeral services Monday, at 10:30, at Church of the Ascension, Fifth Ave. and Tenth St. Interment Woodlawn. Boston papers please copy.

TODD.—At Morristown, N. J., entered into rest, July 31, 1915, Emily M., wife of William R. Todd and daughter of the late Captain Thomas and Margaret Thomas of Brooklyn. Funeral services Tuesday, Aug. 3, 8 P. M., at the residence of her brother, Alonzo A. Thomas, 1,288 Dean St., Brooklyn. Interment Cypress Hills Cemetery.

TREMAINE.—On the fourteenth day of June, William Ouseley Tremaine, at his residence, 128 West 13th St. Funeral at Indianapolis, Ind.

VAN DYKE. — At his home, 15 Buchanan Place, Bronx, Herbert Van Dyke. Services at his home Monday, Aug. 2, at 11 A. M.

VAN KLEECK.—At Grace Church Rectory, White Plains, N. Y., Aug. 1, Rev. Frederick Brinsmaid Van Kleeck, D. D., in his 74th year. Funeral from Grace Church, White Plains, Wednesday, Aug. 4, at 2 P. M. Interment in Kensico Cemetery. Clergy please bring vestments.

WARD.—On July 30, 1915, at his residence, 702 St. Nicholas Av., New York City, Charles Dod Ward, in his 78th year. Funeral notice later.

WATSON.—On Saturday, July 31, 1915, Clara Emma Watson, M. D., in her 54th year, sister of Fred Watson and Mrs. Alfred Blakeley. Funeral services at her late residence, 574 Prospect Av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M. Cincinnati papers please copy.

WELLS.—At Bay Head, N. J., on July 30, 1915, Elizabeth L. Wells, widow of George A. Wells, and daughter of the late Joseph E. Bulkley. Services at Bay Head, N. J., on Monday, at 11:45 A. M.

WHITE.—On Aug. 1, 1915, Annie Emily, daughter of the late Charles J. and Maria White. Funeral services at brother's residence, Kings Highway, New Rochelle, N. Y., (Woodside Station, Harlem River Branch, New Haven R. R.,) Tuesday, Aug. 3, at 3 P. M.

YOUNG.—Louis C. Young, Pelham, N. Y., Saturday evening, July 31, at 6:30 o'clock, leaving wife and three children. Services Church of the Redeemer, Pelham, N. Y., Tuesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 1:30 o'clock.

ALLEN.—George W., 23 Leroy St., July 30, aged 14. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

BRADY.—Robert, 114 East 41st St., July 30, aged 79.

BRESLIN.—Margaret, July 31, aged 69. Funeral 171 8th Av. tomorrow, 1:30 P. M.

COMMINS.—Margaret, 3,265 3d Av., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

COPPINGER.—Frank, New Brighton, S. I., July 30.

DEMPSEY.—Nellie, 420 East 66th St., July 30, aged 37. Funeral today.

DIEGEL.—Gustave, Jr., July 31. Funeral 888 2d Av. tomorrow, 10 A. M.

DUGGAN.—Ellen, 530 West 179th St., July 31, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow.

EGER.—Frederick W., 510 East 84th St., July 30, aged 75. Funeral tomorrow, 10:30 A. M.

ELLIOTT.—George J., 68 Enright St., July 30, aged 10 months.

Died

ENGLEHARDT.—Ellen, 320 East 57th St., July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

FLYNN.—Lionel E., 435 49th St., July 30, aged 2.

GEORGE.—Catharine, Home for Incurables, July 31.

GUINEVARD.—Adele, July 31. Funeral 245 East 90th St. today, 1:30 P. M.

HOFFMAN.—John J., 308 East 155th St., July 30, aged 5 months.

McDONNELL.—Denis, 209 West 15th St., July 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

McGEEHAN.—Nora, 50 Amsterdam Av., July 30.

McNABB.—John, 2,856 Briggs Av., Bronx, July 31. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MAERKLE.—Paul, 508 10th Av., July 30.

MARTIN.—Ellen, 858 2d Av., July 31. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

MILLER.—Helena, 528 West 131st St., July 30.

MOONEY.—John, 422 East 161st St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

NOLAN.—Edward P., 163 West 145th St., July 31. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

O'SULLIVAN.—Eugene, 506 West 176th St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 10 A. M.

PEARSALL.—Helen, Old White Plains Road and Pelham Parkway, July 31. Funeral tomorrow.

PEARSON.—Richard E., 409 West 16th St., July 30, aged 17 months.

REIDY.—Catherine A., 906 East 176th St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

STAUBACHER.—Frank, 402 East 89th St., July 30, aged 1.

STEINBERG.—Isaac, 790 Riverside Drive, July 31, aged 77. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

SULLIVAN.—Catherine, 63 Madison St., July 30. Funeral today, 9:30 A. M.

TELESCA.—Carloa, 4 Horatio St., July 30, aged 17.

WALSH.—John C., 643 Wales Av., Bronx, July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

Brooklyn.

COX.—Sarah, 1,369 Bedford Av., July 31. Funeral service today.

CRANK.—Samuel J., 276 Franklin Av., July 31, aged 36. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

DOLL.—Rita, 139 Berry St., July 30.

DORRIS.—Mary A., Long Island State Hospital, July 30, aged 62.

FREENEY.—Warren, 504 Clinton Av., July 31. Funeral notice later.

GIBBONS.—Patrick, 45 Sumpter St., July 31, aged 38.

GILLOOLY.—Bridget, 223 43d St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

GODFREY.—Catherine, 443 Greene Av., July 30, aged 77.

GRIFFIN.—Michael J., Holy Family Hospital, July 31. Funeral today, 9 A. M.

JENKINS.—Jennie, 173 Wyckoff St., July 30, aged 30.

KERRIGAN.—Michael J., 138 Pulaski St., July 31, aged 26. Funeral tomorrow, 9:30 A. M.

NICHOLSON.—Mary, 889 Dean St., July 30, aged 41. Funeral today, 10 A. M.

OLIVER.—Doria, 214 13th St., July 30, aged 26.

PETERSON.—Ellen J., 599 11th St., July 31. Funeral notice later.

REILLY.—James S., 282 Wyckoff St., July 31. Funeral tomorrow, 2 P. M.

THIELING.—J. Henry, 92 Pine St., July 31, aged 72. Funeral service today.

WEBSTER.—Sarah, 962 39th St., July 31. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

ZALO.—Sophie, 558 Driggs Av., July 31.

Hoboken, Jersey City, and Newark.

BILLAND.—Barney, Newark, July 30, aged 4.

CROSS.—John, Newark, July 30, aged 49.

HEIDRICK.—Cunnigunda, Newark, July 30, aged 83.

KEMPF.—Fritz, 63 Gould Av., Newark, July 31, aged 69. Funeral today, 2 P. M.

LEACH.—John, 10 Elliott Place, Jersey City, July 30, aged 4.

LIVESEY.—Mary A., 831 Willow Av., Hoboken, July 31. Funeral notice later.

McGRATH.—Margaret, Willow Flats, Hoboken, July 30, aged 1 month.

McTIGUE.—Michael, Hoboken, July 30. Funeral tomorrow, 8 A. M.

MARCICZIEWICZ.—Mary, Newark, July 31, aged 1.

SMITH.—Josephine, 88 Lake St., Jersey City, July 31, aged 60. Funeral tomorrow.

TARCHANIA.—Helen, Newark, July 30, aged 46.

TOBIN.—Raymond, 73 Jefferson St., Hoboken, July 30, aged 11. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

WILSON.—William, 72 Garden St., Newark, July 31, aged 36.

Long Island.

BERNSTEIN.—Joseph, Middle Village, July 30, aged 41.

BUTLER.—Margaret, Corona, July 30, aged 50.

CONNELLY.—Matthew, Long Island City, July 30, aged 38.

FETH.—George, Ridgewood, July 30, aged 52.

HEAGG.—John G., Jr., Jamaica, July 30.

HENRY.—William, Rockaway Beach, July 30, aged 44.

KRUSE.—Elizabeth, Astoria, July 30, aged 68.

LOCKE.—Samuel V., 751 2d Av., Astoria, July 30. Funeral today, 8:30 A. M.

MENDES.—Louis, Woodhaven, July 30, aged 81.

MEYER.—Oscar, Woodhaven, July 30, aged 49.

O'DONNELL.—John H., 189 7th St., Long Island City, July 30, aged 1.

RAULET.—Ruth I., Flushing, July 30, aged 7.

SCHUTT.—Louis, Corona, July 30, aged 26.

SMITH.—Margaret M., Woodhaven, July 30, aged 43.

In Memoriam.

PULSCHEN.—In loving memory of Matilda A. Pulschen, beloved mother of Louis A. Pulschen. Entered into rest Aug. 2, 1914.

BRENNAN.—John J., mass St. Stephen's Church, Brooklyn, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

FINNERON.—Catherine, mass All Saints' Church, today, 8 A. M.

FOLEY.—Mary G., in memory of, died Aug. 2, 1914.

HETHERTON.—Richard, mass St. John's Church, Newark, N. J., today, 8 A. M.

McELROY.—Margaret, mass St. Rose of Lima's Church, Newark, today, 8 A. M.

MARX.—Fanny, in memory of, died Aug. 3, 1914.

MULLEN.—John, mass Church of St. John the Evangelist, today, 8 A. M.

O'BRIEN.—Rose A., mass St. James Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

PLOTZ.—Harry, unveiling monument, Mount Carmel Cemetery, Aug. 8, 2:30 P. M.

QUINN.—Margaret, mass St. James Church, Newark, N. J., tomorrow, 8:30 A. M.

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SOME SHIFTS OF FOREIGN TRADE

Indications That Are Shown by the Government Figures for Eleven Months.

EXPORTS OF EXPLOSIVES

The Dyestuffs Imports and Those of British Cottons—Shipping Statistics.

Details of the abnormal shifts in foreign commerce now prevailing as a result of the upset of peaceful trade conditions by the European war are shown in the Government's statistics for the eleven months of the last fiscal year ended May 30. While the Department of Commerce has issued a brief summary of outward and inward trade for the full year, the increase or decrease is merely proportional. The eleven months' statistics give an excellent idea as to the war's effect on various lines, as well as an indication of what may be expected in a trade way during the continuance of the conflict.

It is shown, for instance, that in the eleven months ended with May, coal-tar colors from all sources of foreign supply were only $5,800,479, against $6,628,145 in the corresponding period of 1914 and $6,607,272 in the eleven months of 1913. Germany, of course, supplied the great bulk of dyestuffs in the past. The Government report shows that in the eleven months covered by the period under review the coal-tar entries from Germany totaled $4,241,351, compared with $5,445,970 in the eleven months of last year. In the same period of 1913 the color imports from Germany were appraised about $100,000 below the 1914 period. Color imports from Germany in May were down to $1,056, against $567,149 in May, 1914.

It is interesting to note that in the eleven months of this year Swiss colors took a spurt compared with the same period of last year and reached a value of $895,079 against $707,333 in 1914. Coal-tar colors from the United Kingdom, which in the eleven months of 1914 were valued at $224,656, were down to $152,307 in the corresponding period this year. The supplies drawn by American manufacturers from "other countries," as the report puts it, grew in the eleven months to a total of $511,472 against $250,186 in 1914. This would seem to show that users here have made strenuous efforts to replenish their supplies from countries having small stocks on hand, but not identified with dyestuff manufacture.

Another fact of interest revealed by the Government's statistics is that indigo imports, both as regards quantity and value, exceed last year's record in the eleven months. For the period this year the entries were 7,768,704 pounds, valued at $1,290,614, against 7,628,530 pounds, worth $1,028,071 in the period of 1914. As returned by the Government, the above figures cover both natural and synthetic indigo, no line of demarkation being made between the two kinds. General chemical imports as classified in the report show that the eleven months' imports totaled $75,296,730, compared with $86,221,601 in 1914.

One of the surprises of the present import situation is the way the United Kingdom has managed during the stress of war to maintain its imports here of cotton goods. Switzerland in the period shows a steady gain, while French imports declined sharply. While Germany managed to get some goods over here, the total for the eleven months is far below normal, and apparently growing lighter from month to month. The total cotton goods imports, including hosiery and knit articles, into this country from all sources in the period aggregated $4,011,092, compared with $5,239,815 in 1914.

Wool cloth imports are falling, as in the period their value was only $9,582,766, compared with $10,884,647 in the eleven months of 1914. Carpets and carpetings were brought in in heavily diminished quantities and values. Their value in the period was $2,763,758, while in the period a year ago they amounted to $4,060,978. Silk entries are holding up relatively better than any of the other textiles. While there were some declines in May of imports in the piece and laces and embroideries, the totals for the eleven months do not compare as unfavorably with the corresponding period of 1914 as might have been expected. Raw and unmanufactured silk in the period had a value of $76,777,421 compared with $94,693,523 in 1914. Silk manufactures were valued at $23,061,846 against $32,987,021 in the period of 1914.

How the export trade in explosives grew in May and in the eleven months is shown in the statement that in that month such products shipped out of this country had a total value of $29,786,444, compared with $5,877,915 in 1914. Cartridge exports in the period reached the unprecedented total of $15,246,827, while in the eleven months of last year their value was only $3,232,318. In May alone the cartridge export business reached $3,028,083, against a mere $209,003 the same month a year before. Gunpowder shipments in the period aggregated $1,331,644, while in 1914 their value was put down at $241,027. There was a decline in dynamite shipments abroad.

Some of the striking changes taking place in the eleven months' exports, compared with the preceding period of 1914, are set forth in the following table:

	1915.	1914.
Automobiles	$46,889,000	$24,583,000
Rubber manufactures	4,224,000	3,052,000
Metal working machinery	24,427,000	12,931,000
Wire	11,768,000	7,203,000
Leather (sole)	19,528,000	6,815,000
Boots and shoes	20,340,000	16,617,000
Printing paper	2,944,000	1,961,000
Paraffin	9,394,000	6,019,000
Wool clothing	7,394,000	2,055,000

Not all lines have fared as well in the matter of export as the above classes of products. The war has put a blight on many exports which naturally are most in demand abroad in times of peace. Some of the principal lines of American exports hurt by the conflict in the eleven months, compared with the corresponding period a year ago, are the following:

	1915.	1914.
Agricultural implements	$9,450,000	$30,301,000
Cars	3,234,000	10,409,000
Copper manufactures	87,293,000	133,423,000
Sewing machines	5,659,000	10,496,000
Typewriters	4,521,000	9,769,000
Rails	3,455,000	9,893,000
Lumber manufactures	2,867,000	8,199,000
Lumber	22,570,000	53,050,000
Furniture	2,694,000	6,118,000

The Government's report shows that American ships made big gains in export commerce in the eleven months ended with May. It appears that American shipping increased $99,000,000 in the outward carrying trade in the period, a gain approximately of 68 per cent. Since war broke out last August, German and Austrian vessels have ceased to operate, such figures as appear in the report relating to the period just before the outbreak of hostilities. With the German merchant marine eliminated as a factor in the carrying trade between this country and Germany and other ports, other foreign countries gained in the tonnage from the United States.

The carrying capacity of the British merchant marine shows an expansion in comparison with the eleven months of 1914, but vessels flying the French flag gained nearly 100 per cent. in the carrying of exports from American ports. Norwegian vessels made a gain of 140 per cent.; Italian, 85 per cent.; Dutch vessels, 30 per cent., and the merchant marine of Japan, about 25 per cent.

WEEK'S PRODUCE MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 26	$1.16⅝	$1.11¼	$1.09¼	$1.08¼
July 27	1.13⅜	1.11⅜	1.08⅝	1.06½
July 28	1.15¼	1.13	1.09⅝	1.07⅝
July 29	1.14	1.10⅝	1.08⅛	1.05
July 30	1.11¼	1.08¼	1.06	1.08⅞
July 31	1.13	1.07½	1.06⅝	1.05
Week's range	1.16⅝	1.07½	1.09⅝	1.03⅞

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash, 2 Red. High.	Cash, 2 Red. Low.
July 26	$1.12	$1.08⅝	$1.16	..
July 27	1.10¼	1.08½	1.14½	1.13
July 28	1.11	1.09⅜	1.15½	1.14⅛
July 29	1.09⅜	1.06⅞	1.14½	1.11½
July 30	1.07⅝	1.05½	1.10⅜	1.08½
July 31	1.08⅝	1.06⅝	1.12⅜	1.11¼
Week's range	1.12	1.05½	1.16	1.08½

CORN.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 26	.80⅝	78¼	75⅝	74½
July 27	.80	78¼	74¾	74
July 28	.80⅜	80⅛	75⅝	74⅝
July 29	.80½	79	74¾	73⅝
July 30	.79½	78¼	74¼	73½
July 31	.80½	79	74¼	73⅝
Week's range	.80⅝	78¼	75⅝	73½

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash No. 3 White. High.	Cash No. 3 White. Low.
July 26	.65⅛	63⅞	81	79½
July 27	.64½	63⅞	80¼	79½
July 28	.65	64⅛	81½	81¼
July 29	.64⅜	63¼	81	80½
July 30	.63⅝	63	79½	79
July 31	.63⅝	63	..	..
Week's range	.65⅛	63	81½	79

OATS.

	July High.	July Low.	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.
July 26	.55	51½	37½	34⅜
July 27	.58½	51¼	38¼	37⅛
July 28	.55⅞	54½	38⅞	38½
July 29	.56	54	38⅜	37¾
July 30	.58	54⅜	38⅜	37⅜
July 31	.59⅜	58¼	38⅝	38½
Week's range	.59⅜	51¼	38⅞	34⅜

	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.	Cash Standards. High.	Cash Standards. Low.
July 26	.40	39¼	58	53½
July 27	.39⅞	39⅜	54	53½
July 28	.40⅜	39⅞	55⅜	55
July 29	.40	39¼	56⅜	56¼
July 30	.39⅝	39¼	57¼	56
July 31	.39¾	39¼	..	57
Week's range	.40⅜	39¼	58	53½

Provisions.

LARD.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 26	$8.02	$7.80	$8.12	$7.95
July 27	7.85	7.67	7.95	7.80
July 28	7.75	7.65	7.87	7.75
July 29	8.10	7.75	8.17	7.85
July 30	8.17	8.07	8.25	8.17
July 31	8.17	8.10	8.22	8.17
Week's range	8.17	7.65	8.25	7.75

RIBS.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 26	$9.82	$9.50	$9.72	$9.50
July 27	9.52	9.32	9.50	9.32
July 28	9.40	9.17	9.37	9.17
July 29	9.50	9.15	9.45	9.12
July 30	9.50	9.40	9.45	9.37
July 31	9.55	9.40	..	..
Week's range	9.82	9.15	9.72	9.12

PORK.

	Sept. High.	Sept. Low.	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.
July 26	$14.05	$13.35	..	..
July 27	13.50	13.15	$13.65	$13.32
July 28	13.40	13.15	13.60	13.32
July 29	13.65	13.17	13.80	13.35
July 30	13.75	13.50	13.97	13.70
July 31	13.95	13.65	14.15	13.80
Week's range	14.05	13.15	14.15	13.32

NEW YORK.

COTTON.

	Oct. High.	Oct. Low.	Dec. High.	Dec. Low.
July 26	9.18	8.92	9.45	9.17
July 27	9.14	9.06	9.40	9.31
July 28	9.39	9.15	9.68	9.42
July 29	9.45	9.32	9.75	9.60
July 30	9.46	9.26	9.75	9.56
July 31	9.34	9.25	9.64	9.55
Week's range	9.46	8.92	9.75	9.17

	Jan. High.	Jan. Low.	Mar. High.	Mar. Low.	May. High.	May. Low.
July 26	9.56	9.25	9.76	9.58	9.90	9.81
July 27	9.50	9.41	9.75	9.65	9.97	9.90
July 28	9.79	9.53	10.05	9.78	10.27	10.05
July 29	9.86	9.71	10.10	9.98	10.31	10.27
July 30	9.86	9.66	10.08	9.92	10.22	10.14
July 31	9.73	9.66	9.92	9.92	10.15	10.15
W'k's re.	9.86	9.25	10.10	9.58	10.31	9.81

CURB MARKET OF THE WEEK.

Week Ended July 31

INDUSTRIALS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
300	All. Film. C.	⅞	¼	⅞	..
6,050	Am. Zinc	56⅛	54½	55	—⅝
300	Burns Bros.	79	78	79	+3½
3,600	Can. Steel	25½	21¼	23½	—5
11,160	Can. C. & F.	112	85	92	—5
2,900	C. C. & F. pf.	118	104	112	..
9,675	Can. N. G. C.	2½	1⅝	1⅝	—¾
78,000	Car Lt. & P.	13⅛	8	9⅝	—½
850	Cent. Fdy.	16	12	13½	—½
2,320	Cent. Fdy. pf.	29	23	25	..
12,550	Cramp Ship.	75¾	63¾	68	+1
13,600	Electric Boat	430	280	360	+8
7,125	Elec. Boat pf.	380	270	355	+38
33,600	El. B. n. w.i.	40	34⅛	38⅞	..
2,050	Emer. Phon.	15¾	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
1,120	Hendee Mfg.	39	34½	34½	—4½
142	Hull Signal	15	13	14	..
2,900	Int. M. M. c.	2⅜	2	2⅜	+½
5,080	I. M. M. pf. c.	8	5¼	7⅜	+1⅜
1,100	Int. Motors	16	14	15	—3
30	Int. Mot. pf.	41	40	41	—1
3,975	Int. Petrol	9⅛	8¼	9	+½
600	Inter. Rubber tr. ctfs.	7½	6½	7	—¼
22,450	In. St. Pump	16½	6½	12	+5
3,300	In. St. P. pf.	22	17	17	+3
610	Kel.-Sp'f'd	168	160	162	—5
133	Kel.-Sp'f'd T. new 1st pf.	87	83	85	—1½
20	Kel.-Sp'f'd T. new 2d pf.	162	162	162	+2
1,050	Lake Tor. Bo.	50	15	17	..
62,900	Mar. of Am.	5¼	3⅜	4½	+1
1,800	Nat. St. Car of Can.	47	38½	42	..
1,050	N. Y. Trans.	16¼	15½	15½	—1
1,612	Pyr. Mfg. Co.	13½	11⅜	13¼	+⅞
500	Reo Truck	17½	17½	17½	..
2,100	R. & H. Corp.	6¼	6	6⅛	..
350	Savoy Oil	6	6	6	..
72,500	Stand. Mot.	16¾	12	12⅞	—1½
1,800	Ster. G. w. i.	2 13-16	2¾	2¾	—⅛
8,500	St. Jo. Lead	13	12	12½	+½
7,100	U. C. S. new	10	9⅜	9⅞	—⅛
11,200	U. Pr. S. new	2¾	2½	2⅝	—⅛
10,400	Ven. Con. O.	13⅛	12¼	13⅛	+⅝
6,600	World Film	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	+⅛
	STANDARD OIL SUBSIDIARIES				
200	Ang.-Am. Oil	16¼	16¼	16¼	+⅜
13	Atl. Refin.	603	547	600	+54
84	Cres. P. L.	41	39	41	—1
180	Ill. P. L., w.i.	140	135	141	+3
55	Ind. P. L.	96	95	96	..
130	Ohio Oil	140	134	140	+5½
500	Pierce Oil, new	9½	9	9⅛	..
117	Prairie P. L.	161	157	159	..
385	Prairie O. & G.	355	312	355	+45
2	Solar Refin.	228	225	228	—2
68	South. P. L.	212	211	212	+2
96	Sou. Penn. L.	282	270	282	+12
121	St'd Oil of Cal.	298	280	295	+18
45	St'd Oil of Ind.	473	400	413	+18
18	St'd Oil of N.J.	416	402	416	+16
286	St'd Oil of N.Y.	190	182½	190	+7
120	Union Tank	80	79	80	+1
60	Vacuum Oil	220	201	220	+22
	MINING				
6,400	*Alta Con. M.	83	76	82	..
7,400	Alaska J., w.i.	12⅜	11	11½	—⅝
27,000	Am. Comm.	12	9	11	..
35,750	Ariz. Duq.	30	25	27	—1
34,300	*Atlanta	31	29	29½	—2½
10,000	*Big C'wood	6	5½	5½	—½
5,450	B. Ledge Dev.	2 1-16	1⅞	2⅛	+⅛
9,650	Braden Cop.	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	..
21,000	*Booth	49½	41½	42	—9
10,900	Caledonia C.	98	85	98	+9
1,000	Can. Copper	⅞	¾	¾	—¼
100	*Caribou Cob.	30	30	30	—18
9,500	Cashboy	5	3	3	—2
3,400	Chile C., w. i.	19¼	18	18⅝	—1¼
700	Con. Ariz. S.	¾	⅝	¾	—1-16
5,600	Con. Nev.-U.	1-16	1-16	1-16	—1-16
6,800	D. Bl. Butte	3	2	3	..
52,900	*Emma Cop.	41	33	41	+5
2,250	*Florence	50	47	47	—3
3,300	Goldf. Con.	1⅜	1¼	1¼	—⅛
14,700	*Goldf. Merg.	22	20	21	—1
110	Gr.-Can., new	40	40	40	..
2,200	Howe S., w. i.	3¼	3	3¼	+¼
2,700	*Iron Blos.	73	72	72	—3
45,000	Jumbo Ext.	1⅝	1 5-16	1 5-16	—1-16
5,700	Kerr Lake	4 1-16	3⅜	3⅞	—¼
10,300	Kewanas	¼	10	10½	—2½
33,700	Kennecott C.	33½	31¼	33⅜	+1¼
75	La Rose C.	½	7-16	7-16	+1-16
4,200	Lone Star	5½	5	5	—½
1,950	Magma Cop.	13¼	12¼	13	—⅝
1,700	Majestic M.	75	70	70	—5
1,500	McIntyre	51	47	47	—11
1,500	*McKin.-Dar.	21	20	21	..
5,300	Montana C.	1⅜	1 1-16	1 1-16	—1-16
27,100	*Mother Lode	20	23	25	—1½
6,100	*Nevada Hills	19	16	16	..
3,700	N. Utah B.	3½	3	3	—¼
1,500	Nip. M. Co.	5½	5¼	5⅜	—⅛
14,000	*Oro	8	7	7	—1
700	*Sandst'm K.	5½	5½	5½	—2½
1,850	*Sells	26	20	25	..
11,500	*Silver Pick	10	9	9	—2
4,600	St'd S.-L.	1⅝	1½	1½	—⅛
23,800	Stewart	1 13-16	1 11-16	1⅝	—¼
68,650	*Success Min.	1 1-16	1	1 1-16	+9
15,400	*Super. M. Co.	24	22	23	+1
3,550	*Tonop. Merg.	37	35	36	..
5,848	Tonop. Exten.	2⅝	2 7-16	2⅜	—⅛
962	Ton. C. of N.	5¼	5	5⅛	—1-16
20,400	Tri-Bullion	½	7-16	15-32	+3-32
6,700	Tuolumne C.	1	½	1 1-16	+1-16
3,700	Wasatch	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+¼
12,125	*W. E. Consol.	69	58	60	—9
1,125	Wh. K. C. pf.	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+⅛

*Cents per share.

RAILROADS

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Ch'ge.
325	Wabash w. i.	12	10	12	+2
125	Wab. pf. (a)	45	42¼	45	+1¼
300	Wab. pf. (b)	21½	20½	21½	+½
300	Mo. Pac. w. i.	18	18	18	..
	BONDS.				
$108,000	Ken. Cop. 6s.	117½	115⅛	116	—1
800,000	W.E.conv.5s.	109⅝	107	109	—⅞

$15,500,000,000 COST OF ONE YEAR OF WAR

National City Bank Figures That That Sum Has Been Borrowed and Spent.

INCENTIVE FOR SAVING HERE

Way Open to Buy American Securities and Make This a Creditor Nation.

The National City Bank devotes most of its August letter to a review of the first year of the war, with especial attention to financial developments. There are no signs, says the bank, that either side is running out of men or money, or that the people of any warring country are weakening in resolution or confidence. The letter continues:

"Excluding Italy, the war loans have aggregated approximately $15,500,000,000, and this about represents the governmental expenditures for the year. The total indebtedness of these countries at the outbreak of the war, including the debts of the several States of the German Empire, was approximately $23,000,000,000.

"The cash expenditures of Great Britain are larger than those of any other country, as service in the army and navy is voluntary and the pay and allowances are much higher than in the continental countries. In March the extraordinary expenditures of Great Britain were stated to be about $10,000,000 per day, but the Chancellor of the Exchequer recently stated that they had reached $15,000,000 and were still rising.

"The expenditures of the German Government are probably next to those of Great Britain. The government has realized $3,490,000,000 by means of two loans, which it is understood will carry the war into the coming Fall, but as its expenditures have been growing, it is probable that they are now as much as $10,000,000 per day. Altogether, the estimate of $50,000,000 per day for the outlays of all the governments is seen not to be improbable."

Commenting on plans for increased taxation in England, the letter says:

"Accompanying the demand for new taxation there is a call for economy—in public and in private affairs. Lord Middleton, last month, offering a resolution declaring for an immediate reduction of the civil expenditures of the Government, made a speech upon the growth of public expenditures that attracted wide comment in England and deserves a reading in the United States, where the same tendencies are seen.

"He said that in ten years the imperial expenditures had gone up from $710,000,000 per annum to $1,035,000,000, and local expenditures from $435,000,000 to $670,000,000. A report made a few days before the war broke out showed that in the last eight years 5,387 permanent officials and 10,000 temporary civil servants had been appointed in connection with various acts of Parliament. He said that twenty years ago the cost of the Home Office was $590,000; it was now $1,035,000; the cost of the Board of Trade had risen from $890,000 to $2,245,000, of the Local Government Board from $905,000 to $1,355,000, and of the Board of Agriculture from $515,000 to $1,705,000; the total from $2,900,000 to $6,640,000. In fact, he declared that there was no end of waste in the Government service, and urged that the Government now should set an example in economy.

"It would be fortunate if knowledge of the destruction and waste going on in Europe would prompt the people of other countries, including the United States, to study practical economy, and its benefits, not only to the individual in saving something for a rainy day, but to society as a whole in providing capital for industrial advancement.

"There are other reasons especially applicable to ourselves for encouraging saving at this time. There is now afforded the best opportunity this country will ever have to buy back its own securities from foreign owners, thus coming into more complete ownership of the properties they represent, and there is also the opportunity to make the United States a creditor nation by means of investments in other countries, particularly the developing countries of this hemisphere."

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

TRADE OFFERINGS.

Monday.

Chas. Shongood, bankrupt sale: Metcalf Co., 5 East 35th St., 10:30 A. M., silverware, cut glass, brass goods, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, assignee sales: Sigmond Hollinger, 167 Canal St., 10:30 A. M., peddler's supplies, notions, &c.; Brunstine & Bienstock, 28 Bond St., 2 P. M., women's and children's felt and straw hats, fixtures, &c.

J. H. Mayers, assignee sales: Jacob Vogel, 220 5th Av., 10:30 A. M., desks, chairs, filing cabinets, typewriters, tables, partitions, fixtures, &c.; Sarah Levin, 80 Forsythe St., tinware, agate and enamel ware, fixtures, &c., 10:30 A. M.

Karp Bros, 477 Broadway, 10:30 A. M.—Women's dresses, woolens, cottons, dress goods, silks and chiffons.

B. R. S. Company, 2,137 Seventh Av.,—Women's dresses, suits, waists, &c.

Tuesday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 219 Snedeker Av., Brooklyn—Machinery, fixtures, &c., from a metal bed factory.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Stock of woolens, silks, &c.

Frank Jacobovitz, 10 Liepenard St.—Cloaks and suits, evening and street dresses; also coats.

David W. Blow Co., 510 Broadway—Dry goods, &c.

Burling & Dole, 7 Greene St.—545 pieces of heavy and medium weight worsteds, suitings, &c.; also kerseys, meltons, overcoatings, and cloakings.

Charles Shongood, Assignee Sales.—Lesbian Fruit Co., Inc., 117 West St.—10:30 A. M., dates, figs, nuts, &c.; also machinery and fixtures; Atlas Engraving Co., 203 West 40th St., 10:30 A. M., machinery, &c.

Progressive Auction Sales Co., 456 Broadway—Women's Winter coats, dresses, waists, cambrics, Swiss muslins, &c.; also boys' suits.

D. Greenwald & Co., Assignee Sales, 25 First Av.—Horse and wagon, 11 A. M.; 43 West 34th St., perfumery, office furniture, &c., 10:30 A. M.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale: M. Rambow & Co., 28 West 25th St.—10 A. M., floor and wall tiles, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's wearing apparel of all descriptions.

Wednesday.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade Street—Shoes.

David W. Blow Company, 520 Broadway—Men's, youths', and children's clothing.

Van Praag & Co., 240 Broadway—Men's clothing, haberdashery, fixtures, &c., stock of Bell & Co.

H. Perelmuter & Co., 208 Canal Street—Women's cloaks and suits.

Thursday.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene Street—Diamonds, solid gold jewelry, &c.

D. Hartmann, 15 Mercer Street—Fur scarfs, muffs, sets, and coats.

Friday.

David W. Blow, 520 Broadway—Dry goods, &c.

Michael Weisz, 7 Lispenard St.—Men's and women's furnishings, &c., removed from a small department store in Brooklyn.

Van Praag & Co., 15 Greene St.—Jewelry.

Henry Lilly Company, 88 Reade St.—Shoes.

J. H. Mayers, Assignee Sale: Micken & Grossman, 146 West 25th St., misses' cloaks and suits, machinery, raw material, office furniture, fixtures, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Bankrupt Sales: H. E. Nicolay & Co., 539 Broadway, 10:30 A. M., canes, umbrellas, &c.; Peter J. Inglis, 355 West Broadway, 10:30 A. M., lumber, &c.

Chas. Shongood, Assignee Sales: Star Rubber Raincoat Co., and U. S. Waist & Dress Mfg. Co., 12 West 17th St., 10:30 A. M., women's waists, children's raincoats, rubber caps, machinery, &c.

Gross, Franzblau & Co., 27 Greene St.—Women's cloaks and suits and other wearing apparel of all descriptions.

ART AND RETAIL.

Tuesday.

D. Greenwald & Co., 610 West 139th St.—Household furniture and effects.

Thursday.

A. Kaliski, 88 University Place.—Household furnishings, &c.; also Friday.

Friday.

J. W. & W. H. Reid, 19 Willoughby St., Brooklyn—Household furniture, &c.

DECISIONS AND CALENDARS

CASES WILL BE CALLED IN THE ORDER GIVEN BELOW.

(<) This character means *versus* or *against*.

KINGS COUNTY.

APPELLATE DIVISION DECISIONS—SECOND JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Laura J. Abbot, applnt., v. Annie M. Wilson et al., respndts.—Motion denied on condition that plaintiff perfect his appeal, place the case on Sept. calendar and be ready for argument when reached.

John Adikes and ano., applnts., v. L. I. R. R., rspdt.—Motion granted.

Alexander Dezendorf and infant, &c., rspndts., v. John F. Popke, &c., aplnt.—Motion to resettle order of this Court so as to make said order not only reverse the order of the County Court but also grant defendant's motion for bill of particulars. Granted.

Alexander Dezendorf and infant, &c., rspndts., v. John F. Popke, aplnt.—Motion denied, with $10 costs.

Jeremiah Galvin, plntf., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. and ano., dfndts.—Motion denied.

In matter of application of Ethel A. Cox as admnstrx., &c., of Agnes L. Fredericks, deceased.—Motion to open default granted, conditionally and place on Sept. calendar or else motion to be denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of application of Edward T. Finley for admission to the bar—Application granted.

In matter of application of Emory James Hyde for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

In matter of application of Stanley D. Pearce for admission to the bar.—Application granted.

Moses Levy, rspndt., v. Morris & Co., applnts.—Motion denied, without cost.

Johanna Miller Mosman, as admnstrx, &c., applnts., v. N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., rspndt.—Motion granted, without costs, and set down for reargument on Sept. 29.

Francesco Pensabene as admnstr., &c., aplnts., v. F. & J. Auditore Co., rspndts.—Motion for reargument denied, with $10 costs.

People, &c., rspndts., v. William Scharf, aplnt.—Motion granted.

Lizzie Reddick, rspndt., v. N. Y. & N. J. R. R. Co., aplnt.—Motion denied, without cost.

Morris Salzman, rspndt., v. Eisenbach Realty and Construction Co., aplnt.—Motion denied, with $10 cost.

William H. Schofield, as trustee, &c., pltf., v. Rebecca Wolper et al., defdts.—Motion denied, without costs.

Joseph M. Wright, respdt., v. Arthur B. Clark et al., applts.—Motion denied upon condition that appellant perfect his appeal, place on September calendar, and be ready when reached.

Amer. Hardware Corp. of N. Y., applt., v. John L. Lyttle, as trustee, &c., defdt.; N. Y. County Natl. Bank, respdt.; Edward F. Caldwell and Victor F. von Lossbery and others, applts., and others, defdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John J. Ascher, respdt., v. Suffolk Traction Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William N. Beatty, respdt., v. Thompson-Starrett Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

George G. Belden, as admr., &c., applt., v. Charles W. Coleman, as executor, respdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Anthony C. Bennett, respdt., v. the Austro-Americana S. S. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Charles C. Brace, respdt., v. John C. Bradley, applt.—Interloc. judgment affirmed, with costs.

Lillian K. Buchanan, applt., v. Nicholas Evento and Susan Evento, respdts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

John D. Coleman v. Simpson, Hende & Co., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Daniel Conahan, respdt., v. Terry & Tench Co., Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, and new trial granted.

John F. Conway, respdt., v. the Farish Stafford Co., applt.—Judgment reversed on reargument, and new trial granted.

Clarence Clemence C. Croll, respdt., v. Mary J. Kiely and Morgan H. Secord as admr., &c.; Phoebe A. Secord, deceased, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Mary Cummings, respdt. v. Bklyn. H. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Daniel C. Cunneen, respdt., v. Lawrence J. Kennedy, applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs.

Catherine Daley, admx., &c., of Bernard Daley, deceased, respdt., v. J. Ehrgott & Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John F. Daly, rspndt., v. B'kn Daily Eagle.—Judgment & order reversed, with new trial granted.

Harold E. Dana, rspndt., v. Gladys E. Dana, applnt.—Interloc. judgment affirmed, without costs.

Lisette Deebach as admnstrx., &c., of Chas. C. Deebach, decsd., rspndt., v. Robert Gair Co., applnt.—Judgment & order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

May Dunn, rspndt., v. Standard Gas Light Co. of City of N. Y., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Tillie Eisenberg & infant, by Frank Eisenberg, her guardian ad litem, rspndts., v. City of N. Y., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wm. H. Emery, applnt., v. Wm. P. Langevin & Hugh J. McGinley, rspndt.—Judgment & order affirmed as to def. Langevin with costs but as to def. McGinley, reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Edward E. Enkler, applnt., v. Harry T. Sissen & Edward T. Sissen, &c., rspndts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Charles Wharton Evans, rspndt., v. The Princess Bay Oyster Co., Ltd., dfndt., Louis Werner, applnt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements to abide the event.

Maria Foster, rspndt., v. Anna M. Kenny et al., dfndts., Neal D. Becker, as executor, &c., applnt.—Interloc. judgment affirmed, with costs.

Edward J. Fulton, rspndt., v. Chas. H. Ingalls, dfndt, Richmond Co. Soc. for the Prev. of Cruelty to Children, applnt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Joseph N. Garahan, rspndt., v. Edw. F. Geer, applnt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Harris Gill, rspndt., v. David Lieberman, applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Jacob Glantz, applnt., v. Henry Bregstein et al., rspndts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted. Costs to abide the event.

Morris Goldfinger, rspndt., v. Louis Gersten and David Gersten, applnts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Chas. A. Greve & Agnes R. Greve, applnts., v. Fred Graf, rspndt.—Judgment reversed.

Fred. Hamburger, rspndt., v. Frank Goldstein, applnt.—Judgment reversed. New trial granted.

Hamilton Pipe Works, Incoprtd., applnt-respndt., v. Roger A. Zeltmacher, respndt-applnt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

William H. Harbeck, rspndt., v. Kate A. Harbeck, applnt.—Interloc. judgment affirmed with costs.

Katharina Hartwig, plaintiff, v. The American Insurance Co. of the City of Newark, N. J., defndt.—Judgment for plaintiff on submission of controversy for the sum of $460.22, with interest thereon from Sept. 23, 1913, and costs.

Helgar Corporation, applnt., v. Warner's Features, Incorporated, rspndt.—Judgment affirmed.

George C. Hendrickson, rspndt, v. Jacob Gulde, applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Jas. S. Herman, rspndt., v. Jeanette C. Jeffe et al., defndts., Alfred J. Moisant, applnt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Chas. G. Hottenroth, rspndt, v. City of New York & B'kn Cooperage Co., dfndts, East River Terminal R. R., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Huber, Jr., applnt., v. Coney Island & B'kn R. R. Co., rspndt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Anna Isabelle Hutchinson, rspndt., v. Jos. T. McCaddon and Theodore McCaddon, individually and as executors, &c., and Lillie Elizabeth Harper, applnts., Ralph Gage Spencer, rspndt, and other defendnts.—Order reversed and order reinstated, with costs to the appellants.

Italian Savings Bank of the City of N. Y., applnts, v. William LeGrange and others, defendants, Joseph Compomenosi and Mary Compomenosi, rspndts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the petition of James S. Bearns to prove the last will and testament of Joseph H. Bearns, etc., decsd.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the application and petition of John A. Bensel, et al., etc., Southern Aqueduct Department, Consolidated Sections Numbers 15 and 17.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the application of the City of N. Y., relative to acquiring title for the widening of Crescent Street, &c., in the Borough of Queens.—Motion affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements. Motion to dismiss appeal from order directing that no evidence be printed on foregoing appeal granted, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the Application of the City of N. Y., relative to acquiring title, &c. Opening and extending Woodbine st., &c.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the probate of the last will and testament of Virgilio Del Genovese, deceased, Joseph Del Genevese, appellant.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the petition of William W. Farley as State Commissioner of Excise, for an order revoking and cancelling Liquor Tax Certificate No. 9,042, issued to Angelo Porcoco.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of proving the last will and testament of George W. Horton, decsd.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of County of Westchester affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of supplementary proceedings, Leo Kaphan, rspndt. v. Rogers Bros. Grocery Co., Inc., dfndt., Francis H. Leggett & Co., applnt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

In the matter of the probate of a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Theodore A. Lord, decsd., Anna Di Hundson, as admnstrx, &c., et al., appellants, Uegenie M. Ferrer, &c., rspndt.—Order of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County denying motion for resettlement, reversed. Order of April 23, 1915, by the applicants on their motion for resettlement affirmed, without costs.

In the matter of the accounting of Eva Maude Marine, as exectrx., &c., of Mary Cruikshank, decsd.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of proving the alleged last will and testament of Joseph O'Donnell, decsd.—Decree affirmed, with costs.

In the matter of the estate of Anna Reich, decsd., Anthony Darmstadt, applnt., Edwin R. Jaxheimer, as executor, &c., rspndt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements, and motion denied, with $10 costs.

In the matter of the application of Meier Steinbrink, relator, for a peremptory writ of mandamus, &c., William G. Lloyd et al., &c., aplnts.—Order reversed, with costs.

In the matter of the judicial settlement of the account of Augustus M. Welch, as exectr., &c., of Edwin M. Welch, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate's Court modified and affirmed, without costs.

In the matter of the estate of Adeline Young, deceased.—Decree of Surrogate's Court of Westchester County in so far as appeal from, and order, affirmed with costs.

The Jamieson & Bond Co., rspndt., v. George G. Reynolds, 2d, and others, dfndts.; the people of the State of N. Y., applnts.—Order affirmed, without costs. Judgment reversed and remitted to ref.

Thomas Jeffrey, applt., v. H. W. Miller, Inc., rspdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Sussman, Klein, rspdt., v. Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Surb. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Simon Kolchinsky, rspdt, v. Menken Kraus Realty & Construction Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Margaret Lane, applt., v. Edith A. Myers, individually and as executrix, &c., of Mary Jane Topping, deceased, and Otto Plock Myers, rspdt.—Judgment reversed, with costs.

Delia Larkin, as administratrix, &c., of Michael Larkin, deceased, rspdt., v. N. Y. Tel. Co. and Queensboro Gas & Elec. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

William Lewis, applt., v. William W. Farley, as State Com. of Excise, rspdt.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

Helen M. Lowe, an infant, by Rosanna Lowe, her guardian ad litem, rspdt., v. Faul R. Atkinson, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wauhope Lynn, rspdt., v. Ezra D. Bushnell, dfdt., the City of N. Y. and others, applts.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William Maher, an infant, by Margaret E. Maher, his guardian ad litem, applt., v. Samuel Rowland, rspdt.—Judgment dismissing complaint reversed. New trial granted. Order modified and affirmed, without costs.

Mary Mayo, rspdt., v. U. S. Realty Corporation, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Thomas Mayo, rspdt., v. United Cities Realty Corp., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Gertrude Margaret McIntyre, an infant, &c., rspdt., v. Frank L. Babbott, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

John McKevitt, as administrator, &c., of Jos. McKevitt, deceased, rspdt., v. Abraham Sherwin and Aaron H. Sherwin, applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Charlotte McLevy, as administratrix, &c., of Francis H. McLevy, deceased, rspdt., v. the N. Y. C. & Hudson River Ry., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Ellen C. Millette, as administratrix, &c., of Wm. Millette, deceased, rspdt.-applt., v. N. Y., Westchester & Boston Ry. Co., applt.-rspdt.—Judgment and order affirmed, without costs.

Catherine McQuillan, an infant, Mary McQuillan, her guardian ad litem, respondent, v. Eberhard Faber Pencil Co., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

James Mitchell, rspdt., v. James Mason and William Ericson, applnts, and others, defendants.—Order of County Court of Kings, modifies and as modified, affirmed, without cost.

Harry A. Moody, rspndt., v. Isaac Morris, applnt.—Judgment and order of Westchester Co. Court affirmed, with costs.

James Mooney, rspndt., v. B'kn Cooperage Co., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Kate Moore, rspndt., v. Joseph Le Maire and others, dfndts., Catherine Hanley, applnt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Charles D. Mundy, applnt., v. Mason & Hanger Co., rspndt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

James Murphy, rspndt., v. Philip J. Goodhart, applnt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Jacob A. Newell, as administrator, &c., of Jacob Newell, deceased, rspndt., v. N. Y. C. R. R. Co., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

New York Inter Urban Water Co., rspdnt., v. John F. Fairchild and Lincoln Manor Realty Co., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed as to the defendant Fairchild, with costs; judgment and order reversed as to defendant Lincoln Manor Realty Co., and complaint dismissed.

N. Y., Westchester & Boston R. Co., rspdnt., v. City of N. Y., applnt.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Charles H. Niehaus, applnt., v. Patrick McNulty, rspdnt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered.

Sarah E. O. Banks, as administratrix of Charles S. O. Banks, deceased, respdt., v. Town of Philipstown, applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Matilda Pfluger, applt., v. I. R. T. Co., respdt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

May Purdy, respdt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted unless within twenty days after entry of this order plaintiff stipulates to reduce damages to sum of $4,000, in which event the judgment so modified and the order are affirmed, without costs.

Frederick Purdy, respdt., v. N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Alice Noller, as administratrix, &c., of Wm. C. Noller, deceased, respdt., v. Erie R. R. Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Patrick O'Connor, respdt., v. Richard Webber, Jr., and Wm. Webber, co-partners, &c., applts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Wm. D. O'Connor, by Honora O'Connor, his guardian ad litem, respdt., v. Richard Webber, Jr., and Wm. Webber, co-partners, &c., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Peo. of State of N. Y., rspdnt., v. Cilo Cepriano, applnt.—Motion to dismiss appeal is denied and judgment of conviction affirmed.

Peo. of State of N. Y., rspdnt., v. Grace Donovan, applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Peo. of State of N. Y., rspdnt., v. James O'Connor, applnt.—Judgment affirmed.

Peo. of State of N. Y., rspdnt., v. Raffaele Pisano, applnt.—Judgment affirmed.

Peo. State N. Y., rspdnt., v. Ike Piven, applnt.—Judgment affirmed.

Peo. State N. Y., rspdnt., v. Luciano Sausa, applnt.—Judgment affirmed. Opinion per Curiam.

Peo. State N. Y., rspdnt., v. Sam. Wohl, applnt.—Judgment of conviction reversed and new trial ordered.

Peo., &c., ex rel. James E. Hussey, relator, v. Arthur Woods as Police Com. of City of N. Y., rspdnt.—Determination annulled, writ sustained, and relator reinstated, with $50 costs.

Peo., &c., ex rel. Leuona Steam Fire Engine Co. No. 8, relator, v. Fire Dept. of Town of Newtown, rspdnt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs.

People, &c., ex rel, Lyman Moses, relator, v. Arthur Woods, Police Com. of City N. Y., respdt.—Determination of Police Com. annulled, writ sustained, and relator reinstated, with $50 costs.

People, &c., ex rel, John F. Perrine, applt., v. Maurice Connolly, as Pres. of Queens, and others, respdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs and disbursements.

People, &c., ex rel, Theo. R. Unger, relator, v. Arthur Woods, as Police Com., &c., respdt.—Determination confirmed and writ dismissed, with $50 costs and disbursements.

Matilda Raap, respdt., v. First Methodist Episcopal Church in Flushing, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

William J. Rague, applt., v. N. Y. Evening Journal Pub. Co., respdt.—Order affirmed, with costs.

H. M. Randall, respdt., v. Charles P. Randell, applt.—Finding and judgment modified in accordance per curiam, and affirmed, without costs.

John Reilly, as administrator, &c., rspndt., v. Ellen Goggins, impleaded, with Bklyn. Sav. Bk., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

John Reilly, as administrator, &c., rspndt., v Ellen Goggins, unpleaded, with Emigrant Industrial Savgs. Bk., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Jonathan Ring & Sons, Inc., rspndt., v. Winola Worsted Yarn Co. et al., dfdnts., Mfrs. Natl. Bk. of Bklyn., applnt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs and disbursements and motion remitted to Special Term.

Wm. A. Ritner, rspdnt., v. Holbrook, Cabot & Rollins Corp., applnt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

River View Manor Assoc., plaintiff, v. Arthur Bruckner and others, dfdnts.—Judgment for defendant upon written submission, without costs, dismissing plaintiff's complaint upon merits.

Wm. H. Roberts, applt., v. Jacob Schifferdecker as President, &c., rspdt.—Judgment reversed, with costs, and judgment in favor of pltf. rendered.

E. Bromley Rodgers, rspdt., v. J. G. McLoughlin and Cornelia Pole McLaughlin, applts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements.

E. Bromley Rodgers, applt.-rspdt., v. J. G. McLoughlin and Cornelia Cole McLoughlin, rspdt.-applt.—Order modified and affirmed.

Benedict Sahli, rspdt., v. Wm. T. Scovil, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Paul Schaad, rspdt., v. Sam T. Williams and another, dfdts.—Order affirmed, with $10 costs, and disbursements.

Charles Schroeder, an infant, by George Schroeder, his guardian, rspdt., v. Marine Metal Supply Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Raffaele Selvaggi, respdt., v. Tisdale Lumber Co., applt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Annie A. Sizse, as administratrix, &c., of Bernard Sizse, deceased, applt., v. Meta Wegmann, respdt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Wm. E. S. Smith and another, applts., v. John J. Bartlett, respdt.—Order reversed and motion granted.

Wm. S. Smith et al., &c., respdts.-applts., v. Dayton Hedges, applts.-respdts.—Judgment affirmed, without costs.

Kelsey, Smith & Co., respdts., v. Louise A. Westermann, applt., Aaron T. Dety et al., defts.—Decision modified and affirmed.

John Solinski, respdt., v. Phila. & Reading Coal & Iron Co., applt.—Order reversed, with $10 costs; motion granted, with $10 costs.

Randolph Stokes, an infant, by Loretta Sayler, his guardian, rspdnt., v. N. Y. Consol. R. Co., applnt.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

J. T. Sulzbach, an infant, by Joseph F. Sulzbach, his guardian, rspndt., v. Christiana A. Siry, applnt.—Order affirmed.

Carla Sutera, as administratrix, &c., of Francesco Sutera, deceased, applnt., v. Anchor Line Steamship Co., rspdnts.—Order reversed, with $10 costs. Motion to amend granted on condition.

Frank Szenke & Joseph Gaydica, &c., rspdnt., v. Harris Weiner & Morris Weiner, applnts., and others, dfndts.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Joseph Szinkus, rspndt., v. Wm. A. Jamison, applnt., and others, dfndts.—Judgment and order affirmed.

Town of N. Hempstead, rspndt., v. Ben Stern, applnt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Town of Oyster Bay, applnt., v. Emil J. Stehli, rspndt.—Judgment reversed and new trial granted.

Agostino Troiano, rspdnt., v. Antonio Galasso and Joseph Galasso, applnts.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ulster Brick Co., rspdnt., v. Murtha Schmohl Co., applnts.—Judgment and order affirmed, with costs.

Annie Wachsman, applnts., v. Bklyn. U. E. R. Co., rspdnts.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Catharine Walsh, Committee of E. J. Walsh, an incompetent person, rspdnt., v. B. Q. & S. R. R.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial ordered.

John Weber, as administrator, &c., of John Weber, deceased, rspdt., v. Jacobs & Davies, Inc., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and new trial granted.

Walter B. Wellbrock, rspdt., v. E. Roddy and another, applts., and others, dfdts.—Interlocutory judgment affirmed, with costs.

Florence Wenzel, as administratrix, &c., of Wm. Wenzel, deceased, rspdt., v. Patrick Ryan Const. Corp., applt.—Judgment and order reversed and complaint dismissed.

Charles F. Wigand, rspdt., v. Bachmann Bechtel Brewing Co., applt.—Judgment and order reversed, with costs.

Percy G. Williams, respdt., v. William K. Dickerson et al., defdts.; Leander B. Faber, as receiver in supplementary proceed'gs of Patrick H. Flynn, applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Frank P. Williams, applt., v. W. H. Langley & Co., respdt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

B. A. and G. N. Williams, respdts., v. N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. Co., applt.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Decisions by Presiding Justice.

Application to appeal from the Appellate Term:

Joseph Cassidy, respdt., v. Charles S. Devoy, individually and as Clerk of Court of Kings.—Application granted.

Peter Duff, rspndt., v. Martin Whity, applnt.—Application denied, $10 costs.

Robert A. Fowler and ano., applnts., v. Gress Mfg. Co., rspdnt.—Motion for stay denied, application to appeal denied, $10 costs.

Joseph B. Nelson, rspdnt., v. Md. Casualty Co., applnt.—Application denied, $10 costs.

U. S. Title Guaranty Co., rspdnt., v. H. A. Sperry, applnt.—Application granted, set for Sept. 28.

Wm. Willett, Jr., rspdnt., v. Chas. S. Devoy, individually as Clerk of County of Kings, applnt.—Application granted.

FEDERAL.

Southern District.

DISTRICT COURT—Motion days during the months of August and September, 1915, will be as follows:

Bankruptcy motions on Wednesday, Aug. 4, 11, 18, and 25; Sept. 1, 8, 15, 22, and 29.

General motions on Aug. 5, 11, 19, 26; Sept. 2, 9, 15, 23, and 30, 1915.

Notes of issue for the bankruptcy motion calendar must be filed on the Monday preceding the motion day.

Notes of issue for the general motion calendar must be filed not later than 12 o'clock noon on the day preceding the motion day.

NEW YORK COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—First Department—Recess.

APPELLATE TERM—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Weeks, J.—At 10:30 A. M.—Litigated motions.

Belanger<Cowan.
Thorn<Thorn.
Rowan<Arnold.
Schleestein<Beherns.
Re Elec Car Call & S.
Finkelstein<Finkelst'n
Oceanic Inv Co<23 St & 7 Av R E Co.
Ewing<I R T.
Sharitz<Van Etten.
Seidler<Saltzman.
Jacobs<Jacobs, (2.)
Sacksman<Sacksman.
Foster<Foster.
Schless<Schless.
Stein<Chem Imp & M.
Weiss<Scherr, (2.)
Mills<Mills.
Luchian<P & R C & I.
Re Schnitzer, (S W Surety Co.)
Meyer<Buckridge.
Prager<I R T, (2.)
Heipershausen<Marx.
Boylan<Foster-S Ice.
Turner<Crystal Film.
Re Knapp & French.
Re Hasbrouck<Am Temp Life Ins As.
Young<Winton M Car.
Meyer<P & R C & I.
Browan<Stokes.
Kimbark<Waldemar.
Lyons<Frey.
Re Ludlow Av.
Walters<Prendergast.
Onffroy<Onffroy.
Re People of State NY
Vail<Wingert.
Barker<Jackson.
Mochlich<I R T.
Hersee<same.
Helpern<same.
Goldberg<same.
Levine<same.
O'Breen<same.
Haddock<same, (2.)
Gallagher<same.
Shankman<same.
Martinez<same.
Backus<same.
Malneck<same.
Friedman<Ocean SS Co of Sav.
Foster<Walt.
Edelson<Torok.
Hirshfeld<Own Stand Realty Corp.
Nagler<Nagler.
U Film Mfg<Ziegler.
Re Di Murro, (White Plains Rd.)
Block<Eckert.
Shoninger<Shoninger.
Furst<Moskowitz.
Thompson<Flitner.
Volfe<Volfe.
Hart<Saacke.
McKnight<McKnight.
Hand<Von Claassen.
Re Liebowitz (Levine)
Nauman<Goldberg.
Mutual Life<Fisher.
Tropauer<Tropauer.
Momand<Landers.
Dubin<Dubin.
MacClinton<MacC'ton.
Spitzenberg<Spitz'berg
Pitol<Pitol.
Re Roberts.
Wilson<Jones.
Pronick<Mark.
NJ Title Guar & Tr Co<Mark.
Mutual Life<Parke.
Klein<Klein.
Giannini<Giannini.
Musicant<Bradley Cont Co, (2.)
Peitrzkowski<same.
Juless<Juless.
Re Mortoni<Guzzetta.
Kramer<Kramer.
Spiegel<Spiegel.
Re Liposo Co.
Onffroy<Onffroy.
Grossman<Grossman.
Kelly<Kelly.
Eisenberg<Eisenberg.
Townes<Townes.
Milliken<McGarrah.
McFadden<McFadden.
Gentile<Bronxwood Av
Stursberg<Buckman.
Winter<Lieberman.
Meyerowitz<Meyer'w'z
Re Hyman, (Hamberger.)
Star Co<Wheeler Syn, Inc.
Seidemann<Erdenbrecher.
Franco-Am Chem Co<Import Chem Co.
Moffat<Lawder.
Rush<Fields.
Markels<Markels.
Salmore<Salmore.
M Firstichbaum & Son<Goldfarb.
Re Holly.
Stand Cigar Stands Co<Schwarz.
Rolt & Wheeler<Rolt & Wheeler.
McMahon<Art Color Printing Co.

PART II.—Ford, J.—Ex parte business at 10:30 A. M.

PART IV.—Recess.

PARTS III., V., VI., VII. and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

TRIAL TERMS.—Part II.—Recess.

PARTS III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X., XI., XII., XIII., XIV., XV., XVI., XVII., and XVIII., adjourned for the term.

Surrogates' Court.

CHAMBERS—Cohalan, S.—At 10:30 A. M.—Wills for probate.

Amanda Bode,
Mary E Rowley,
Cornelius J Demarest,
Isaac Stark,
John Stevenson,
George W Striker,
Fernando Miguel.

TRIAL TERM—No day calendar.

City Court.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Smith, J.—At 10:00 A. M.—Motions.

Grosner<Seidler.
Sheffield Farms-S-D Co<Ward.
Wertheimer<Mills.
Stein & David<Asner.
Shonberg<Korganow.
Fletcher<Elliott-F Co.
Hammer<Eisner & M.
Jackson<G B Seeley Son, Inc.
Rafkin<same.
Fishel<same.
Farrell<Phillips.
Herrmann<Queens Land & Title Co.
Stolts<Sharkey.
Larkin Lumber Co<Siegel & Gottlieb.
Jones<Alkenbrand.
Goldreyer<Shalita Bros.
Regal Holding<Berger
Blum<Ornstein.
Waller<French.
Clark<Shostak.
Christopher<N E Nav.
Eisenstadt<NY, NH & H RR.
French<Buxbaum.
Amer Kalomein Wks<38 W 59 St Co.
Schenker<NY Rwys.
Newman<Nuttrell.
Salzman<Levy.
McCrea<Bentley.
Brown<Sheehan.
Frank<Scopas.
Recht<Kulik.
Rigney<Kelly.
Kayser<Cammann.
Pierce, Buyler & P Mfg Co<London Con.

PART II.—Smith, J.—At 10 A. M.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—PARTS I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., and VIII.—Adjourned for the term.

Referee's Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J.—Edwin Bendheim<Faultless Const Co (2)—Percival H Gregory. Albany City Sav Bank<Israel Solomon—Percival Wilds. Jacob Powell<M G Thorn—Bernard D Thorn.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Giegerich, J—Indjondjian<Balivylan—Joseph N Tuttle.

KINGS COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

APPELLATE DIVISION—Second Department—Recess.

SPECIAL TERMS—Part I.—Scudder, J.—Contested motions.

Zaletway<Loller.
Hutchings<Hutchings et al.
Basil<U S Motor Cab Co.
Masrua<Masrua.
McCaffrey<Meyer (2).
Re cancellation of mtg (Becker to Scully).
Re Church Av opening.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Buckley<Buckley et al
Larsen<Carpenter, Boxley et al.
Luite<Sullivan Co.
F Haviland<Whittemore Cab Co et al.
E Haviland<same (2).
C Haviland<same.
White<White.
Piarre<Farley, as Commissioner.
Mele<Waterbury Co.
Re Heik (alleged incompetent).
Natl Bk of Far Rock<Silverman.
Ruth as Treas<Long Beach Bl.
Re Erasmus St opening.
Harrison<Coleman.
Re Equitable Trust Co
Re Ackerman Acctg.
Summerfield<Queens Boro G & El Co.
Levinkind<Levinkind.
Re Girault.
Re 81st St (Winslow).
Kessler Realty Co<Brown et al.
Hellinger<Reisler et al.
Goodwin-Gallagher S & G Co<Nassau S & G Co.
Burkhardt<Burkhardt.
Eisenberg<d'Amico et al.
Vanderbeck<French.
Kirschner, inf<Kirschner.
Clarke et al<Fabre.
Waldeck<Geist et al.
Re J & S Realties, Inc (Geluso lien).
Stefane<Stefane.
Miles C Watson<Watpit Rlty Corp et al.
Meguin<Buehler et al (2).
Greenblatt<Paston Paint Co.
Riddell<H Batterman Co.
Katzkepsky<Rothenberg et al.
Petersen, inf<Lord & Taylor.
Williams<Williams.
Barker<Barker et al.
Snyder<Lamb.
Donohoe<Peppard et al.
Schlaump<Kaufold et al.
Doselda<Doselda.
Oligschlager<Connell.
Schwab<Greifenstein.
Weinstein<Berbeover.
Re Grout.

PART II.—Scudder, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

PART III.—No calendar.

TRIAL TERM—No calendar.

County Court.

CIVIL—No calendar.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS—Ketcham, S.—Day calendar at 10 A. M.

Wills of:
Wilhelmina Neudorffee,
Mary E Gorman,
Anna Wachter,
Alexander D Dunn,
George Dirker.
Administration of:
Harriet G Chatfield.
Accounting of:
Martha Jimmerson,
James Austin,
Mary O'Connor.
Estates of:
Otto Lebetrieth,
Jane E Borden.

BRONX COUNTY.

Supreme Court.

SPECIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Motion calendar adjourned to Aug. 8.

SPECIAL TERM FOR TRIALS—Part I.—Brady, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Brady, J.—Adjourned for the term.

Surrogate's Court.

CHAMBERS.—Schulz, S.—Ex parte business.

TRIAL TERM—Schulz, S.—No day calendar.

County Court.

CHAMBERS—Gibbs, J.—Ex parte business.

SPECIAL TERM FOR MOTIONS.—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

TRIAL TERM—Gibbs, J.—No day calendar.

Receiver Appointed.

SUPREME COURT—Brady, J.—Julie M. M. Grant<Charles Wagner—William J. McKeown.

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Five Per Cent. Debenture Bonds, Dated May 1, 1888.

Notice of Redemption on November 1, 1915.

NOTICE is hereby given that, on November 1, 1915, the Consolidated Gas Company of New York will redeem all the outstanding Debenture Bonds of the above-mentioned issue, each for the principal sum of $1,000 and of the aggregate face value of $1,236,000. The said Debenture Bonds will be redeemed pursuant to the terms and conditions endorsed thereon, at par, together with the semi-annual interest due on the redemption date, upon the surrender thereof, duly transferred to bearer, at the office of The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 22 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or after November 1, 1915. Interest on the said Bonds will cease on November 1, 1915.

New York, April 30, 1915.

Consolidated Gas Company of New York, By GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, President.

NEW YORK FIRE PROTECTION COMPANY First Mortgage 4% Bonds.

The Equitable Trust Company of New York, as substituted Trustee, desires to purchase two of the above bonds and will receive written offers of same to 12 o'clock noon, August 16th, 1915, at its office, 37 Wall Street, New York City. The right to reject any and all offers is reserved.

THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Trustee. By LYMAN RHOADES, Vice President.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE

THE PARTNERSHIP EXISTING BEtween AARON B. MERGENTHEIM and CHARLES B. MERGENTHEIM, known as AARON B. MERGENTHEIM & SON, has been dissolved. Dated New York, August 2d, 1915. AARON B. MERGENTHEIM & SON.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

Mr. Frank C. Wadsworth has this day been admitted to partnership in the firm of Wm. S. Muller & Co. Dated, New York, August 2nd, 1915. WM. S. MULLER, FRANK C. WADSWORTH.

Great War Pictures

Beginning with the storming of Liege and on through the various steps that brought the invading army to Antwerp—that is one of the most thrilling pages of history. Your children and your children's children will want to know all about it. Hundreds of brave camera men risked their lives to preserve the scenes for future generations. The best of their work is to be found in the early numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Only a few left!

Bound Volume of the First Ten Available Numbers of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial

One Dollar a Volume

Post Prepaid to Any Address

Times Square THE NEW YORK TIMES New York

FRENCH LOAN $43,000,000.

Success Influences England to Adopt the Same Plan.

The French loan in this country, which was negotiated two months ago with the Rothschilds of Paris by a syndicate headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., has amounted to date to $43,000,000. The loan was different from others placed here by the allied nations, in that it was based on French-held American railroad securities as collateral, and was not definitely limited in size. It was understood in the financial district for several weeks after its terms were closed that deposits of the railroad bonds in Paris, chiefly of the Pennsylvania and St. Paul systems, were increasing but slowly, and that the loan might fall rather flat. The largest sum expected then in some banking quarters was $20,000,000.

It was learned at the time the papers were signed that the French bankers hoped to raise as much as $30,000,000. The announced total of $43,000,000 indicates that the method employed was much more successful than had been expected, and it is believed that these satisfactory results will influence the British Government to employe similar means for floating a gigantic loan in the United States before long. In fact, cable dispatches from London on Saturday stated that American bonds were already being mobilized for the purpose.

The cause of the difficulties experienced at first by French bankers in securing enough railroad bonds to make the venture a success was the reluctance of French investors to part with them. The banks bought in several millions of the securities where they were found on the market, and sought to pursuade holders of others to exchange them for Government securities. Investors clung to the Pennsylvania and St. Paul bonds because they afforded stability of principal in times when world financial conditions were changing rapidly.

Local bankers have declined to discuss the Rothschild loan of late, except to say that progress in depositing the collateral was being made. The first that definite figures have appeared is in the August circular of the National City Bank, which will be issued today.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M. Loss.
12:15—138 E. 98 St.; Herbert Cobert...Slight
12:20—723 Union Av.; Wm. Nashman..Slight
2:40—329 W. 59 St.; Mary Koleman...Slight
3:40—63 St. at 5 Av.; Auto No 23,464...$100
8:45—4,008 3 Av.; Robt. Henderson....Slight
10:25—832 B'way; not given..........Slight
11:45—408 2 Av.; Frank Wisnowsky........$15
11:51—351 City Isl. Av.; A. Mantinella.Slight
P. M.
12:01—143 Essex St.; Goldstein Bros......$25
12:40—1,307 Wash'n Av.; Mrs. A. Goldsmith..........................Slight
12:50—1,702-1,704 Madison Av.; Annie Lansky.........................Slight
2:50—611 E. 6 St.; Jacob Berger..........$100
5:30—314 B'way; Library Bureau Co. Not given
6:50—265 Av. A; Nathan Lusky......Slight
8:20—3,987 3 Av.; Jacob Slater........Slight
9:00—26-28 Market St.; David Rosen..Slight

PITTSBURGH'S WAR TRADE.

Foreign Contracts Totaling $100,000,000 Are Being Filled There.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Aug. 1.—According to J. Jerome Nordman, Secretary of the Foreign Trade Commission of Pittsburgh, foreign contracts aggregating $100,000,000 are being filled by Pittsburgh manufacturers. Mr. Nordman said he had record of contracts totaling more than $91,000,000, and there were a number which were not listed, as they were sub-contracts, which had come from other sources than through the commission. Not all of the export business is for war material, either. Goods valued at $6,000,000 are being made for ordinary consumption.

The Russian Government has four metallurgists and chemists here inspecting the 22,000 freight cars being built by the Pressed Steel Car Company. They say Russia will require a vast amount of steel products outside of war material, and that most of these will have to be ordered in this country.

"Yesterday," said Secretary Nordman, "we had an inquiry for a large quantity of cork insoles, and there is not a day passes which does not bring forth an inquiry from some foreign country asking for Pittsburgh products. Last week we received orders from Honduras, Spain, France, Italy, Argentina, Turkey, Greece, Japan and Uruguay."

Weather in Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Forecast:

N. C.—Fair in e., thunder showers in w. Mon. Tues. thunder showers, probably somewhat cooler; moderate shifting winds.

S. C. and Ga.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.; moderate shifting winds.

Fla.—Thunder showers Mon. and Tues.; moderate shifting winds, possibly fresh over n.

Ala. and Miss.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues; probably thunder showers; gentle to moderate shifting winds.

La.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably thunder showers; moderate s. winds.

E. Tex.—Unsettled Mon. and Tues; thunder showers; Mon. s. winds.

W. Tex.—Fair Mon. and Tues., except showers Mon. night or Tues. in extreme w.

Okla.—Fair Mon.; showers and somewhat cooler at night or Tues.

Ark.—Cloudy Mon.; thunder showers at night or Tues.

Tenn.—Thunder showers Mon. and probably Tues.; cooler Tues.

Ky.—Cloudy Mon. and Tues.; probably thunder showers; Mon. not so warm.

Ind.—Thunder showers Mon., cooler at night. Tues. fair, cooler; moderate shifting winds, becoming n.

Lower Mich.—Unsettled Mon., probably thunder showers and cooler. Tues. fair, cooler in s.; moderate n. and e. winds.

Upper Mich.—Unsettled Mon., probably showers; cooler in e. and s. Tues. fair; moderate n. winds.

Ill.—Showers Mon., cooler; Tues. cloudy.

Mo.—Showers Mon., cooler in n. and w.; Tues. cloudy.

Wis.—Cloudy and cooler Mon., with showers; Tues. fair and continued cool.

Minn.—Cloudy Mon., cooler in s.; Tues. fair and warmer in w.

Iowa—Cloudy and cooler Mon., preceded by showers in s.; Tues. cloudy and warmer in w. and centre.

N. Dak.—Cloudy Mon., cooler in e.; Tues. cloudy and warmer.

Neb.—Cloudy and cooler Mon., preceded by showers in s. e.; Tues. cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Kan.—Showers and cooler Mon.; Tues. cloudy.

Buyers' Wants

45 Cents per agate line each insertion. Count six words agate to a line.

PACIFIC COAST jobber wants latest novelties, furs, imported scarfs, domestic and knitted; other novelties; pay spot cash. X 331 Times Annex.

JOB MUSLIN UNDERWEAR; spot cash; quantity no object. Address I. Silverman & Son, 1,161 Broadway, Room 511.

OPEN FOR GOOD LINE of leather bags; dollar sellers. Schreiber & Co., 17 East 17th St.

CASH for high-grade women's suits, coats, skirts, waists, petticoats, and furs. Uneeda House, 8 Lispenard St. Franklin 4343.

HOSIERY, towelings, voiles, ginghams, silkolines, dress fabrics, mill ends. Export 307 Times.

DRESS CORDUROYS wanted for immediate delivery. Standard Mail Order Co., 439 West 55th St. Apply Mr. L. Rubin.

WANTED—Good wool, poplin, pay cash, right goods, at price vogue. 131 W. 28th St.

WANTED.—Jobs of white corduroy skirts. 22 West 26th St., 1st floor.

JOBBER PLACING orders on silk, crepe de meteor, crepe de chine, charmeuse dresses up to $10; also novelty sport coats, 38 inches long, ready to look at Fall middy blouses and waists. Call 9 to 11. Room 215, 467 Broadway.

LARGE JOBBING HOUSE is looking at street and evening silk dresses; manufacturers or contractors with snappy styles may show their line at 133 West 21st, 7th floor. Start.

LOOKING AT MISSES' and school dresses of the better kind. 7th floor, 122 West 26th St.

JOBBER LOOKING at Fall waists; spot cash. 1,133 Broadway, Room 1,421.

DRESSES TO CLOSE OUT, good assortment of styles in colors and white. Waldorf Manufacturing Co., 34 West 27th.

JOBS of ladies' and misses' plush and pile fabric coats, to close out. Ulin Brothers, 54 West 3d St.

300 WHITE AND COLORED voile dresses to close out; desirable styles. Star Dress Mfg. Co., 122 West 26th St.

MEN'S LEATHER BELTS, to close out bargain to jobbers. Leatherwear, 64 Grand.

BUYERS, ATTENTION. — SPECIAL LEADER: POPLIN SUIT, YARN-DYE LINING, WELL TAILORED, FULL SKIRT, $6.50; ALSO BOX COAT MODELS, $6.75 UP; ALL MATERIALS.
BENJAMIN MARTIN, 8 WEST 19TH ST.

BUYERS, ATTENTION.
Ladies' and misses' all-wool whipcord suits; leading shades; guaranteed satin lining; special value at $6.75. Pearson Bros., 140 West 22d. Chelsea 4830.

EMBROIDERY PLANT, consisting of eight (8) modern schiffle machines, with all equipments. Can be seen in operation. Will sacrifice to quick buyer. PHILIP G. SAVAGE, 1,123 Broadway, New York City.

WILL BUY Ladies' High Grade Wearing Apparel. M. H. Spanier, 32 Greene St. Spring 358.

CASH for jobs ladies' wearing apparel. Gross-Franzblau Co., 29 Greene St. Spring 886.

FELLOWS, 31 Union Sq., wants jobs muslin underwear and odd lots basement merchandise.

Help and Situations Wanted.

SALESMEN by well-known specialty muslin drawers manufacturer, to carry small and very profitable side line for N. Y. City and vicinity, New York, New England and Pennsylvania States. Only those calling on large trade will be considered; salary or commission. I. C., 185 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN WANTED.—East, South and Coast, for children's white and novelty dresses; commission basis. Address E 302 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN with Chicago office desires to hear from waist and dress manufacturers; lines for mail order, jobbers and retailers wanted. L. E. Hamilton, care of Woodstock Hotel, New York.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. ††Sells flat. ¶Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELEC. COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount *Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation July 31, 1915.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ad'k El.	$9,500,000	..	..	....	14¼	15½
Do 6% pf.	2,500,000	..	..	....	52	56
Alb. So. 5s,'39	1,400,000	2½	S	M. & S.	80	90
A.G.& E.($50)	3,500,000	‡2	Q	July 1, 15	96	99
Do pf. ($50)	1,669,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	46	48
Am. L. & Tr.	15,355,141	2½b	Q	Aug 2, 15	309	313
Do pf.	14,236,200	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	108	110
Am. P. & Lt.	8,205,400	1	Q	Jun 1, 15	60½	63
Do 6% cu. pf	3,119,800	1½	Q	July 1, 15	79	82
Am. Pub.Ut.	2,995,000	¾	Q	July 1, 14	28	32
Do pf.	1,714,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62	65
Am. W. Wks. & Elec. Co.	7,000,000	..	..	....	5⅛	7
Do. 1st pf. 7% cum.	5,000,000	..	..	....	55	60
Do 6%pc.pf.	10,000,000	..	..	....	16	19
Ariz. Power 1st 6s, '33.	1,900,000	3	S	M. & N.	83	88
Ashev. L.&P. 1st s.f.5s,'42	1,100,000	2½	S	A. & O.	91	95
Au. & Syr.El. 1st rf.5s,'42	1,460,000	2½	S	A. & O.	90	93
Au. Ry. & E. 1st 5s. '40.	967,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
Bal. Co. Wat. & El.5s,'46	943,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91½	94
Bir. R., L. & P.C. 4½s,'54	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	87	89
B'f.C.1st5s,'32	2,974,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	101½
Buf. G. El.5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
Buf. & Lock. 1st 5s, '38.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Cal. El. G.pf	2,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	72	77
Cal. R. & P.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	85	90
Capital Tr.	12,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	89½	90¼
Capital Tr. 1st 5s, '47.	5,683,500	2½	S	J. & D.	105⅝	106
Cent'l Maine Pow. 1st 5s	2,635,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92½	95
Chas. Con.R., G. & E.($50)	2,523,900	..	..	....	45	50
Do 5s, '99.	1,762,000	2½	S	M. & S.	91	94
C.L.H.&P.5s.	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99½	100
Cl.R.1st5s,'31	5,495,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Colo. Power.	11,000,000	..	..	....	17½	19
Do 7% pf.	425,000	1¾	Q	Jun 15,15	90	92½
Do 5s, '53.	4,130,000	2½	S	M. & N.	85	87
Col. R., G. & E. 1st 5s,'36	2,783,000	2½	S	J. & J.	89	92
C. R., G. & E. pf.	831,600	1½	Q	July 1, 15	80	90
Com. Pr., R. & Lt.	18,000,000	1	Q	Aug 2, 15	47	50
Do pf.	16,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	77	80
Com. Power 1st 5s, '24.	1,213,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	100
C.G.,E.L.&P. (Balt.) 4½s.	13,360,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	86	87¼
C. T. of N. J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 15	71	72
Do 1st 5s,'33	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
C. P. (Mich.) 1st rf. 5s,'36	12,936,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
C. P. (Minn.) 1st 5s '29.	7,179,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Dallas El. C. 1st 5s, '22.	3,431,480	2½	S	A. & O.	92½	95
Dt. Ed. Co.	13,487,100	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	114	115½
East. P. & L. 1st 5s, '18.	2,350,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96½
Ec.L.& P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,889,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	98
El. Bd. D. pf	1,500,000	..	..	....	60	65
El. B. & S. pf	5,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	98½	100
Emp. District Elec. pf.	1,003,900	..	..	....	60	70
Do 5s.	3,000,000	..	..	....	70	75
Ev. El. Ry. 1st 4s, '21.	1,200,000	2	S	M. & N.	88	91
Ev. G. & E.L 1st 5s, '32.	1,230,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	96
Ex. Sg. W. G. & E. 6s	297,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Fed. L. & T.	4,750,000	..	..	....	15	18
Do pf.	2,500,000	1½	..	Sep 1, 14	56	60
Ft. Worth P. &Lt. 1st 5s.	2,700,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	96½
G. Wn. Pow. 1st 5s, '46.	22,138,000	2½	S	J. & J.	79	80
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	[illegible]
Int. R. of B. B. Div.5s,'31	5,000,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100½	102
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
B. & N. F. D. 1st 5s.	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	101
Int. Trac. 4s, '49, rcts	16,395,000	2	S	J. & J.	..	60
Int. El. Corp. 1st ln. 6s, '33	1,391,000	3	S	M. & S.	95	97½
Jack. & Bat. Cr. Tr. 1st ref. 5s, '23.	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	93	96
J. C., H. & P. 4s, '49	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	74	75
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s, '30.	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	89	91
K. C., R. & L	9,543,080	..	..	....	18	20
Do pf	9,407,500	1¼	..	Mar 1, 11	39	40
Do 1st ref.5s	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76	79
K. C. B. L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
K. C. E.4s,'22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	65	75
K. C.Met.S.R. cn. 1st 5s,'13	7,242,000	2½	S	M. & N.	75	85
K. C. & Wes. 1st 5s, '26.	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	86
K. G. & E. pf	1,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	95	100
Do. 5s of '22	3,210,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93	96
L. R. Ry. & E. 1st 5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	..
L. A. G. & E. 5s, '39	4,587,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	96
Lincoln Gas & Elec.	2,250,000	..	..	....	15	25
Mich. Tr. 1st & ref. 5s,'21	547,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¾	..
Do. ext, 1st & ref. 5s.	324,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Mobile Elect. 1st 5s, '46.	1,696,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90½
Mobile E. pf.	852,500	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	88	91
Musk's G. & E. pf.	1,438,500	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	85	90
Do. 1st & ref 5s, '26	1,035,000	2½	S	J. & D.	90	95
Nashville R. & Lt. pf.	2,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	55	58
Do.con.5s,'53	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	97½
Do ref.5s,'58	3,310,000	2½	S	J. & J.	78	83
N. Jersey Ry 1st 4s, '48.	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	77	78
N. O. L. & P. 6s, '31	4,745,000	3	S	J. & J.	83	88
N. O. L. & P.	4,585,000	..	..	....	10	13
Do pf.	2,400,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	47	52
N. St. Power	5,915,000	..	..	....	28	29
Do pf.	3,386,700	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	83½	85
N.T.Tr.5s,'33	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
N. Y., West'r LGM4s,2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	78	79½
Okl. Ry.5s,'41	2,630,000	2½	S	J. & J.	85	87½
O. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st cn. 5s, '28	9,619,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	96
O. & C.B.R.& B. 1st 5s,'28	1,869,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	..
Ont. Power	10,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	60	63
Do 1st 5s,'43	9,783,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92½	93¾
Do deb.6s,'21	2,965,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93½	94½
O.E.Ry.5s,'33	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95	97
Ozark P.&W.	1,500,000	..	..	....	15	20
Port.(Ore.)R. 1st mtg.5s,'30	8,523,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
P.G.El.5s,'35	8,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Pub. S. C.cfs	20,047,770	3	S	M. & N.	103	103½
Rep. R. & L.	6,206,000	..	..	....	12	16
Do pf.	5,191,400	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	50	58
Roch. R & L 5s, '54, tax ex. N. Y.	9,401,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Rock. L. & P 5s, '38	650,000	2½	S	M. & N.	93	97
Rut. R., L. & P. 1st 5s,'46	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	87	91
St.Jo.(Mo.)R, L., H. & P. 5s, '37	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Sgn. Val. Tr. 5s, '20	715,000	2½	S	F. & A.	95	..
Salt. L.&Ogd. 1st 5s, '34.	1,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. 1st 5s, '39	4,194,000	2½	S	M. & S.	93½	96
S. Diego Con. G. & E. db. 6s, '22	106,000	3	S	J. & D.	95	98
Scioto Val. T. 1st 5s, '23	1,583,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	96
Scrant. Elect. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
Scrn. Ry($50)	2,060,200	..	..	....	60	64
Do pf. ($50)	1,500,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	62½	70
Scran.E.5s,'37	4,437,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100	102
Seattle Elec. con. 5s, '29	6,388,000	2½	S	F. & A.	94½	96
Seattle L'ting 5s, '49	4,525,500	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	89½	91
Sierra & S.F. Pr. 1st5s,'49	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	82½	85½
So. Cal. Ed.	10,400,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	71½	73
Do pf.	4,000,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	92	94
Do gen.5s,'39	12,309,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92½	95
S.W.P.& L.pf	1,565,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	95	100
So. Pwr.5s,'30	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97½	99½
Stan. G. & E. ($50)	9,343,150	..	..	....	$5	$6
Do pf. ($50)	11,784,950	†1	Q	Jun 15,15	$23½	$25
Sup. W., L. & P. 1st 4s,'31	1,800,000	2	S	M. & N.	78	83
Syra. L. & P. col. tr.5s,'54	6,479,490	2½	S	J. & J.	78	81
Syra. Lt. 1st mtg. 5s, '51.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98	100
Tampa El.1st 5s, '33	846,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97	..
Tenn. R., L. & P.	20,000,000	..	..	....	3	5
Do pf.	10,250,000	1½	..	Jun 1, 14	23	28
Tex. Tr. 1st 5s, '37	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	92
Un. E.L.& P. (Bal.)4½s,'29	4,428,000	2½	S	M. & N.	91	93
Un. Elec. (N. J.) 4s, '49	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	82	82½
U. L. & Rys.	6,899,300	..	..	....	38	42
Do 1st pf.	7,713,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	67	70
Do 2d pf.	2,108,700	¾	Q	July 1, 15	65	70
Utica & M.V. Ry. 4½s,'41	2,268,000	2¼	S	M. & S.	89	93
Utah Sec.Cor.	27,500,000	..	..	....	12	14
Do 6s, '22	16,927,000	3	S	M. & S.	78½	79½
Wash.R.& E.	6,500,000	1¾	Q	Jun 1, 15	88½	91
Do pf.	8,500,000	1¼	Q	Jun 1, 15	82½	84
Do cn. 4s,'51	11,642,350	2	S	J. & D.	81	81½
West'n Pow.	14,670,000	..	..	....	15	17
Do 6% cm.pf	7,080,000	..	..	....	50	52
Wheeling Tr.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	90	95
Wis. Ed'n Co	215,000 sh	1.75	S	Jun 1, 15	$43	$46
Do db. 6s,'24	6,500,000	3	S	M. & N.	93	95

*Ex dividend. †In scrip. ‡Also 2% in common stock.

GAS AND WATER COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aub. G. 1st 5s	$300,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95	100
Bay City Gas 1st 5s, '20	375,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Cat. Pr. & C. Co. 5s, '27	1,384,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100½	101½
Cities Serv.	14,718,380	½	..	July 1, 14	43	47
Do pf.	26,168,426	½	..	July 1, 14	51	54
C. G. of N. J. 1st cn.5s,'36	971,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	..
Con. Wat. Co of Utica 1st mtg. 5s, '30.	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	101
Do db.5s,'30.	1,210,000	2½	S	J. & J.	80	85
Day. Gas 5s.	1,300,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	97½
Den. G. & E. gen. 5s.	5,889,900	2½	S	M. & N.	90	93
Houston Gas 1st 5s, '20.	961,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	99
Hud. Co. Gas	10,500,000	4	S	Jun 1, 15	125	130
Jack. Gas 1st 5s, '37	350,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	100
Ka'mazoo G. 1st 5s, '20.	400,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	98
Kan. Nat. G.	12,000,000	..	..	....	10¼	11½
Do 1st 6s,'16	1,800,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	95
Do 2d 6s,'18	2,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	45	55
Kings Co. Lt 1st 5s,tax ex	2,428,000	2½	S	J. & J.	92	95
N. Am. 5s,'48	10,635,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100½
N. Y. & Q. C. 1st 5s, '34.	840,000	2½	S	Mar 1, 15	92	96
Okla G. & E. 5s, '29	2,563,000	2½	S	F. & A.	92	95
Pac. G. & E.	32,109,300	¼	..	Apr 13,15	43½	44½
Old pf.	9,621,300	1½	Q	My 15, 15	84	85
New pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	My 15, 15	83½	85½
Plainfield U. Wat. 5s, '31	550,000	2½	S	M. & S.	101	103
Port. G. & C. 5s, '40.	5,388,000	2½	S	J. & D.	96	98
S. J. G. & El. 1st 5s, '53.	12,892,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	99½
Scr. G. & W. 1st 5s, '23.	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102¼	103½
Do deb. 5s.	421,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101¾	102½
S'b'k Wat. 5s	4,490,000	2½	S	A. & O.	102¾	103½
Syra. Gas 1st 5s, 1946	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Wash.G. ($20)	2,600,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	72½	72¾
Wash'ton G. 5s, '60	3,457,500	2½	S	M. & N.	105¼	105½

INDUSTRIAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Explo.	$4,800,000	..	..	....	130	135
Do pf.	2,800,000	1¾	Q	Apr 25,15	82	84
Am. B. Note Co. ($50)	4,495,738	1	..	Aug 15,14	35	40
Do pf. ($50)	4,495,760	1½	Q	July 1, 15	48	50
Am. Brass	15,000,000	a2½	Q	Aug 2, 15	176	182
Am. Chicle	8,000,000	1	M	Jul 20, 15	130	135
Do pf.	3,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	89	91
Am. Dist.Tel. Co. of N. J.	9,965,351	1	Q	Apr 29,15	59	62
Am. Graph's.	2,627,550	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	69	71
Do. pf.	2,096,630	1½	Q	My 15, 15	82½	84
Atlas Powder	3,000,000	1¾	Q	Jun 10,15	220	224
Bab. & Wil'x	15,000,000	1¾	Q	J,A,J,O	96	97½
Bliss, EW,Co	1,500,000	†2½	Q	July 1, 15	320	335
Do pf.	1,500,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	129	133
Bord. C. M.	21,264,400	4	S	Feb 15,15	*106½	108½
Do pf.	7,500,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	107	109
Braden Cop.	6,000,000	..	..	....	6¾	6⅞
Bush Term.	5,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	70	..
Can C. & Fy	3,975,000	..	..	....	90	94
Can. Explos.	3,404,300	1	Q	Jan 30, 15	300	330
Do pf.	4,650,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 15	101	110
Celluloid	5,925,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	135	150
Childs	3,000,000	1¼	..	Dec 10,14	45	50
Do pf.	2,499,900	1¾	Q	Jun 16,15	85	89
Colt's Arms.	2,500,000	§4	Q	July 1, 15	450	460
C.-Tab.& Rec.	10,457,200	..	..	....	31	33
Do s.f. 6s,'41	5,983,000	3	S	J. & J.	73	75½
D.L.&W.Coal	6,590,700	3b	Q	Jul 15, 15	270	290
Du P.Powder	29,428,708	†2	Q	Jun 15,15	668	675
Gen. Baking.	3,400,000	..	..	....	4	8
Do pf.	5,925,000	1	Q	July 1, 15	48	49
Herc. Powd. Co. pf.	5,200,000	1¾	Q	My 15, 15	113	115
Int. Nickel.	38,031,500	5	Q	Jun 1, 15	159	160
Do pf.	8,912,600	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	103½	106
Int. Silver pf.	6,028,588	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	100	105
Int. Textb'k.	8,500,000	..	..	....	25	30
Lanston Mon	6,000,000	..	..	....	60	63¼
L. V.C.S($50)	7,525,225	2½	Q	Jul 17, 15	155	165
Lima Loco C 5s, '39	2,000,000	3	S	M. & N.	90	96
Marc. of A., (new)	10,000,000	..	..	....	4⅜	4½
Merg. Lino.	12,799,600	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	178	180
Otis Elevator	6,375,300	1¼	Q	Jul 15, 15	71	73
Do pf.	6,500,000	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	91	93
Rem. Type.	10,000,000	..	..	....	15½	17
Do 1st pf.	4,000,000	1¾	..	Oct 1, 14	61	65
Do 2d pf.	5,000,000	2	..	Oct 7, 14	41	43
Royal Bak.P.	10,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	152	157
Do 6s cum.pf	10,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30,15	102	102½
Saf.C.H.& L.	10,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	104½	106¾
Savage Arms	1,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 15,15	250	270
Singer Mfg.	60,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	215	222
Sterling Gum	6,000,000	..	..	....	2½	2⅞
Sulz. & S. pf	10,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	89½	91½
Temple C. 1st col. tr. 5s	2,320,000	2½	S	J. & J.	100¼	100¾
Tem. Coal pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jul 12, 15	105	106½
Win. R. Arms	1,000,000	..	..	....	1685	1715

*Ex div. †Also 2% extra in cash and 5% extra in Atlas Powder preferred stock. ‡Incl. 1¼% extra. §Incl. 2½% extra. a—Incl. 1% extra. b—Incl. ½% extra.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Ang.-Am. Oil	$9,733,000	10	..	Jan 1, 15	16	16¼
Atlantic Ref.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	550	560
Bourne-Scry.	200,000	$20	A	Oct 15,14	265	275
Buck. P. L.	10,000,000	$2	Q	Jun 15,15	98	100
Chese. Mfg.	500,000	$10g	Q	Jun 21,15	705	715
Colonial Oil.	250,000	..	..	....	135	145
Contin. Oil.	3,000,000	3	Q	Jun 16,15	225	229
Crescent P.L.	3,000,000	75c	Q	Jun 15,15	39	42
Cumb. P. L.	1,000,000	$5	A	Dec 15,14	46	49
Eureka P. L.	5,000,000	6	Q	Aug 2, 15	220	225
Gal.-Sig. Oil.	12,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	135	140
Gal.-S. O. pf	2,000,000	2	Q	Jun 30,15	147	150
Ill. Pipe Line.	20,000,000	5	Q	Jul 20, 15	138	140
Ind. P. Lines	5,000,000	2	Q	My 15, 15	93	96
Nat. Transit.	12,737,575	50c	Q	Jun 15,15	29	30
N. Y. Tran.	5,000,000	4	Q	Jul 15, 15	203	207
Nor. Pipe L.	4,000,000	$5	Q	July 1, 15	92	94
Ohio Oil.	15,000,000	$2b	Q	Jun 1, 15	137	139
Pierce Oil.	10,500,000	..	..	....	9¼	9¾
Prai. O. & G.	18,000,000	$6	..	Feb 28,13	350	355
Prairie P. L.	27,000,000	..	..	....	159	162
Solar Ref'g.	2,000,000	$5	S	Jun 21,15	215	225
So. Pipe Line	10,000,000	$6	Q	Jun 1, 15	210	215
So. Penn. Oil	12,500,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	280	285
S.W. P. P. L.	3,500,000	$3	Q	Jun 30,15	109	112
St. Oil (Cal.)	49,702,400	2.50	Q	Jun 15,15	290	295
St. Oil (Ind.)	30,000,000	3	Q	My 29, 15	410	415
St. Oil (Kan.)	2,000,000	3	Q	Jun 27,15	340	350
St. Oil (Ky.)	3,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	255	260
St. Oil (Neb.)	1,000,000	10	S	Jun 20,15	305	315
St. Oil (N.J.)	98,338,300	$5	Q	Jun 15,15	403	406
St. Oil (N.Y.)	75,000,000	2	Q	Jun 15,15	189	192
St. Oil (Ohio)	3,500,000	6f	Q	July 1, 15	420	430
Swan & F'ch	500,000	5	Q	Mar 31,15	110	115
Union T. L.	12,000,000	2½	S	Mar 25,15	79	81
Vacuum Oil.	15,000,000	5h	Q	My 15, 15	210	220
Wash'ton Oil	100,000	$3	A	Dec 1, 14	32	35

b—Including 75c extra. f—Including 3% extra. g—Including $4 extra. h—Including 2% extra.

TOBACCO STOCKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am. Cigar	10,000,000	1½	Q	Aug 2, 15	105	110
Do pf.	10,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	97	99
A. M. & Fy.	1,200,000	1¼	Q	My 10, 15	80	90
Conley Foil.	825,000	5	Q	Jun 15,15	300	350
John. T.& M.	300,000	1¼	Q	Jun 15,15	130	150
J. S. Young	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	165	175
Do pf.	1,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15,15	106	109
McAnd. & F.	3,000,000	1	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	173
Do pf.	2,965,600	1½	Q	Jul 15, 15	99½	101
P., R.-A. T.	1,999,400	4	Q	Jun 3, 15	185	195
R. J. Rey'lds.	10,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	345	355
Do pf.	2,500,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	118½	120½

NEW YORK CITY TRACTIONS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Bl'k'r St. &F Ferry stock	$900,000	¾	S	J. & J.	15	25
Do 1st 4s,'50	700,000	4	S	J. & J.	60	70
B'way&7thAv	2,100,000	2½	Q	Jul 15, 15	158	165
B'l'nC.R.($10)	12,000,000	2	Q	Jul 15, 15	165	172
Ch. & 10th St	650,000	2	Q	J,A,J,O	120	135
8th Av. R. R.	1,000,000	4	Q	J,A,J,O	250	300
42d St.&Gr.St	748,000	4½	Q	F,M,A,N	225	250
Ninth Av.	800,000	2	Q	....	125	160
2d Av. stock.	1,862,000	..	..	....	..	3
2d Av.Ry.1st con. 5s, '48	5,631,000	2½	..	Feb 1, 08	10	20
6th Av. stock	2,000,000	1¾	Q	F,M,A,N	115	120

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend.			Quotation July 31, 1915.	
		Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
America	$1,500,000	14	S	July 1, 15	550	560
Am. Exc. N.	5,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	200	210
Atlantic($100)	1,000,000	3	S	July 1, 15	177	180
Batt'y Pk. N.	200,000	14	S	July 1, 15	120	135
Bowery	250,000	*6	Q	Aug 2, 15	400	..
Bronx Boro.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 15	225	260
Butch. & Dr. (Nat.) ($25).	300,000	10	S	July 1, 15	118	125
Century	1,250,000	3	..	Jan 1, 15	175	178
Chase Nat'l.	5,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	530	565
Ch.-P. N.($25)	2,250,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	180	186
Chelsea Ex.	400,000	3	S	Apr 1, 15	110	125
Chemic. Nat.	3,000,000	2½	B	July 1, 15	400	..
Cit's C. Nat.	2,550,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	165	..
City (Nat'l).	25,000,000	5	S	May 1, 15	383	390
C'l & I. Nat.	1,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Colonial	400,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	450	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 15	300	325
Com. Nat	25,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	160	163
Corn Exch.	3,500,000	4	Q	Aug 2, 15	300	308
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	2	S	July 2, 15	75	85
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	May 1, 15	150	155
Fifth Av	100,000	‡25	Q	July 1, 15	4200	..
Fifth Nat	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	250	300
First Nat	10,000,000	†7	Q	July 1, 15	870	890
Garfield Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	Jun 30,15	175	190
Ger.-Am.($75)	750,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	135	..
German Ex.	200,000	10	S	July 1, 15	350	..
Germania	200,000	10	S	May 1, 15	425	450
Gotham Nat.	200,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	190	..
Greenwich	500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	270	280
Hanover Nat.	3,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	615	625
Harriman N.	500,000	..	..	....	310	320
Imp.& T.Nat.	1,500,000	12	S	July 2, 15	495	505
Irving Nat.	4,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	170	175
Liberty Nat.	1,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	610	..
Lincoln Nat.	1,000,000	2½	Q	May 1, 15	310	330
Manh'n ($50)	2,050,000	7	S	July 1, 15	305	310
Mar. & Ful. Nat	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	238	245
Mech. & Met.	6,000,000	3	Q	My 11, 15	250	260
Mer.Nat.($50)	2,000,000	4	S	July 1, 15	180	185
Metropolis	1,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	300	340
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	175	185
Mutual	200,000	7	S	July 1, 15	325	..
New Netherland	200,000	4	S	July 1, 15	210	225
N.Y.(N.B.A.)	2,000,000	8	S	July 1, 15	370	380
N.Y. Co. Nat.	500,000	20	S	July 1, 15	750	800
N.Y.Prod.Ex.	1,000,000	4	S	Apr 15,15	155	165
Pacific ($50).	500,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	200	210
Park Nat.	5,000,000	4	Q	July 1, 15	395	402
People's ($25)	200,000	5	S	July 1, 15	220	245
Seab'd Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	410	430
Second Nat.	1,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	405	425
Sherman Nat	200,000	..	..	....	125	135
State	1,500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	125	150
23d Ward	200,000	3	S	Aug 2, 15	100	125
United States	200,000	..	..	....	500	..
Un. Ex. Nat.	1,000,000	4	S	Jun 30,15	136	142
Wash. Hgts.	100,000	2	Q	July 1, 15	300	..
West Side	200,000	6	S	July 1, 15	400	450
Yorkville	100,000	10	S	Jun 30,15	500	565

*Including 3% extra. †Quarterly dividend 3% paid on First Security Co. same date. ‡Including 1% extra. §Also a special dividend of 100%.

TRUST COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Astor Trust	$1,250,000	2	Q	Aug 2, 15	355	365
Bankers' Tr.	10,000,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	410	418
B'way Trust.	1,500,000	1½	Q	Aug 1, 15	140	..
Brooklyn	1,500,000	5	Q	July 1, 15	470	..
Columbia	2,000,000	*7	Q	Jun 30,15	470	475
Central	3,000,000	10	Q	July 1, 15	990	..
Commercial	500,000	..	..	....	80	..
Empire	1,500,000	2½	Q	Jun 30,15	300	310
Equitable Tr.	3,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	412	418
Farm. Loan & Tr. ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Aug 2, 15	1100	..
Fidelity	1,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	195	205
Franklin	1,000,000	6	S	Jun 30,15	240	255
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	280	..
Guaranty	10,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	594	600
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Aug 2, 15	265	..
Hudson Tr.	500,000	3	S	July 1, 15	125	130
Kings Co.	5,000,000	5	Q	Aug 2, 15	610	..
Law. T. Ins. & Tr. Co.	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 15	115	120
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	..	Sep 30,07	100	102
Mfrs.-Citiz'ns	1,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 15	135	142
Metropolitan.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	400	408
New York	3,000,000	8	Q	Jun 30,15	580	590
N.Y.L.I. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10,15	940	..
People's Tr.	1,000,000	1	M	Aug 2, 15	275	..
T. Guar. & T.	5,000,000	5	Q	Jun 30,15	370	380
Union	3,000,000	‡5	Q	July 1, 15	340	350
U. S. M. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30,15	385	395
United States	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 15	1025	1050

*Including 2% extra. ‡Including 1% extra.

INSURANCE, REALTY AND SURETY COMPANIES

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Per C't.	Period	Date.	Bid.	Asked.
Am.-Nwk($5)	$1,000,000	7	Q	J,A,J,O	520	..
Am. Surety.	5,000,000	1¼	Q	Jun 30,15	120	130
Bd.& Mtg.Gu.	5,000,000	4	Q	My 15, 15	270	285
City of N. Y.	580,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	125	165
Commer.Cas.	375,000	2½	S	M. & S.	180	200
Commonw'lth	500,000	5	S	July 1, 15	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	J. & J.	890	900
Eagle F. I.	200,000	..	..	....	132	140
Fidel. & Cas.	1,000,000	20	..	....	425	475
Fidel.-Ph'nix.	2,500,000	5	S	J. & J.	290	305
Firemen's In. ($50)	1,000,000	6	Q	J,A,J,O	460	470
Ger. Alliance	400,000	7½	S	J. & J.	235	250
Ger.-Amer.	2,000,000	15	S	J. & J.	485	495
Germ'a ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	295	310
Globe & Rut.	400,000	20	S	J. & J.	525	..
Hanover ($50)	1,000,000	2½	Q	July 1, 15	150	165
Home Fire	6,000,000	10	S	Jul 15,15	390	400
Lawyers Mtg.	6,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	170	180
Mfrs. Liabil.	200,000	10	A	....	115	150
Mtg. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1¾	Q	July 1, 15	114	120
Nat. Surety.	2,000,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	170	172
Nwk. F.I.($5)	500,000	7	S	J. & J.	270	280
N. Brun. F.I.	400,000	3	Q	J,A,J,O	180	200
N.J.F. & P.G.	300,000	3½	S	J. & J.	135	..
N. J. Fire In.	1,000,000	..	..	....	80	100
N. Y. Mtg. & Sec. Co.	1,500,000	3	Q	July 1, 15	105	115
N.Y.Title Ins.	2,000,000	1¾	..	July 1, 13	40	50
Niagara ($50)	1,000,000	10	S	July 1, 15	300	315
No.River($25)	500,000	5	S	Apr 10,15	140	150
Realty Asso.	4,000,000	3	S	Jul 15,15	97	102
Stuyv't ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	100	125
Westc'r ($10)	300,000	10	Q	Aug 2, 15	500	530
W'msb'g City	1,000,000	7	S	Aug 2, 15	140	170

SHORT TERM NOTES.

Name.	Rate.	Maturity.	Bid.	Ask.	Yld.
GOVERNMENT ISSUES—					
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1915	100½	101¼	2.00
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1916	100⅝	100¾	5.45
Argentine Government	6	Dec., 1917	100	100⅝	5.75
Argentine Government	6	May, 1920	98¼	98¾	6.30
City of Montreal	5	Dec., 1917	99¼	99⅞	5.05
City of Quebec	5	Apr., 1920	98⅞	99⅜	5.20
French Government	5	Apr., 1916	98⅛	98⅞	7.40
German Government	5	Jan., 1916	96⅝	97⅛	12.20
New York City	6	Sept., 1915	100¼	100⅜	2.00
New York City	6	Sept., 1916	102⅝	102⅞	3.48
New York City	6	Sept., 1917	103⅛	103⅝	3.95
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1916	99⅞	100¼	5.90
Norway Government	6	Oct., 1917	99⅛	99⅞	5.95
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1916	99½	100	5.00
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1918	96¼	97¼	5.70
Switz. Government	5	Mar., 1920	96¼	96¾	5.75
Swedish Government	6	Mar., 1916	99¾	100¼	5.90
COMPANY ISSUES—					
Am. Bank Note Co.	5	Mar., 1916	100¼	101	..
American Locomotive	5	July, 1916	100½	101¼	3.40
Am. Power & Light	6	Aug., 1921	97	99	..
Am T. & T. sub	5	Apr., 1916	100⅞	101	3.50
Am Tobacco scrip	6	Sept., 1915	100⅝	101¼	2.65
Anaconda Copper	5	Mar., 1917	100⅛	100⅞	4.55
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1917	99⅝	99⅞	4.75
Balt & Ohio	4½	June, 1918	98⅛	98⅞	4.95
B'klyn Rap. Transit	5	July, 1918	99¾	100	5.00
Canadian Pacific Ry.	6	Mar., 1924	101½	102¼	5.70
Chesapeake & Ohio	5	June, 1919	90⅞	91⅞	7.45
Chicago & West. Ind.	5	Sept., 1915	100	100¼	2.00
Chicago Elevated	5	July, 1916	94¼	95¾	9.55
Com. P., R. & Lt. Co.	6	Nov., 1918	98	99	6.35
Con. Gas, Balt	5	Mar., 1917	100	100¼	4.98
Cons. Power (Minn.)	6	May, 1917	98	99	6.50
Erie R. R.	5½	Apr., 1917	99½	99¾	5.60
Erie R. R.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100½	1.25
Erie R. R.	5	Apr., 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.45
General Rubber	5	Dec., 1918	98⅛	98¾	5.65
Gr. Rapids Ed'son	5	May, 1916	100	100½	4.55
Gr. Rapids Ry.	5	June, 1916	100	100⅜	4.51
Havana Elec. Ry.	6	Sept., 1916	98¼	100	6.00
Hocking Valley Ry.	5	Nov., 1915	100⅛	100⅞	2.75
Int. Harvester	5	Feb 15, '18	100⅛	100¼	4.90
Lackawanna Steel	5	Mar., 1917	98¼	99	6.70
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100½	1.00
L. S. & Mich. So.	5	Dec., 1915	100¼	101	2.00
Louisville Gas & Elec.	6	Oct., 1918	97½	98½	6.50
Michigan Railway	6	1919	99	100	6.00
Minneap. Gen. El. Co.	6	June, 1917	100¼	101	5.50
Mont. T. & P.	6	Apr., 1917	95	98¼	6.95
N. E. Navigation	6	May, 1917	94⅝	94⅞	9.13
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Sept., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
N. Y. Central & Hud.	5	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100⅜	2.00
New York, N. H. & H.	5	May, 1916	100⅛	100⅜	4.50
North St., P.	6	June, 1917	99¼	100	6.00
P. R. R. cv.	3½	Oct., 1915	100⅛	100¼	2.00
Pub. Ser. Corp., N. J.	5	Mar 19, '16	100¼	100⅜	3.90
Saginaw City Gas	5	May, 1916	100	100⅜	4.55
Seaboard Air Line	5	Mar., 1916	99⅜	100	4.80
Southern Railway	5	Feb., 1916	100⅛	100¼	4.50
Southern Railway	5	Mar., 1917	97¾	98¼	6.15
Sulzberger & S.	6	June, 1916	100⅜	101¼	4.70
U. S. S. R. M.	5	June, 1918	98¼	99	5.15
Union Typewriter	5	Jan., 1916	94¼	95½	14.80
United Fruit	5	May, 1917	101⅛	102¼	4.75
United Fruit	5	May, 1918	98⅞	99¼	5.25
Utah Co.	6	Apr., 1917	100	100⅝	5.40
Western Power	6	Mar., 1917	98	99	6.50
West. States G. & El.	6	1917	97¼	98¾	6.65
W. Va. Trac. & El.	6	June, 1917	96	98	..

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS

Arriving Buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1000 Bryant.

ALBERT LEA, Minn.—Skinner, Chamberlain Co.; C. W. Trowbridge, domestics; Miss B. Olson, ladies' garments; Miss E. Hanson, millinery; Miss S. Fryslie, waists; Wallick's.
ALBANY—Hofmayer D. G. Co.; P. B. Hofmayer, underwear, sweaters; 43 Leonard.
ALTOONA.—Goldstein's Department Store; Paul Bieley, waists, hosiery; Waldorf-Astoria.
ARKANSAS CITY, Kan.—Newman D. G. Co.; J. W. Stewart, dress goods, silk; E. L. Hall, dry goods; Great Northern.
ATLANTA—M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Miss R. Kling, muslin underwear, infants' wear; Miss A. Gallagher, fancy goods; P. L. Beardon, silks, dress goods; 148 W. 23d.
ATLANTA—Smith & Higgins; W. H. Higgins, notions, hosiery, laces; J. C. Cook, ladies' garments, millinery; Strand.
AUGUSTA, Ga.—Andrews Bros. Co.; G. W. Andrews, domestics, notions; E. Andrews, hosiery, gloves; Gregorian.
AUSTIN—A. Thon, ready-to-wear; Claridge.
BALTIMORE—J. Peppler, piece goods; Grand.
BUTTE—M. J. Connell Co.; Miss Smith, shoes; 23 E. 26th.
BALTIMORE—Baltimore Bargain House; W. A. Applewaite, hosiery, underwear; 354 4th Av.
BALTIMORE—Stewart & Co.; Miss N. McDonold, notions, jewelry; 18 W. 35th.
BALTIMORE—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Miss T. Stern, corsets; 220 5th Av.
BOSTON—Conrad & Co.; Miss S. B. Blumenthal, costumes; 15 E. 26th.
BUFFALO—Siegrist & Fraley; Guy B. Smith, coats, suits; 17 East 22d.
CHATTANOOGA—Miller Bros. Co.; A. Mathis, dress goods, silks, notions, laces, hosiery, gloves; I. Sieving, dry goods; 230 5th Av.
CHICAGO—Mandel Bros.; Miss F. Torson, waists, petticoats, underwear, infants' wear; Miss C. Connelly, ladies' wear; 13 E. 22d.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; E. Mayer, clothing; C. E. Priest, hosiery, furn. goods; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—L. Klein; C. W. Popper, women's Fall coats, suits, dresses; 31 Union Square.
CHICAGO—The Fair C. Knopfel, sporting goods, sweaters, auto supplies; 225 4th Av.
CHICAGO—Hillman's; M. H. Meyer, silks, velvets, dress goods, linings; 116 West 32d.
CHICAGO—Rothschild & Co.; G. A. Dahlgren, house furn. goods; 215 4th Av.
CINCINNATI—L. Wald & Co.; H. Kiefer, laces; Great Northern.
CINCINNATI—Isom Faller's Sons & Co.; E. Beck, furn. goods; Martinique.
CINCINNATI— Harburger Bros.; A. Harburger, clothing; Wellington.
CINCINNATI, Ohio—The Outlet; I. Freidman, ready-to-wear; 12 E. 33d.
CLEVELAND—Sterns Co.; Miss E. M. Bishop, infants' wear; Imperial.
CLEVELAND—Bailey Co.; H. R. Tyroler, cloaks, suits, waists; 71 W. 23d.
CLEVELAND—May Co.; Miss E. I. Kenny, muslin underwear, corsets; 37 W. 26.
DALLAS—Songer Bros.; Miss E. Lowe, millinery; 19 East 24th.
DALLAS—A. Harris & Co.; Miss K. Yuckley, ladies' wear; 148 W. 23d.
DAVENPORT, Iowa—Harned & Von Maur; Mr. Hasley, shoes; 31 Union Square.
DAYTON—Conkle Cloak Co.; I. L. Sorger, coats, suits, dresses, skirts, waists; McAlpin.
DENVER—Neustetter Co.; M. D. Neustetter, gen'l mdse.; Miss E. M Keene, ready-to-wear; 364 5th Av.
DENVER—Weekly Cloak & Suit Co.; C. W. Keene, gen'l mdse.; 364 5th Av.
DES MOINES—Younker Bros.; H. A. Metcalf, cloaks, suits, dresses; A. Younker, gloves, ribbons, ladies' neckwear; 308 5th Av.
DES MOINES—J. Mandelbaum & Sons; S. Mandelbaum, general mdse.; 116 W. 32d.
DETROIT—J. L. Hudson Co.; A. W. Krenning, millinery; 50 Union Square.
DETROIT—The People's Outfitting Co.; Mr. Cohn, dresses, waists; 72 Madison Av.
EMPORIA, Kan.—Newman D. G. Co.; C. B. Haygood, T. Hartman, W. Dewey, dry goods; Great Northern.
EVANSVILLE—A. Schultz, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Bwy.
FRESNO—Radin & Kamp; T. H. Conners, cloaks, suits, furs, millinery; 3 W. 29th.
INDIANAPOLIS—Boston Bargain Store; Joseph Rothschild, men's underwear, men's furnishings, women's furnishings, gloves, ribbons, general merchandise; Martinique.
INDIANAPOLIS—Boston Bargain Store; William Wencke, silks, dress goods, linens, domestics; Martinique.
INDIANAPOLIS—Pettis D. G. Co.; I. Halpern, house furn. goods; 2 Walker.
INDIANAPOLIS—Bliss Swain Store—J. G. Kirkwood, clothing; Broztell.
INDIANAPOLIS—Effroymson & Wolf; Mr. Wolf, dry goods; 43 Leonard.
JACKSONVILLE—Cohen Bros.; J. E. De Belle, carpets; 225 5th Av.
JOHNSTOWN—M. Nathan & Bro.; M. Segel, men's, women's furn. goods; A. Cohen, men's, women's furn. goods; 72 Madison Av.
JOPLIN—Newman Merc. Co.; G. F. Newberger, cloaks, suits, waists; 470 4th Av.
KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Emery, Bird, Thayer D. G. Co.; Miss M. Richcreek, laces; Mr. Ferguson, millinery; 25 Madison Av.
LAFAYETTE — M. Schultz, ready-to-wear; Miss Kennedy, Miss Camperman, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Bwy.
LITTLE ROCK.—Gus Blass Co.; A. E. Sparling, ladies' ready-to-wear; H. B. Winn, dry goods; 148 W. 23d.
LOS ANGELES—Sun Drug Co.; F. S. Devoin, drugs, sundries, toys, novelties; Woodstock.
McPHERSON, Kan.—Grand D. G. Co.; Mr. Atkinson, general mdse.; Great Northern.
MILWAUKEE—Gimbel Bros.; A. J. Walt, house furnishing goods; H. Berliner, china; Broadway and 32d.
MINNEAPOLIS—Bannon & Co.; F. W. Rowland, cloaks, furnishing goods; Herald Square.
MINNEAPOLIS—L. S. Donaldson Co.; Miss I. Buell, infants' wear; 2 Walker.
MINNEAPOLIS—Powers Merc. Co.; G. B. Gilbert, domestics; 18 W. 35th.
MEMPHIS—Bry Block Mercantile Co.; H. G. Landres, ladies' ready-to-wear; 353 4th Av.
NEW ORLEANS—D. H. Holmes Co.; Mrs. R. Sherwood, cloaks, ready-made garments, waists, sweaters; Mrs. E. C. McAllister, ready-to-wear; 19 E. 20th.
NEW ORLEANS—Maison Blanche; Miss L. Baker, laces, trimmings; 116 West 32d.
NORFOLK—Watt, Rettew & Clay; Mrs. M. Creedel, infants' wear; Miss E. Gropes, children's wear; Miss M. E. O'Diveol, representing; 23 East 26th.
NORFOLK—Miller, Rhoades & Swartz; C. Gilbert, millinery; 320 Church.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Kerr D. G. Co.; E. E. Rewick, ribbons, gloves, hosiery, knit underwear; G. J. Deppink, silks, trimmings; 230 5th Av.
OKLAHOMA CITY—Scott, Halliburton Co.; M. D. Scott, waists, corsets, ladies', infants' wear; L. E. Abbott, dry goods; 13 E. 22d.
OAKLAND—H. C. Capwell Co.; N. Gantz, mdse. manager; T. Sullivan, silks, dress goods, white goods; Miss L. Sullivan, laces, trimmings, neckwear, veilings; 116 W. 32d.
PADUCAH, Ky.—J. A. Rudy & Sons; J. H. Rudy, dry goods; 220 5th Av.
PHILADELPHIA—Gimbel Bros.; E. Goldman, waists; Broadway and 32d.
PHILADELPHIA—R. Hirst Co.; R. Hirst, carpets; Broztell.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann Dept. Store; E. Gattman, women's dresses; I. M. Keller, women's dresses; 1,261 B'way.
PITTSBURGH—Rosenbaum Co.; Miss McCrohan, dresses; 116 West 32d.
PITTSBURGH—Kaufmann & Baer Co.; C. Kaufmann, dry goods; 95 Madison Av.
PORT HURON, Mich.—Higer & Son; P. Higer, Miss M. Reedy, ladies' ready-to-wear; Wellington.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Lipman, Wolfe & Co.; F. Collins, jewelry, notions, stationery; J. Strain, upholstery goods, rugs; W. F. Skinner, men's furn. goods, women's hosiery, knit underwear; Mr. Buckley, dress goods; Mr. MacDonald, silks; J. J. Dolan, millinery; T. J. Gill, art goods; Miss E. La Forge, leather goods; Miss Jackson, art embroideries; Miss L. Allen, boys' clothing; Miss Knoch, laces; 100 5th Av.
PORTLAND, Ore.—Olds, Wortman & King; E. Rogers, notions, drug sundries; 432 4 Av.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; H. L. Jacobs, Miss R. C. Kergurn, Miss N. Ryder, Miss Donnelly, cloaks, suits, waists; 220 5th Av.
PROVIDENCE—Shepard Co.; Miss M. U. Gormley, laces, trimmings; 220 5th Av.
PUEBLO, Col.—S. Bernheim, cloaks, suits, millinery; Somerset.
RICHMOND—Miller & Rhoads; Wm. Didenhoefer, cloaks, suits, waists; 432 4th Av.
ROCKFORD, Ill.—C. V. Weise & Co.; C. V. Weise, ready-to-wear; 1,270 B'way.
SAN FRANCISCO—R. Weill & Co.; J. A. Donnelly, hdkfs., leather goods; W. Murray, laces; A. J. Nicholson, veilings, ladies' neckwear, gloves; 15 E. 26th.
SAN FRANCISCO—O'Connor, Moffatt & Co.; J. Swift, furn. goods; 114 5th Av.; Flanders.
SAN ANTONIO—R. H. Canaday, cloaks, suits, furs; 35 W. 36th.
SEATTLE—J. Berkman & Bro.; J. Berkman, furn. goods; Cumberland.
SEATTLE—Frederick & Nelson; E. J. Schweinbold, domestics; 450 4th Av.
SPOKANE—Culbertson-Grote-Rankin Co.; G. Seacrist, notions, laces, ribbons, hosiery, gloves; 320 Church; Collingwood.
SPOKANE—L. P. Well, general merchandise; 35 W. 36th.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss A. Hall, Miss C. Evans, misses' cloaks, suits; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—B. Nugent & Bro. D. G. Co.; Miss P. Brinton, wash dresses; Miss L. Sullivan, dresses; 470 4 Av.
ST. LOUIS—Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney D. G. Co.; Miss Wade, negligees; Miss G. Brisolard, skirts; 23 E. 26th.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; L. D. Steiner, dress goods, basement dry goods; 71 West 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Stix, Baer & Fuller D. G. Co.; Miss E. M. Borck, millinery; E. S. Strauss, millinery; 71 W. 23d.
ST. LOUIS—Rice, Stix D. G. Co.; J. P. Gorman, silks; 377 Bwy.
ST. LOUIS—Garlands; C. G. Andrews, furs; 15 E. 26th.
SYRACUSE—L. A. Witherill; Miss Bemis, waists, house dresses; Miss Shaughnessy, waists; Breslin.
TACOMA—People's Stores Co; Miss Ellington, milliner; 18 W. 35th.
TOPEKA—Crosby Bros. Co.; W. T. Crosby, general mdse.; Great Northern.
TOLEDO—W. L. Milner & Co.; G. W. Schwager, jewelry, notions, leather goods, books, stationery; G. J. Smith, toilet goods, drugs; B. M. Morris, men's, boys' clothing, hats, caps; W. H. Gerber, laces, embroideries, hdkfs., neckwear, ribbons, gloves, art needlework, watches, optical goods; Miss M. Rochte, muslin underwear, sweaters, children's, infants' wear; 116 West 32d.
URBANA, Ohio—Hitt & Fuller; L. C. Barlow, cloaks, suits; Park Av.
VINCENNES, Ind.—S. & I. Lyons Co.; M. Lyons, ready-to-wear; 1,161 Bwy.; Wallick's.
WASHINGTON, D. C.—Palais Royal; Miss O. Day, toilet, leather goods; Mr. Cohen, ladies' and misses' ready to wear; 43 West 23d.
WASHINGTON—Woodrop & Lathrop; C. F. Bast, boys' clothing; 334 4th Av.
WHEELING, W. Va.—L. S. Good & Co.; L. S. Good, furn. goods, ladies' garments; 1,133 Bwy.
WICHITA, Kan.—Redfern Cloak Co.; Miss N. O. Wise, cloaks; Great Northern.
WILKES-BARRE — Lichtenberg Specialty Store; M. Weinberg, millinery; McAlpin.
ZANESVILLE—H. Weber Sons & Co.; S. Weber, cloaks, suits; Miss M. Pfeifer, waists, 315 4th Av.

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Further particulars and chart of earnings upon request for Circular A. G.—60.

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN AMERICA AND EUROPE

For four days last week prices advanced impetuously; then for two days they fell back, but only moderately, save in the few conspicuous instances in which speculation had run riot. Those whose voices were heard above the rumble of the market place did not talk about the country's forward stride in business nor about the likelihood of big crops nor even of the great ease in money. They did not talk about the prospects for improvement in the position of the railroads owing to a more friendly consideration of their demands for higher rates nor did they discuss the part which the United States is taking in world finance at a time when the attention of all the world has been centred upon the ability of this country to carry on much of the banking work which the great countries of Europe now absorbed in war have been accustomed to do in the past.

They talked of none of these things. They talked of war orders and of rumors of orders. They talked of the chances of making fortunes in the space of a week or of a day. No prediction of a rise in prices was too bold to go unbelieved, and until the uprush of quotations was checked it seemed as though only those who believed the predictions were right. It was a wild scramble for profits in which the late comers supplied the profits for those who had been quicker than they to accept the view that enormous war orders—even reports of war orders—were enough to assure permanent prosperity to the company whose shares they bought. People who knew nothing except that a stock had gone up 10 points the day before and was reported to be about to go up 10 or 20 points more bought blindly. Last week's operations on the Stock Exchange were given over very largely to out and out gambling. It speaks well for the market that the severe declines which later occurred in a number of the stocks which were most conspicuous in the wild speculation did not seriously unsettle the market as a whole. The fact that they did not do so was explained no doubt by the great strength of the financial situation and by the improvement which is taking place in business at large.

There have been very good reasons for an advance in the stock market, and they stood the market in good stead in the face of a sudden and large decline in some of the stocks which had contributed a very large share to the business on the Stock Exchange. But that does not render at all desirable the sort of speculation which led to last week's excitement. Such doings repel the investor instead of attracting him, and they appeal only to the man who wants to convert a thousand dollars into ten thousand dollars over night. If the undoing of such speculative movements—for their eventual undoing is as certain as any market thing is—hurt only those who engaged in the wild scrambling after quickly made fortunes it would be largely their concern only. The undoing of such movements, however, inevitably affect the whole market position and exert their influence upon those who had nothing at all to do with the upbuilding of an unsound speculation. That is ample reason why the Stock Exchange should do its utmost to check wild speculation. No one can tell when the end of such movements will come, but what is certain is that each successive wave of wild upbidding of stocks such as occurred last week increases the danger of serious marked unsettlement. If last week's experiences in some of these stocks puts traders under more caution it will have accomplished a very real good.

To find cause for concern in unrestrained bidding up of stocks accompanied by dealings out of all proportion to the available supply of stock is very far from taking the stand that conditions affecting the stock market are unfavorable. As a matter of fact they are in many respects very favorable, but at such a time as this it is even more necessary than in ordinary times to make cautious provision against the unforeseeable. Our exceptionally favorable position in world trade; the progress which is being made in business within the country; the lessening of regulative pressure on private enterprise and the great ease in money are all factors of constructive influence. On the other hand industry has already to face some of the immediate effects of war, including, as has already been seen, a rise in wages, and later will have to adjust itself to important changes which the war will almost certainly bring about but which cannot now be clearly foreseen. Besides that business and finance, and the stock market which reflects them both, have, if they would be at all prudent, to stand prepared for surprises which may yet come out of this war. The sinking of the Lusitania was one such surprise. It would be rash to assume that other disturbing surprises will be avoided. They may be, but no one can tell.

There is a difference of opinion in business circles regarding the accuracy of the view that business has greatly improved and that the outlook is favorable. These differences when analyzed are for the most part explained by the fact that different viewpoints are adopted. Those who consider the fundamental forces at work in the business world, who look to the source rather than to the mouth of the business stream, find solid ground for encouragement in the fact that the crop outlook is very good despite impairment since the crop prospects were first appraised, that the credit situation is unusually favorable, that improvement of so noteworthy a kind has taken place in the iron trade, which is so good a barometer of the future, and that the country for some time has been disposed to save prudently rather than to spend lavishly. These things are at the source rather than at the mouth of the business stream. It will be some time before the stagnant current at the mouth feels the greater speed which has been imparted to the stream at its source, but unless the unforeseen and the unlikely happen, the stream will in due course be hastened throughout its entire length.

These are conditions which promise well for the future. They are conditions which rightly make the investor feel more confident, and which in due time may be expected to bear fruit in increased railroad and industrial earnings, and in a larger share of prosperity for practically all sound enterprises. But again and always there looms up the unforeseeable influence of this war, and it is to be hoped that the people will go on saving and spending judiciously rather than extravagantly, and that each new step be solidly laid before we place the one above it. That is the very opposite of the course which has been taken by those who have rushed headlong into the market for the war stocks and without making any provision at all against the unforeseen or even against the ordinary hazards of business have attempted to capitalize the profits to accrue from supplying the needs of belligerents.

Many will think that it is useless to argue against wild speculation in the face of facts which tend to fire the imagination of those who think of the stock market as a place to make money by a simple turn of the hand. But that is not a fair viewpoint. Crime cannot be done away with, but it can be checked. So, too, can wild speculation. The Stock Exchange deprecates any suggestion that it can exercise salutary influence against gambling in the stock market. It asks how it could do so. The answer may not be as easy as the question, but the Stock Exchange has found it possible to fix commissions and to maintain them rigidly. If it as sincerely desired to temper speculation as it desires to maintain fixed commission rates, it probably could find some way.

LONDON FEELS CONFIDENT

But Caution Will Govern Financiers While War Lasts.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The first anniversary of the financial crisis brought about by the war finds London confident for the future. Events have proved that fears prevalent a year ago of a collapse of Stock Exchange and financial houses were overdrawn. In the twelve months passed the outstanding speculative account of last July has been reduced 70 per cent., and, while business is rather slack, it is being conducted in a fashion to promote solvency.

Britain's overseas trade continues, with Lombard Street discounting bills as usual. The Government has borrowed in the year £1,200,000,000 without disaster, and what little inflation has occurred has been confined to bank credits and not to currency. Lest past results should be considered in too rosy a light, however, it must be said that the prospect of the war being longer than any but folk best informed of Germany's military resources expected is making the city cautious. Another factor to promote this sentiment is the knowledge of Great Britain's own financial demands and the increasing amount of imports from the United States.

There was evidence available last week that half of the war loan had been paid in. Dealings in the loan began on Thursday, but technical requirements restricted business, and only small amounts changed hands. Sales were reported at a discount after disturbing news came from the Russian front, and the recession was aided also by the absence of support. Available funds have been so closely centred in the loan that not much assistance, for the time being, can be accorded the security markets. Full dealings begin on Tuesday.

The successful flotation of the great loan has enabled the Government to repay the Bank of England £96,000,000 advanced in the early stages of the war. Business in discounts has been proceeding normally since the strain on the money market incident to the loan ended. Nevertheless, a 5 per cent. rate or thereabouts is likely for some months. One advantage accruing from the stiff rate is seen in the retention on this side of some American balances at this centre.

The only sensation on the Stock Exchange during the week was the rapid fluctuations of Canadian Pacific and of certain of the American industrials. Chilean Government bills to the extent of £2,000,000, due Aug. 4, will be paid off here. The abnormal strength of the New York security markets is distrusted in some quarters.

LULL IN PARIS MARKET.

Business Light, with Chief Interest in American Securities.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Business on the Bourse was light last week with chief interest in American railroad and copper shares. Pennsylvania rose 9 points during the week, being sentimentally influenced by the strength reported from Wall Street. The quotation at the close was 480. Copper issues also left off in good shape.

A syndicate of bankers held a meeting and decided to urge the Government to bring about liquidation in the security markets of a sort to clear the present situation and pave the way for the ready absorption of future Government financing. Rentes were firm throughout the week, closing at 69. Russian industrials were adversely affected by rumors that Warsaw was to be evacuated, and Russian Government securities became unsteady under reiteration of the reports.

London exchange closed at 27.13. Dollars were steady at 5.75. French bank and railway shares remained stable throughout the week.

Atlas Powder Bonds Redemption.

The Atlas Powder Company will redeem today at 102 per cent. of their face value, plus accrued interest to Aug. 1, all of its 6 per cent. 10-year income bonds outstanding at this time. The Guaranty Trust Company, as trustee, will take up the securities. The original issue of these securities, which was created in the Powder Trust dissolution, amounted to $3,000,000, but under the recent offer of new 6 per cent. preferred stock, nearly all the bonds were turned in as part payment, in accordance with the provisions of the offer made to stockholders.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 31, 1915.

	Last Week.		Year to Date.	
Total sales	$16,908,000		$451,690,200	
Same period last year	14,117,000		425,061,100	
	High.	Low.	High.	Low.
Average price 40 bonds	82.16	82.03	84.48	81.51
Same period last year	84.92	82.73	89.42	82.73

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Adams Express 4s	76	75¼	76	6
Albany & Susq. 3½s	84⅛	83¾	83¾	5
Am. Ag. Ch. deb. 5s	93	92⅝	92⅝	7
Am. Ag. Ch. cv. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
Am. Cotton. O. 4½s	100¼	100¼	100¼	5
Am. Hide & Lea. 6s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Am. Ice Sec. 6s	84	84	84	2
Am. Smelt. Sec. 6s	105½	105⅜	105½	13
Am. Spirits Mfg. 6s	100	100	100	3
Am. T. & T. cv. 4½s	101¼	100⅝	101¼	110
Am. T. & T. col. 4s	88⅛	88	88	27
Am. Tobacco 6s	119½	119½	119½	1
Am. Writing P. 5s	56	55	56	9
Armour & Co. 4½s	91⅞	91½	91⅝	14
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s	90¾	90	90	342½
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s, reg.	89½	89	89½	2
A., T. & S. F. adj. 4s, sta.	82	82	82	19
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1960	102	100⅛	101	138
A., T. & S. F. cv. 4s, 1955	101⅝	100⅝	100⅝	28
A., T. & S. F. 5s	101½	101⅛	101½	15
Atlantic Coast L. 4s	89¼	89	89¼	32
Atl. C. L., L. & N. col. 4s	81	81	81	5
B. & O. pr. l'n 3½s	90½	90⅛	90½	66½
B. & O. gold 4s	87⅛	86¾	87	125
B. & O. cv. 4½s	87⅝	85½	86½	158
B. & O., P., L. E. & W. V. 4s	79	79	79	6
B. & O. Southwest Div. 3½s	87½	87¼	87¼	10
Beth. Steel ext. 5s	101¼	101	101¼	11½
Beth. Steel ref. 5s	98	95½	98	350
B'way & 7th Av. 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	10
B. R. T. 5s, 1918	100	97⅞	99⅞	126
B. R. T. g. 5s	103	102⅝	102¾	41
B'klyn Union El. 5s	99⅝	99⅜	99⅝	31
B'klyn Union Gas 5s	104	103	103	3
Bur., C. R. & N. col. tr. 5s	99½	99½	99½	3
Bush Terminal 4s	85	85	85	2
Cal. Gas & Elec. 5s	93½	92⅞	92⅞	8
Canada So. con. 5s	102¼	102¼	102¼	1
Cent. of Ga. con. 5s	99½	99	99½	3
Central Leather 5s	99⅝	99⅛	99¼	29
Cent. of N. J. gen. 5s	112½	112¼	112¼	21
Central Pac. 1st 4s	86¼	85¼	85⅜	202
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	83½	83	83¼	23
Ches. & O. cv. 4½s	72⅝	71	71⅝	27
Ches. & O. con. 5s	103	103	103	11
Chi. & Alton 3½s	43⅞	43½	43⅞	10
Chi., B. & Q. jt. 4s	96¼	96	96¼	186
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 3½s	83¾	83¾	83¾	3
C., B. & Q., Ill. Div. 4s	92	92	92	5
C., B. & Q. gen. 4s	91½	90⅝	90⅝	9
C., B. & Q., Neb. ext. 4s	95	95	95	2
C., B. & Q., Iowa Div. 4s	98¼	98¼	98¼	1
Chi. & E. Ill. con. 6s	96	96	96	1
Chi. & E. Ill. gen. 5s	58¼	58¼	58¼	8
Chi. Gas L. & C. 1st 5s	101½	101½	101½	11
Chi. Gt. Western 4s	66½	66⅜	66½	6
C., M. & St. P. cv. 4½s	94⅞	94¼	94½	33½
C., M. & St. P. cv 5s	102⅝	102	102⅛	120½
C., M. & St. P. g. 4s, Series A	87½	86	86⅛	35
C., M. & St. P. 4s, 1934	86⅝	86¼	86⅛	40
C., M. & St. P. ref. 4½s	89½	89	89½	25
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4½s	100	99¾	100	26
C., M. & Puget Sound 4s	87	86½	86½	5
Chi. & N. W. gen. 4s	92⅝	92½	92½	10
Chi. & N. W. gen. 5s	110½	110½	110½	9
Chi. & N. W. gen. 3½s	78½	78½	78½	2
Chicago Railways 5s	93	92⅝	92⅝	9
C., R. I. & P. gen. 4s	81	80½	80½	6
C., R. I. & P. ref. 4s	61⅞	61	61⅞	66
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	44½	43½	44½	68
C., St. L. & N. O. 5s	107	107	107	3
C. & W. Ind. con. 4s	76½	76½	76½	1
Chile Copper 7s	114⅝	112½	113	89
C., C., C. & St. L. gen. 4s	70	69	70	6
Colorado Industr'l 5s	73	73	73	5
Cons. Gas. deb. 6s	116	115½	115½	46
Cons. Gas, Chi., 5s	100½	100½	100½	2
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1931	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	2
Corn Prod. Ref. s. f. 5s, 1934	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
Cuban-Am. Sugar col. tr. 6s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	14
Cumberland Tel. 5s	96¾	96¾	96¾	1
D. & H. ref. 4s	92⅛	91	92⅛	5
D. & H. deb. 4s, '16	100¼	100¼	100¼	21
Den. & R. G. imp. 5s	71⅞	71⅞	71⅞	2
Den. & R. G. ref. 5s	46	44	45	24
Den. & R. G. con. 4s	71¼	71	71¼	13
Detroit City Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
Detroit Edison 5s	102½	102	102	4
Detroit United 4½s	69	69	69	4
Distillers Secur. 5s	65⅝	64½	65	142
Du Pont Pow. 4½s	95½	93½	95½	88
East T., V. & G. con. 5s	102	102	102	1
Erie 1st con. 4s	80	79½	80	22
Erie 1st con. 7s	109	109	109	2
Erie cv. 4s, Ser. A	61⅛	59	61⅛	51
Erie 1st cv. 4s, Series B	67	65	67	34
Erie-Penn. col. 4s	86½	86½	86½	1
Erie gen. 4s	65⅛	65	65	2
Fla. East Coast 4½s	87	87	87	10
Fla. Cen. & P. 1st 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	102½	102½	102½	4
Granby C. cv. 6s	103¼	103¼	103¼	10
Great Nor. ref. 4¼s	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝	35
Green Bay & W. deb. B	11½	11½	11½	5
Hud. & Man. adj. 5s	25	24½	24½	14
Hud. & Man. ref. 5s	70½	70	70	68½
Hudson Co. Gas 5s	101¾	101¾	101¾	1
Ill. Cent. 3½s, '51	81½	81	81	5
Ill. Cent. 4s, '53	80½	80½	80½	4
I. C.-C., St. L. & N. O. jt. 5s	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝	4
Ill. Cent. ref. 4s	87	87	87	2
Illinois Steel 4½s	86¾	86¼	86½	34
Indiana Steel 5s	100⅞	100½	100⅝	26
Insp. Copper 6s, '19	134	123⅞	133	213
Insp. Copper 6s, '22	134	124	133½	356
Int.-Met. 4½s	75¼	74⅛	74⅝	166
Int. R. T. 1st ref. 5s	97⅝	97½	97⅝	58
Int. Mer. Mar. 4½s	58	53½	58	62
Int. M. M. 4½s, t. r.	58	53½	58	139
Int. Navigation 5s	53	52	53	21
Inter. Paper cv. 5s	79	79	79	5
Int. St'm Pump 5s	60⅝	60½	60⅝	80
Int. Steam Pump 5s, tr. r.	63	60	60½	28
Iowa Central 1st 5s	82½	82½	82½	2
Iowa Central ref. 4s	50½	50½	50½	1
Kanawha & M. 2d 5s	92	92	92	1
K. C., Ft. S. & M. 4s	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	4
Kan. City South. 5s	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞	1
Kan. City. South. 3s	67½	67¼	67¼	4
Kan. City Ter. 4s	84½	84¼	84¼	4
Kentucky Cent. 4s	88½	88½	88½	1
Kings Co. El. 4s	81	81	81	1
Kings Co. E. L. & P. cv. 6s, 1925	120	119½	120	5
Kings Co. El. 4s, sta.	80½	80½	80½	1
Lack. Steel 5s, 1950	75⅛	72¾	74	274
Lack. Steel 5s, 1923	92½	92¼	92½	12
Laclede Gas 1st 5s	101	101	101	2
Laclede Gas ref. 5s	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞	1
L. E. & W. 1st 5s	95	95	95	16
Lake Shore 3½s	82¼	82	82	6
Lake Shore 4s, 1928	91⅛	90¾	91	25
Lake Shore 4s, 1931	90½	89¾	90	51
Lehigh Val. cn. 4½s	98	98	98	1
Lehigh Val. Coal 5s	90½	89¾	90½	1
Leh. V. of Pa. cn. 4s	87¾	87¾	87¾	5
Liggett & Myers 7s	123	122½	122½	9
Liggett & Myers 5s	101½	101½	101½	6
Long Island ref. 4s	83	83	83	7
Lorillard 5s	101⅛	100	101⅛	4
Louis. & N. unif. 4s	91⅛	90¾	91	22
L. & N. col. tr. 5s	101¾	101¼	101¾	7
L. & N.-So. Ry. jt. 4s	80½	80½	80½	1
L. & N., S. & N. Ala. 5s, '63	100¾	100¾	100¾	1
L. & N., A. K. & C. 4s	85	85	85	3
Man. Con. 4s, tax ex.	86½	86	86	2
Mex. P. cv. 6s, S. A.	101¼	101¼	101¼	10
Mil., S. & N. W. 4s	90	90	90	1
M. & St. L. ref. 4s	53¼	52½	52¾	21
M., St. P. & S. S. M. con. 4s	88½	88¼	88½	16
Mo., K. & T. 1st 4s	75¾	75¾	75¾	15½
Mo., K. & Tex. 2d 4s	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	8
Mo., K. & T. ref. 4s	50½	47	47	9
Mo. Pacific 1st 6s	97	96	96	40
Mo. Pacific 4s	34	32¼	33½	38
Mo. Pacific cv. 5s	34½	33	33¼	37
Mo. Pacific 5s, 1917	81½	81	81	40
Montana Power 5s	90⅛	89¾	90⅛	13½
Mor. & Es. ref. 3½s	85¼	85¼	85¼	15
Nat. Enam. & Sta. 5s	94½	94½	94½	23
National Tube 5s	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝	1
N. Y. Air B. cv. 6s	98½	98⅛	98⅛	4½
N. Y. C. d. 6s, 1st pd.	102⅞	102¾	102⅞	80
N. Y. C. d. 6s, f pd.	103⅛	102⅞	103¼	638
N. Y. C. gen. 3½s	78⅛	77⅞	77⅞	46
N. Y. C. deb. 4s, '34	86	85	86	14
N. Y. C. r. & i. 4½s	87	87	87	41
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s	72½	72¼	72¼	6
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s, reg.	72½	72½	72½	4
N. Y. C.-L. S. c. 3½s, tr. r.	78	77½	78	13
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 1st 4s	89¾	89¾	89¾	2
N. Y. & Erie 4th ext. 5s	100	100	100	1
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 5s	103⅛	102⅞	102⅞	11
N. Y. G., E. L., H. & P. 4s	81⅞	81	81½	16
N. Y., L. & W. 1st 6s	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	1
N. Y., N. H. & H. cv. 6s	109	108¾	109	4
N. Y. & Queens E. L. & P. 5s	100¼	100¼	100¼	1
N. Y. Rail. ref. 4s	70½	70	70	14
N. Y. Rail. adj. 5s	50½	50	50	11
N. Y. Tel. 4½s	95½	95	95¼	142
N. Y., W. & B. 4½s	75	74¼	75	8
Norf. & South. 1st 5s	101	101	101	1
Norf. & W. con. 4s	88⅛	87¾	88	44
Norf. & W. ext. 6s	116	116	116	4
Norf. & W. cv. 4½s	105⅝	102½	102½	27
N. & W., P. C. & C. 4s	87½	87¼	87¼	19
Northern Pacific 4s	91⅛	90	90	362
Northern Pacific 3s	62⅝	62¼	62¼	169
Oregon & Cal. 5s	100⅝	100⅛	100¼	11
Ore. R. R. & Nav. 4s	88½	88½	88½	13
Ore. S. L. con. 5s	103⅝	103	103	7
Ore. S. L. ref. 4s	89¼	88¼	88½	102
O.-W., R. R. & N. ref. 4s	81	81	81	150
Pacific of Mo. 1st 4s	85⅝	85⅝	85⅝	1
Pacific T. & T. 5s	97⅝	97⅛	97¼	30
Pennsylvania 4s, 1948	97¼	97	97¼	12
Penn. gtd. 4½s	100½	100¼	100¼	13
Penn. cv. 3½s, 1915	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	44½
Penn. gen. 4½s, ctfs.	97⅝	97⅛	97⅛	220
Penn. con. 4½s, ctfs. full pd.	102⅞	102¾	102¾	104
Peo. G., Chi., ref 5s	100	100	100	1
Peoria & East. 1st 4s	59	59	59	1
P., C., C. & St. L. 4½s, Ser. A	98	98	98	1
P., C., C. & St. L., 4½s, Ser. B	98	98	98	5
Pocaon. Con. Coll 5s	85¼	85¼	85¼	1
Public Service 5s	86½	86½	86½	6
Ray Con. Cop. cv. 6s	118	114	117½	16
Reading gen. 4s	93	92½	92½	118
Rep. I. & S. 5s, 1940	93¼	92¼	93¼	38
Rio Gr. West. 1st 4s	69⅞	69⅝	69⅞	23
St. Jo. & G. I. 1st 4s	60½	60½	60½	1
St. L., I. M. & So gen. 5s	97	96	97	40
St. L., I. M. & S., R. & G. 4s	57¼	56¼	56¼	17
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r.	60⅝	60⅝	60⅝	1
St. L. & S. F. R. R. ref. 4s, tr. r., sta.	60⅞	60⅝	60⅝	24
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s	44½	44½	44½	2
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r.	44⅝	44½	44½	16
St. L. & S. F. R. R. gen. 5s, tr. r., sta.	42	42	42	1
St. L. Southw. 1st 4s	73¼	72½	72½	20
St. L. Southw. cn. 4s	57	54	56	12
St. L. S. W. 2d inc. 4s	55	55	55	1
St. P., M. & M. cn. 4½s	100½	100⅝	100⅝	17
St. P., M. & M., Mont. ext. 4s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	1
St. P. & S. City 6s	105	105	105	1
San. A. & A. Pass 4s	65	65	65	18
Seab. A. L. adj. 5s	62	61½	61½	42
Southern Bell Tel. 5s	97¾	97½	97½	16
South. Pacific col. 4s	81	81	81	1
South. Pac. cv. 4s	80½	80⅛	80¼	38
South. Pac. cv. 5s	98⅝	97⅝	98⅜	139½
South. Pac. ref. 4s	85⅞	84⅝	84¾	239
So. P., S. F. Ter. 4s	80⅞	80⅝	80⅞	21
South. Ry. 1st 5s	99	98½	98½	59
South. Ry. gen. 4s	60⅛	58⅝	59	173
Stand. Mill. 1st 5s	89½	89½	89½	1
Tenn., C. & I. Bir. 6s	101½	101½	101½	3
Ter. Ass'n St. L. c. 5s	101	101	101	1
T. As'n St. L. 1st 4½s	94½	94½	94½	1
Texas Co. cv. 6s	100¼	99⅞	100	86
Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	6
Third Ave. ref. 4s	79	78½	78½	11½
Third Ave. adj. 5s	76	75½	76	7½
Tol., Peo. & West. 4s	63	62⅝	63	3
Tol., St. L. & W. 4s	45⅛	45	45	2
Tri-City Ry. & L. 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	2
Union Pacific 1st 4s	94	93	93	95
Union Pacific con. 4s	89	89	89	21
Union Pacific ref. 4s	86⅛	86	86	6
Unit. N. J. R. & C. 4s	99	99	99	1
Un. R. R. of S. F. 4s	41⅛	40½	40⅝	13
U. S. Rubber 6s	101¾	101½	101½	8
U. S. Steel 5s	102⅛	101½	102⅛	387
U. S. Steel 5s, reg.	102¼	102	102¼	2
Va.-Car Chemical 5s	95½	95¼	95¼	1
Va. Iron, C. & C. 5s	85	82	85	8
Virginia Ry. 1st 5s	94½	94⅛	94⅛	8
Wabash 1st 5s	101½	100⅝	101½	28
Wabash 2d 5s	91	91	91	3
Wabash ref. 4s	19	16	19	9
Wab. ref. 4s. E. T. r.	17¾	17¼	17¾	40
W. ref. 4s, E. T. r. st.	15⅛	15	15	318
Wab. ref. 4s, C. T. r.	17	17	17	3
W. Pitts. T. 1st 4s	2⅛	1½	1½	55
Wab. P. Ter. 1st 4s, Cent. Trust rcts.	⅞	⅝	⅝	131
Wab. P. Ter. 1st 4s, Colum. Tr. rcts for Cent. Trust rcts.	⅞	¾	⅞	22
Wash. Term. 3½s	80¾	80¾	80¾	7
Westn. Electric 5s	100½	100¼	100⅜	34
Westchester L. 5s	101	101	101	2
W. N. Y. & P. 1st 5s	102½	102	102	13
Westn. Maryland 4s	68½	68	68½	7
West Shore 4s	89	89	89	5
West Shore 4s, reg.	86½	86½	86½	1
W. U. Tel. col. tr. 5s	95¼	95	95¼	5
W. U. Tel. r. e. 4½s	91⅝	91⅝	91⅝	13
West. E. & M. cv. 5s	105¾	105¼	105⅝	178
West. E. & M. cv. 5s, ctfs. of deposit	105	104⅞	105	73
West. E. & M. cv. 5s, w. i.	114¾	109¼	112⅝	5,549½
West. E. & M. 5% n.	100¾	100¾	100¾	5
W. & L. E. con. 4s	51¼	51	51	28
Wis. Cent. gen. 4s	82	81	81	12

Total sales ... $16,494,500

Government Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
U. S. 3s, coupon	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	½
Japanese 4½s	76⅛	76⅛	76⅛	4
Jap. 4½s, 2d series	73	72½	72½	14
Jap. 4½s, 2d series, Ger. sta.	71	71	71	50
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1904	96¼	96¼	96¼	30
Rep. of Cuba 5s, 1914	90½	90	90	3

Total sales ... $101,500

State Bonds.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
N. Y. State 4½s	109⅝	109½	109½	23
N. Y. Canal 4s, 1961	101½	101½	101½	1
N. Y. Canal 4¼s, '65	104½	104¼	104¼	3
N. Y. Canal 4½s	109⅝	109½	109⅝	7
Va. d. 6s, B. B. & Co.	59	57¾	58	48

Total sales ... $82,000

New York City Issues.

	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
4s, 1957	94	94	94	1
4s, 1958	94½	94½	94½	2
4s, 1959	94⅝	94⅝	94⅝	8
4¼s, 1960	98¼	98	98⅛	41
4¼s, 1964	98¼	98⅛	98¼	60
4½s, 1963	102⅛	101⅞	101⅞	21
4½s, Nov., 1957	101⅞	101¾	101¾	3
4½s, May, 1957	101¾	101¾	101¾	19
4½s, 1965, t. r., w. i.	101⅞	101¾	101¾	75

Totals sales ... $230,000
Grand total ... $16,908,000

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Week Ended July 31

Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.
70	Alaska G. M.	34½	34½	33⅝	33⅝
10,320	Allis-Ch. M.	24¼	33⅝	21	32⅝
10	A.-Ch. M. pf.	66¼	66¼	66¼	66¼
2,080	Amalg. Cop.	71¾	74	69⅝	72⅞
6,160	Am. Beet S.	53	57¾	48	56½
34,600	Am. Can.	60⅛	61⅞	57	57¼
360	Am. C. & F.	57	59	56⅞	56⅞
120	Am. Cot. Oil.	47⅝	50¼	47⅝	50¼
60	Am. T. & L.	6⅝	7¼	6⅝	7¼
170	Am. Ice Sec.	23	25¼	22½	25
280	Am. Linseed.	12⅞	12⅞	12½	12½
4,685	Am. Locom.	52¼	59¾	49⅜	54¼
2,580	Am. S. & R.	76¾	80⅛	76⅛	78
1,035	A. S. Co., ($50)	67⅝	69⅛	65½	69
60	Am. Sug. Ref.	109¾	110¼	108	108
280	Anac., ($25)	33¾	34½	32⅝	34
490	A., T. & S. F.	100	102½	100	100⅝
11,620	Baldwin Loc.	79⅛	85	76¼	78
1,564	Balt. & Ohio.	79⅛	82⅛	78⅛	79½
10	Beth. Steel	222	222	222	222
650	B'klyn R. T.	86	86¾	83⅞	85
120	Calif. Pet.	9½	9½	8⅝	9½
2,520	Can. Pacific	139⅝	147	138	144
2,120	Cent. Leather	42⅜	43¼	40½	41⅜
210	Ches. & Ohio	58⅝	41¼	38⅝	40⅜
2,520	C., M. & St. P.	79	84¼	78	81¼
1,180	C., R. I. & P.	11	14¼	10⅞	12⅞
90	Chino Copper	44½	46	44	45⅜
17,850	Col. F. & I.	35¼	43⅜	33½	39
40	Cons. Gas	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝
30	Cont. Can	77¾	77¾	77¾	77¾
1,160	Corn P. Ref.	14¾	16¼	14⅛	15¼
40,480	Crucible Steel	47	83	42½	68½
1,600	Dist. Sec.	26⅞	29	24	26
2,910	Erie	25⅛	27	24⅞	26½
70	Erie 1st pf	40¾	41½	40¾	41½
1,050	Goodrich, (B. F.) Co.	50⅝	53⅝	50⅛	51⅝
80	Gt. Nor. pf.	115	118⅝	114⅞	118⅝
8,310	Gt. Nor certs. for Ore Pr.	35½	43½	35½	39⅞
70	Guggen. Ex.	62	62	62	62
1,080	Insp. Copper.	30	33⅜	29½	32¼
2,210	I.-M. V. Tr. c.	19½	21⅝	19½	21⅝
10	Int.-Met. pf.	75½	75½	75½	75½
20	Int. Harv.	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛	79⅛
10	Kan. C. So.	24½	24½	24½	24½
60	Lehigh Val.	139¾	143¾	139¾	143½
10	Lou. & Nash.	111½	111½	111½	111½
180	Max. Motors.	34¾	34¾	29½	33½
660	Mex. Petrol.	71¾	77⅞	71	73
190	Miami Copper	26¾	27⅝	26¾	27⅝
20	M. K. & T.	6	6⅝	6	6⅝
330	Mo. Pacific	2	3	2	2⅜
400	Nat. En. & St.	26½	27½	24½	25⅝
30	Nat. Lead.	64½	64½	64	64
90	N. Y. Air Br.	108½	111	108½	111
410	N. Y. Central	85½	89¼	84¾	89¼
380	N.Y., N.H.&H.	59	62¾	59	61⅞
30	N. Y., O. & W.	28	28	28	28
70	Nor. Pacific	106	107⅜	106	106¼
270	Pacific Mail.	35½	35½	31½	31½
130	Penn. R. R.	108⅛	108½	108⅛	108⅜
490	Pitts. Coal.	24⅝	26½	24⅝	25⅜
370	Prsd. S. Car.	47¾	53	47¾	50⅜
22,840	Reading	146⅝	149¼	144⅝	147¾
12,910	Rep. I. & S.	36⅝	46	34	42⅝
2,190	So. Pacific	84⅞	87¾	83½	86⅞
80	So. Railway	13¼	14½	12⅜	13⅞
100	So. Ry. pf.	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
430	Studebaker	81½	85	80	84⅝
340	Tenn. Copper	35⅞	38½	35½	38¼
40	Third Ave.	50¼	51½	50¼	51
15,280	Union Pac.	126⅝	130	125	128½
720	U. S. Rubber	44⅜	47½	44¼	45⅛
106,850	U. S. Steel	64½	68⅛	62⅝	66⅝
360	Utah Copper.	65⅛	67½	64	66½
250	Va. Car. Ch.	33	36½	33	35⅝
27,720	Wes. E. & M.	108	113¾	102¾	110½
815	Westing. rts.	1⅝	3	1⅝	3
352,990					

RECORD OF TRANSACTIONS.

New York Stock Exchange, Week Ended July 31, 1915

STOCKS. (SHARES.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	885,648	474,147	291,994
Tuesday	861,958	1,019,975	228,521
Wednesday	1,135,711	785,210	327,417
Thursday	1,334,872	1,298,808	260,775
Friday	834,786	......	167,560
Saturday	254,942	......	63,432
Total, week	5,307,917	3,578,749	1,339,699
Year to date	76,586,468	45,989,258	51,425,877

BONDS. (PAR VALUE.)

	1915.	1914.	1913.
Monday	$1,618,000	$2,839,000	$1,603,000
Tuesday	2,984,000	3,318,000	1,560,500
Wednesday	3,448,500	3,255,500	1,832,000
Thursday	3,674,500	4,704,500	1,461,000
Friday	3,625,500	......	1,262,500
Saturday	1,557,500	......	427,500
Total, week	$16,908,000	$14,117,000	$8,146,500
Year to date	451,690,200	425,061,100	319,133,300

In detail last week's dealings compare as follows:

STOCKS.

	July 31,'15.	Aug. 1,'14.	Changes.
R.R.& misc.	5,303,707	*3,578,734	+ 1,724,973
Banks	....	97	− 97
Mining	4,200	900	+ 3,300

BONDS.

	July 31,'15.	Aug. 1,'14.	Changes.
R.R.& misc.	$16,494,500	$13,253,000	+ $3,241,500
Govt	101,500	92,000	+ 9,500
State	82,000	486,000	− 404,000
City	230,000	286,000	− 56,000
Total, all	$16,908,000	$14,117,000	+ $2,791,000

*Four days.

Clark, Dodge & Co.

Transact a general investment business.

Deal in Railroad, Industrial and Public Service Bonds suitable for conservative investment.

Negotiate security issues.

Furnish statistical information regarding securities to investors and trustees.

51 Wall Street, New York

New Issue

Exempt from Federal Income Tax

$1,050,000

Hudson County, New Jersey

4½% Coupon or Registered Bonds

Denominations $1000 each
$250,000 due July 1, 1925 @ 101.00 & Int.
$500,000 due July 1, 1955 @ 102.35 & Int.
$300,000 due July 1, 1965 @ 102.53 & Int.

To Net 4.375%

Net Debt less than 2⅝% of Assessed Valuation.

Descriptive Circular on Request.

Outwater & Wells
15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J.
Telephone 20 Jersey City. Wire at our expense.

Established 1870.

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Members New York Stock Exchange.

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115 Broadway, New York

We Finance

Electric Light, Power and Street Railway Enterprises with Records of Established Earnings

We Offer

Bankers and Investment Dealers
Proven Public Utility Securities

Correspondence solicited

Electric Bond and Share Company
(Paid-up Capital and Surplus $14,500,000.)
71 Broadway New York

CORN EXCHANGE BANK

August 2nd, 1915

Capital and Surplus - $10,384,804.41
Net Deposits - - $92,451,893.99

Thirty-five Branches in Greater New York

WILLIAM A. NASH, Chairman WALTER E. FREW, President

Earnings 3 Times Interest
Yield Over 6%
Short Term
Convertible Bond
Due March 1, 1918

Company pays income tax.

Followed by equal amount Preferred Stock, on which dividends at rate of 6% have always been paid.

Additional Strong Points on request for Circular B-99.

Spitzer, Rorick & Co
Successors to
SPITZER & CO.
Established 1871
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On the first of each month when you pay your bills put something aside towards thrift.

Send for Booklet 15, "Partial Payment Plan."

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The First Preferred Stock

of the Pacific Gas & Electric Company has the approval of the Railroad Commission of California. The stock not only yields 7%, but is issued by a Company that is earning seven times this issue's dividend.

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Lake Erie & Western 1st 5s
Clev., Cinn., Chic. & St. L. Gen. 4s
Toledo & Ohio Central 1st 5s
Texas Central 1st 5s, 1923
Cinn., Ind. & Western Ref. 4s
Ind., Decatur & Western 5s

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35 Pine Street New York

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Syracuse, Lake Shore & Nor. 5s
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Yale & Towne
Bucyrus Co. Pfd. & Com.
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The conservatism of this is apparent, as mistaken judgment of an individual stock is not likely to prove very costly, and he is in a stronger position to guard against serious loss in the event of adverse developments in any one issue.

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ESTABLISHED 1857

We offer a
First Mortgage 5% Bond

Earnings exceed 2½ times interest charges. Earnings during the past five years have increased fivefold, and for current year have increased 33 per cent.

Yield 5.87%

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Money Transferred to Italy
Either by Cheque or Cable,
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Apply to Agency of
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25 S. O. of N. Y.	25 South'n Pipe Line
500 Inter'l Petroleum	25 Union Tank Line

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$100,000
City of Des Moines, Iowa
4½% Bonds
Due serially July 1st, 1922 to 1934, inclusive.
Principal and interest payable in New York City.
Price to yield 4.25%
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Municipal Bonds
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To Net 4.25% to 5.50%
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Pacific Gas & Electric Co.
Remington Typewriter Co.
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Bucyrus Co. Com. & Pfd.
Hocking Val. Prod. 5%, 1961
Hall Switch & Sig. Com. & Pfd.
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H. AMY & CO.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
44 AND 46 WALL ST.,
Transact a General Investment and Stock Exchange Business.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Week Ended July 31, 1915.

	Last Week.	Year to Date.
Total sales	5,307,917	76,586,468
Same period last year	3,578,749	45,989,256

	Last Week. High.	Last Week. Low.	Year to Date. High.	Year to Date. Low.
Average price 50 stocks	75.34	69.68	75.34	58.99
Same period last year	64.81	57.41	73.30	57.41

Range Year 1915. High.	Date.	Low.	Date.	COMPANY.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Ch'ge.	Sales.
96	Apr. 13	80	Jan. 22	ADAMS EXPRESS.	93	93	93	− 2	100
40½	Apr. 22	26⅛	Jan. 7	Alaska Gold M.‡‡	34¼	32½	32½	− 1¼	9,900
33½	July 31	7⅝	Jan. 12	Allis-Chalmers Mfg.	33½	20½	32⅞	+ 8⅞	222,709
72	July 30	33	Feb. 10	Allis-Chalm. Mfg. pf	72	64	69	+ 4⅞	42,450
79½	Apr. 24	50⅝	Feb. 24	Amalgamated Cop..	78⅜	69¼	78	+ 1	35,400
59⅞	May 5	48	Jan. 4	Am. Ag. Chemical..	56⅛	49⅜	55¼	+ 4	5,600
95	June 4	90	Mar. 27	Am. Agr. Chem. pf.	..	..	93	..	....
57⅞	July 29	33¼	Jan. 6	Am. Beet Sugar....	57⅞	52½	56¼	+ 3½	70,200
86⅝	Mar. 12	83	Feb. 1	Am. Beet Sugar pf..	..	..	85	..	....
107¼	July 15	87¼	Feb. 25	Am. Brake S. & F...	100¼	100	100¼	− 2¾	200
165	July 16	132½	Mar. 25	Am. Brake S. & F. pf	160	160	160	− 3⅞	100
61⅞	July 27	25	Feb. 24	Am. Can	61⅞	55⅜	57½	− 1⅝	292,410
106½	July 29	91½	Jan. 5	Am. Can pf.........	106½	104¼	106	+ 1	3,900
59½	July 29	40	Feb. 23	Am. Car & Foundry	59½	55	57	+ ¾	25,500
116	Apr. 30	111½	May 25	Am. Car & Fdy. pf..	..	..	114	..	....
60	Jan. 12	46¼	Apr. 7	Am. Cities pf.......	..	..	48⅛	..	....
170½	July 12	82	Jan. 20	Am. Coal Products..	154⅞	134	145⅛	+ 3⅛	17,125
118¼	July 12	107⅛	Apr. 23	Am. Coal Prod. pf...	118	118	118	+ 1	200
54⅛	Apr. 26	39	Jan. 4	Am. Cotton Oil	50⅜	46	50½	+ 3¾	7,300
98	Apr. 22	91	June 25	Am. Cotton Oil pf...	94	94	94	+ 1	100
97	Apr. 19	83	Mar. 1	Am. Express	90	89	90	− 1	300
8	Apr. 19	4⅜	Feb. 19	Am. Hide & Leather	7⅞	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝	10,600
42½	Apr. 19	19¾	Jan. 5	Am. Hide & L. pf...	36½	33½	35	+ 1⅝	7,600
25	Apr. 30	20⅝	Jan. 4	Am. Ice Securities..	25½	22⅞	25	+ 1	7,100
14	Apr. 19	7¼	Jan. 2	Am. Linseed	13	10	12⅝	+ 3⅛	10,110
34¼	Apr. 16	24	Jan. 5	Am. Linseed pf.	31	29	30¾	+ 4	1,000
68	Apr. 16	19	Mar. 2	Am. Locomotive	60	48	53¾	+ 1¼	103,720
100⅛	Apr. 16	75	Mar. 6	Am. Locomotive pf.	96	94½	96	+ ⅛	200
6⅜	Apr. 23	3⅞	Apr. 14	Am. Malt	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ¾	200
32½	Mar. 31	21½	May 27	Am. Malt pf.	25	25	25	− ⅛	100
84½	June 14	56	Jan. 2	Am. Smelt. & Ref...	79⅞	76	78¼	+ ½	18,900
108⅛	May 6	100	Jan. 4	Am. Sm. & Ref. pf..	108⅛	106⅝	106⅝	− ⅝	400
83⅜	May 5	78	Jan. 19	Am. Smelters pf. B.	80	80	80	− ½	250
165	Apr. 22	144	Jan. 16	Am. Snuff	145	145	145	− 4	100
106½	Apr. 26	103	Jan. 19	Am. Snuff pf.	..	..	106½	..	....
45	July 29	24¼	Mar. 5	Am. Steel Foundries	45	39	43	+ 3½	16,000
114½	Apr. 23	99½	Feb. 24	Am. Sugar Refining.	110⅜	107⅜	108	− 1	4,000
115½	June 10	109	Feb. 5	Am. Sugar Ref. pf..	113¾	113⅜	113⅝	+ ⅝	325
61	May 8	58	Mar. 18	Am. Tel. & Cable...	..	..	60½	..	....
124¼	June 17	116	Jan. 4	Am. Tel. & Tel......	122⅛	121¼	122	+ ½	2,400
252½	Apr. 22	218	May 14	Am. Tobacco	225	223	223	− 3	550
109	May 6	103¼	Jan. 4	Am. Tob. pf., new..	106⅜	106	106	− ⅛	200
32¼	May 3	15⅝	Mar. 6	Am. Woolen	25	22	25	− ⅞	700
90½	June 16	77¼	Feb. 27	Am. Woolen pf.	84¼	83	83	− 1	400
15	Apr. 20	5	July 3	Am. Writing P. pf..	6¼	5¼	6¼	+ ¾	600
78	Apr. 26	49½	Feb. 24	Anaconda Copper†	70	65¼	69	+ 1	33,518
9	Apr. 19	5	Jan. 4	Assets Realization..	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛	800
105	Apr. 19	92½	Feb. 24	Atch., T. & S. F....	102¾	100	100¼	+ ⅝	26,030
101⅜	June 17	96	Jan. 5	Atch., T. & S. F. pf.	98	97¼	97⅞	+ ¼	625
113½	Apr. 30	98	Mar. 1	Atlantic Coast Line.	100	99	100	− ¼	1,195
85	July 27	26⅝	Mar. 8	BALDWIN LOCO...	85	75	78⅛	− ¼	198,625
105½	July 27	92	Mar. 9	Baldwin Loco. pf...	105½	103	104½	+ ¾	900
82¾	July 28	63¾	Feb. 25	Baltimore & Ohio...	82¾	78	79½	+ 3¼	51,450
73½	July 27	67	Feb. 23	Baltimore & Ohio pf	73½	70	70¼	+ ⅝	3,768
2	Apr. 17	⅛	Feb. 5	Batopilas Mining††	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛	400
275	July 29	46¼	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel	275	207	255	+47	48,075
142	July 27	91	Jan. 2	Bethlehem Steel pf..	142	126	130	+ 5	5,172
93	Apr. 21	84	July 29	Brooklyn Rap. Tran.	87	84	85¼	− ¾	11,900
132½	Apr. 30	118	Jan. 5	Brooklyn Union Gas.	126¼	126¼	126¼	− ¾	150
27	May 1	23	May 14	Brown Shoe	..	..	24	..	....
82	Apr. 29	70	May 19	Brown Shoe pf......	..	..	72	..	....
7	Apr. 22	4¼	Mar. 12	Brunswick Term....	..	..	5¾	..	....
80	July 20	80	July 20	Buff., R. & Pitts....	..	..	80	..	....
32¼	Apr. 15	27	Feb. 4	Butterick Co.	..	..	28½	..	....
79⅞	June 4	53	May 10	Butte & Superior....	70¾	66	66¾	− 3¾	10,700
21⅜	Feb. 8	8	July 26	CAL. PETROLEUM	10⅞	8	10¼	+ 1	3,900
54¾	Feb. 8	30	July 23	Cal. Petroleum pf...	30	30	30	..	500
*60	May 6	*56	Apr. 21	Canada Southern ...	..	..	*56	..	....
174	Apr. 19	138	July 23	Canadian Pacific ...	147⅜	138½	144⅛	+ 4½	52,100
83¼	Apr. 16	74½	June 5	Case (J. I.) Co. pf...	79	79	79	..	50
44⅝	Apr. 19	32⅝	Feb. 20	Cent. Leather Co. ..	43⅛	41	41½	− ⅛	28,460
104¼	May 5	100⅜	Jan. 7	Cent. Leather Co. pf.	104	103½	103½	− ¾	500
325	Jan. 22	275	July 28	Cent. R. R. of N. J.	275	275	275	−23	156
*127	July 31	*110	Jan. 6	Cent. & S. A. Tel....	127	127	127	..	10
49⅜	Apr. 19	35⅝	July 9	Chesapeake & Ohio.	41½	38½	41	+ 1⅞	6,800
9⅝	Jan. 27	8½	Apr. 28	Chicago & Alton....	..	..	9¼	..	....
11⅛	Feb. 27	11⅛	Feb. 27	Chicago & Alton pf.	..	..	11⅛	..	....
14⅛	Apr. 19	10¼	Jan. 4	Chicago Great West.	12	11	11⅝	+ ⅜	2,000
36⅝	Apr. 19	25½	May 14	Chi. Gt. West. pf....	29½	27⅛	29	+ 1½	1,665
98¼	Apr. 19	77¾	July 26	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	84½	77¾	81	+ 1⅛	41,300
130	Jan. 22	122	July 9	C., M. & St. P. pf...	125	124	125	+ 1	1,100
132	Apr. 15	118½	July 10	Chi. & Northwest...	124	121	124	+ 3	2,300
163	July 9	163	July 9	Chi. & Northwest pf.	..	..	163	..	....
39	Apr. 10	10½	July 23	Chi., R. I. & Pac...	14¼	10¾	12⅞	+ 1⅜	34,400
115	July 9	115	July 9	Chi., St. P., M. & O.	..	..	115	..	....
131	July 29	126	July 26	C., St. P., M. & O. pf	131	126	131	..	300
49¾	Apr. 26	32¾	Jan. 6	Chino Copper †††	46⅝	43¼	45⅝	+ 1⅛	22,550
34½	Apr. 19	25	Feb. 23	C., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	32¼	..	....
65	Apr. 1	53⅛	Feb. 17	C., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	60	..	....
157	July 7	157	July 7	Cleve. & Pittsburgh†	..	..	157	..	....
*55	Apr. 28	*55	Apr. 28	Cluett, Pea. & Co...	..	..	*55	..	....
103	June 29	98	Jan. 20	Cluett, Pea. & Co. pf	..	..	101⅝	..	....
43⅜	July 29	21¾	Jan. 5	Colorado Fuel & I...	43⅜	33½	39	+ 4¾	145,300
32	Apr. 8	24	Mar. 15	Col. & Southern....	..	..	26	..	....
54¼	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 1st pf....	..	..	49⅝	..	....
49½	Apr. 5	45	Jan. 18	Col. & So. 2d pf....	37	37	37	..	100
131¾	Apr. 30	113¾	Jan. 4	Consolidated Gas ...	129¼	125¾	128¼	+ 1	4,315
78¾	July 29	40¼	Jan. 4	Continental Can	78¾	76	74¼	+ 7¼	16,700
101	July 29	88½	Jan. 5	Continental Can pf..	101	100⅜	101	+ 1	525
17	June 4	8	Jan. 2	Corn Products Ref..	15⅞	14⅜	15⅝	+ ⅞	39,675
81	Apr. 19	65	Jan. 5	Corn Prod. Ref. pf..	80½	78	80	+ ¾	1,825
49	May 7	45	July 19	Crex Carpet	..	..	45	..	....
83	July 29	18¼	May 10	Crucible Steel	83	41½	68¼	+22¾	576,710
106	July 30	84	May 10	Crucible Steel pf....	106	97	103	+ 6¾	18,880
125	July 22	38	Jan. 25	Cuban-Am. Sugar...	119¾	110	110	− 8	5,050
105	July 23	93	Mar. 10	Cuban-Am. Sugar pf	103½	103	103½	− 1½	300
92	July 13	86	Apr. 8	DEERE & CO. pf...	..	..	92	..	....
153	Apr. 19	142	Jan. 4	Del. & Hudson......	146	145	145⅞	+ 1	900
429¾	Apr. 10	399⅞	Jan. 6	Del., Lack. & West.†	..	..	420	..	....
9¼	Apr. 20	4	Jan. 12	Den. & Rio Grande.	..	..	5⅛	..	....
18¼	Apr. 19	6½	Jan. 7	Den. & Rio Gr. pf..	8	7¼	7½	..	1,100
7¼	Apr. 9	4	Feb. 3	Des M. & Ft. Dodge	..	..	6⅛	..	....
29½	Mar. 4	29½	Mar. 4	Des M. & Ft. D. pf.	..	..	29½	..	....
115½	June 28	112	Feb. 2	Detroit Edison	114	114	114	..	20
*70	July 23	*70	July 23	Det. & Mackinac...	..	..	*70	..	....
61	Apr. 15	52¼	Apr. 1	Detroit United Ry..	58½	58½	58½	− 1½	100
29	July 28	5½	Mar. 2	Distillers' Securities	29	23½	26⅛	− ⅝	56,065
24¼	July 15	16	June 25	Dome Mines	23¾	21¾	22¼	+ ⅝	15,350
5	Jan. 11	2	July 14	Dul., S. S. & Atl....	2	2	2	..	150
10	Jan. 18	4	July 20	Dul., S. S. & Atl. pf.	..	..	4	..	....
99	July 17	90¼	Apr. 29	Du Pont Powder pf..	..	..	99	..	....
30	Apr. 19	19⅞	Feb. 24	ERIE	27	24¾	26½	+ 1¼	37,120
46⅜	Apr. 19	32¼	Feb. 24	Erie 1st pf..........	41⅝	38¼	41	+ 2	13,800
37¼	Apr. 19	27	Feb. 25	Erie 2d pf..........	33⅛	31	33	+ 2	2,100
60	June 12	8	Mar. 24	FED. MIN. & SM...	28⅝	25⅛	28	+ 2	550
65	June 12	20	Mar. 13	Fed. Min. & Sm. pf.	49¾	44	49¾	− ¼	200
290	July 9	165	Jan. 26	GEN. CHEMICAL..	290	290	290	+25	390
110	June 8	106	Mar. 1	Gen. Chemical pf....	..	..	110	..	....
177½	July 27	138	Mar. 3	General Electric	177½	168	171½	+ 1½	48,092
189½	July 17	82	Jan. 2	General Motors	185	178	178	− 2⅛	6,250
107	July 19	90⅝	Jan. 4	General Motors pf...	105	104	104	− 2	700
55⅝	June 29	24½	Jan. 7	Goodrich (B. F.) Co.	53¼	49⅛	51⅛	+ ⅞	35,000
105⅛	July 21	95	Jan. 14	Goodrich (B.F.) Co. pf.	104⅞	104	104⅛	− 1	600
91	June 14	79¼	Apr. 19	Granby Consol.	..	..	88	..	....
122¾	Apr. 19	112¾	Jan. 2	Great Northern pf..	118¼	115	117⅞	+ 1⅞	8,515
43⅜	July 29	25¼	Jan. 2	Gt. N. cfs. for ore prop	43⅜	36	40	+ 3⅜	192,165
67½	June 12	45⅛	Jan. 7	Guggenheim Expl'n‡	62⅜	59½	61½	+ 1	5,300
82	July 30	80	May 15	HAV. EL. RY., L.&P.	82	82	82	+ 1	120
98½	July 23	95	Apr. 20	Hav. El. Ry., L.&P. pf.	..	..	98½	..	....
175	Apr. 22	175	Apr. 22	Helme (G. W.)......	..	..	175	..	....
112	Jan. 20	112	Jan. 20	Helme (G. W.) pf.....	..	..	112	..	....
118	Apr. 10	112	Apr. 15	Hocking Valley	..	..	112	..	....
119	June 21	116	Feb. 24	Homestake Mining..	118	118	118	− 1	125
113	Apr. 19	99	July 7	ILLINOIS CENT...	103⅝	101⅜	102½	+ 1⅝	1,100
35⅝	Apr. 26	16⅝	Jan. 2	Inspiration Copper††	33¼	29¼	32¾	+ 2¾	46,850
24¾	Apr. 29	10⅝	Jan. 16	Inter.-Met. vot. t. c.	21⅜	19	20⅝	+ 1⅝	80,600
77⅞	June 22	49	Jan. 19	Inter.-Met. pf.	75⅜	73	74¾	+ 1¾	2,100
21¾	July 30	18⅞	July 10	Inter. Con. Corp'n..	21⅝	20	21	+ 2	7,800
76½	June 24	70	July 10	Inter. Con. Cor. pf..	75	70½	74	+ 3	8,700
14	July 14	5⅛	Mar. 31	Int. Agricultural....	11⅛	10	10	− 2	800
30½	July 14	8	Mar. 15	Int. Agricultural pf.	28	25	27	− 2½	800
114	June 4	90	May 10	Int. Harv., N. J.....	98	98	98	+ 2	200
117	Jan. 9	109⅜	May 28	Int. Harv., N. J., pf.	..	..	110	..	....
80	Apr. 10	55	Feb. 20	Int. Harv. Corp.....	60	60	60	− 2	200
114	Jan. 14	90½	Mar. 6	Int. Harv. Corp. pf.	..	..	99½	..	....
12	Apr. 19	8	Jan. 6	International Paper.	10⅛	9	10⅛	+ ⅝	2,900
43	Apr. 19	33	Feb. 24	Internat. Paper pf..	38½	36½	38¼	+ 1¼	2,300
10	Feb. 16	6	Feb. 4	Iowa Central	..	..	6⅝	..	....
18	Feb. 13	18	Feb. 13	Iowa Central pf.....	..	..	18	..	....
68½	May 5	65	Feb. 4	K C., FT. S. & M. pf.	..	..	68½	..	....
29⅜	May 6	20⅝	Feb. 24	Kan. City Southern.	24⅞	22⅞	23¼	+ ¼	4,100
60½	Apr. 20	54⅞	Feb. 24	Kansas City So. pf.	57½	55¼	55⅜	− 2	800
88	Apr. 26	77½	Feb. 20	Kayser (Julius) & Co	..	..	80	..	....
109	Apr. 19	107	Jan. 13	Kayser (Julius) 1st pf.	..	..	109	..	....
*6½	Feb. 15	*6½	Feb. 15	Keokuk & Des M...	..	..	*6½	..	....
123	Apr. 30	122⅝	May 24	Kings Co. E. L. & P..	..	..	122⅝	..	....
139	May 12	99	Jan. 18	Kresge (S. S.) Co...	137	137	137	+ ⅛	100
110	June 12	105¼	Feb. 15	Kresge (S. S.) Co. pf	..	..	109¾	..	....
52¾	July 29	28	Jan. 7	LACK. STEEL.....	52¾	48⅝	50	+ 1⅝	18,900
106	Apr. 13	92⅞	Jan. 15	Laclede Gas	100	100	100	..	100
9⅝	Apr. 21	5	Jan. 5	Lake Erie & West...	6	6	6	− 1	100
23¼	Apr. 22	19	May 27	Lake Erie & W. pf..	..	..	19½	..	....
146½	Apr. 19	129¼	Feb. 24	Lehigh Valley†.....	144¼	139½	143⅜	+ 2⅜	6,300
231	Apr. 22	207	Jan. 9	Liggett & Myers....	..	..	223	..	....
119½	Jan. 21	113¾	Jan. 5	Liggett & Myers pf.	119	119	119	..	100
39	Jan. 20	30	Jan. 11	Long Island†	32½	30	32½	− ½	300
31	Jan. 11	16	Feb. 17	Loose-Wiles Biscuit.	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+ ⅝	140
105⅛	Jan. 18	86	Feb. 20	Loose-W. Bis. 1st pf	92½	92½	92½	+ ½	100
65	Mar. 11	60	June 15	Loose-W. Bis. 2d pf.	..	..	60	..	....
184	Mar. 8	165½	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co....	..	..	168	..	....
118	Jan. 19	112¼	Jan. 6	Lorillard (P.) Co. pf.	..	..	114⅛	..	....
125½	Apr. 20	104½	July 8	Louis. & Nashville..	112	107	112	+ 6	2,020
82⅞	May 6	72⅝	Jan. 11	MACKAY COS.	76	76	76	− 3¾	100
69¾	Jan. 19	65	Feb. 25	Mackay Cos. pf.....	65¼	65⅛	65⅛	− ⅛	225
2	Feb. 9	2	Feb. 9	Manhattan Beach...	..	..	2	..	....
129	Apr. 23	125	June 25	Manhattan El. gtd..	..	..	125	..	....
60¼	Apr. 23	50	Jan. 28	Manhattan Shirt ...	51	51	51	− 1	100
103⅜	June 10	101	Apr. 27	Manhattan Shirt pf.	..	..	102	..	....
58	Apr. 14	15¼	Jan. 6	Maxwell Motors....	35½	29	33⅞	− 2⅜	17,110
89	June 7	43¼	Jan. 2	Max. Motors 1st pf.	84	80	82½	− ½	5,050
44	May 5	18	Jan. 6	Max. Motors 2d pf..	31⅝	27½	30	− 2	5,800
56	Mar. 2	35	July 12	May Dept. Stores...	35⅛	35	35	..	500
98½	Mar. 15	94⅞	Apr. 27	May Dept. Stores pf.	..	..	95⅛	..	....
97	Apr. 27	51	Jan. 9	Mexican Petroleum.	77¾	69⅜	72¼	+ ¾	48,160
94	Apr. 26	67	Jan. 15	Mex. Petroleum pf..	..	..	77	..	....
29⅛	Apr. 26	17¼	Jan. 6	Miami Copper†††....	27½	26½	27¼	+ ½	8,450
*100	Feb. 8	*100	Feb. 8	Michigan Central...	..	..	*100	..	....
19⅜	Feb. 15	10½	Jan. 11	Minn. & St. Louis..	15	13	15	+ 1	450
49	Feb. 15	25	Jan. 18	Minn. & St. L. pf...	34	34	34	..	50
122½	Apr. 19	106	Jan. 4	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	118	111¾	118	+ 6	1,200
132	Apr. 19	123	June 8	M., St. P. & S.S.M. pf.	131⅞	127	131⅞	+ 8⅞	200
75	Mar. 3	75	Mar. 3	M., St. P. & S.S.M. l.l.	..	..	75	..	....
15¼	Apr. 19	5	July 16	Mo., Kan. & Texas..	6¼	5	6¼	+ 1	4,625
40	Apr. 5	13¼	July 19	Mo., Kan. & Tex. pf.	16	15½	16	+ 1	400
18¼	Apr. 19	1¾	July 27	Missouri Pacific ...	3	1¾	3	+ ¾	13,600
55¾	Apr. 23	42	Jan. 4	Montana Power	47	47	47	..	200
108	Apr. 15	99	Jan. 29	Montana Power Co..	102⅝	102	102	..	400
112½	Apr. 6	112	Apr. 16	Montgom. W.&Co. pf.	..	..	112	..	....
176½	Apr. 30	167½	Mar. 16	Morris & Essex†....	..	..	176½	..	....
126	Jan. 27	120	June 23	NASH., C. & ST. L.	..	..	120½	..	....
132	Jan. 22	116	Apr. 3	National Biscuit ...	121	120	121	+ ½	432
126	Jan. 28	119	May 25	National Biscuit pf.	..	..	122⅜	..	....
80⅛	Mar. 31	68	Mar. 25	Nat. Cloak & Suit..	75	71	73	+ ¼	1,770
106⅜	Apr. 16	100¼	Mar. 27	Nat. C. & S. pf.....	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛	..	20
27⅞	July 27	9½	Jan. 4	Nat. Enamel. & S...	27⅞	22½	24½	+ ⅞	74,000
90	July 27	79	Apr. 1	Nat. Enam. & S. pf.	90	88½	88½	− 1	500
70¾	May 1	44	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead	64	61	63¼	+ ¾	3,200
111	June 10	104¾	Jan. 4	Nat. Lead pf.	109½	109	109	− ⅝	200
23	Jan. 5	19	May 12	Nat. Ry. of M. 1st pf	..	..	19	..	....
7½	June 4	4¾	July 28	Nat. Ry. of M. 2d pf	4¾	4¾	4¾	− ¼	200
16⅞	Apr. 27	11¾	Feb. 24	Nevada Con. Cop.†††	14½	13⅝	14½	..	3,100
111¼	July 31	56½	Feb. 26	New York Air Brake	111¼	98½	109⅝	+ 7⅛	39,150
92¾	Jan. 22	81½	Mar. 1	New York Central..	89	84½	88¼	+ 2¾	20,504
36½	Apr. 9	30	June 29	N. Y., Chi. & St. L..	..	..	30	..	....
*116	Apr. 5	*112	Feb. 2	N. Y., Lack. & W...	..	..	*116	..	....
71¼	Apr. 21	43	Feb. 25	N. Y., N. H. & H...	63½	57¼	62	+ 4¼	10,600
35	Apr. 20	21¾	Jan. 6	N. Y., O. & West...	28½	25⅞	28	+ 2	3,450
25	Feb. 15	15½	May 5	Norfolk Southern...	..	..	17	..	....
106½	July 28	99½	Jan. 4	Norf. & West.......	106½	104	105⅛	+ 1⅛	4,400
90	June 15	85	Jan. 27	Norf. & West. pf....	..	..	90	..	....
81	Apr. 21	64	Jan. 19	North American.....	74	71	71	− 2	800
*84¾	Jan. 27	*84¾	Jan. 27	Northern Central...	..	..	*84¾	..	....
112⅝	Apr. 19	99⅛	Feb. 24	Northern Pacific ...	107¾	103⅛	106⅛	+ 2⅛	15,100
4⅝	June 12	2	Feb. 23	ONTARIO SIL. M..	..	..	3¼	..	....
67	Apr. 1	63	Apr. 16	PACIFIC COAST...	..	..	63	..	....
37¾	July 17	18	Mar. 17	Pacific Mail	35½	31	31	− 3¾	2,100
39½	Apr. 16	26⅛	Feb. 11	Pacific Tel. & Tel...	31¾	30	31¾	− ¼	250
91	May 11	90½	May 8	Pacific T. & T. pf..	..	..	91	..	....
111⅝	Apr. 21	103⅝	Feb. 24	Penn. R. R.†	108½	106	107⅞	+ 1¼	15,004
123½	Apr. 3	112½	May 10	People's Gas, Chi...	118	118	118	..	10
11	Apr. 15	4	Jan. 5	Peoria & Eastern...	..	..	9¾	..	....
75	July 17	15	Mar. 5	Pettibone-Mulliken..	..	..	65	..	....
90	July 27	83	May 14	Pettibone-M. 1st pf.	90	90	90	+ 7	200
81½	July 20	71	Apr. 7	Philadelphia Co.†...	77	74	74	− 2½	1,650
72	Jan. 18	65	May 17	Pitts., C., C. & St. L.	..	..	66	..	....
98½	June 5	90	June 19	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	..	..	90	..	....
26⅞	July 29	15¼	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal....	26⅞	22½	24⅞	+ 1⅞	87,225
98	Feb. 10	81⅝	Jan. 4	Pittsburgh Coal pf..	96⅞	92	93¾	+ 2⅜	11,600
*158	Jan. 22	*158	Jan. 22	Pitts., Ft. W. & C..	..	..	*158	..	....
90⅛	July 31	74	May 12	Pittsburgh Steel pf..	90⅛	84	90	+ 5	1,500
59⅜	Apr. 30	25	Mar. 6	Pressed Steel Car...	53	48	50⅝	+ ⅝	29,200
102¼	Jan. 25	86	Mar. 10	Pressed Steel Car pf.	100	99½	100	+ ½	400
110¾	Apr. 22	100	July 20	Pub. S. Corp., N. J..	..	..	100	..	....
167	June 14	150⅛	Mar. 12	Pullman Co.	161⅞	161	161	− 1	500
4	June 15	¼	Mar. 15	QUICKSILVER	3⅛	3	3	+ ⅝	550
6⅛	June 15	¾	Mar. 29	Quicksilver pf.......	4⅜	3⅞	3⅞	− ⅛	1,300
40	May 1	19	Mar. 6	RY. STEEL SP'G...	37½	32½	35½	+ ¼	12,800
95	Apr. 19	86½	Apr. 12	Ry. Steel Spring pf.	91	90¾	91	+ 2½	200
26⅛	Apr. 26	15½	Jan. 2	Ray Con. Copper‡‡..	23⅜	22	23	+ ¼	13,470
157⅛	Apr. 19	138¾	May 10	Reading†	149¼	144¾	147¾	+ 3	97,800
90	June 12	82½	July 30	Reading 1st pf†.....	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	− 2⅞	100
86½	Apr. 19	80	Feb. 23	Reading 2d pf†......	81½	81½	81½	+ 1½	200
46½	July 29	19	Feb. 1	Rep. Iron & Steel...	46½	34¾	42⅝	+ 6⅞	214,300
97¼	July 29	72	Jan. 30	Rep. Iron & Steel pf.	97¼	92⅜	95¾	+ 2⅞	7,900
1⅛	Apr. 9	⅛	July 15	Rock Island Co.....	..	..	½	..	....
2½	Apr. 9	½	June 21	Rock Island Co. pf.	..	..	¾	..	....
6⅜	May 12	⅞	Jan. 22	Rumely (M.) Co. ...	3⅝	3	3½	+ 1	2,900
18	May 6	2½	Jan. 20	Rumely (M.) Co. pf.	..	..	9⅛	..	....
7¼	June 26	1¾	Mar. 22	ST. LOUIS & S. F..	4⅞	4	4½	+ ¼	900
12½	June 28	8	June 16	St. L. & S. F. 1st pf.	10	9	9	− ¾	500
8	Mar. 31	3	Jan. 18	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf.	5¾	5¼	5¼	..	1,400
19	Apr. 23	13½	July 22	St. Louis Southwest.	14	14	14	+ ½	100
37	Jan. 21	30	July 8	St. L. Southwest. pf.	..	..	30	..	....
17	Apr. 21	11⅛	July 31	Seaboard Air Line..	13	11⅛	11¼	..	2,000
42⅜	Apr. 21	29⅜	July 24	Seaboard Air L. pf..	33	30	31¼	+ 1⅞	3,550
209½	Feb. 1	131¾	Mar. 17	Sears, Roe. & Co....	148¾	145½	146½	+ 1¾	1,600
125½	Feb. 19	121⅜	Jan. 4	Sears, Roe. & Co. pf	..	..	124	..	....
44½	July 29	24	Jan. 6	Sloss-Shef. S. & I. Co	44½	38⅞	42½	+ 3	24,900
90	July 19	85	May 6	Sloss-S. S. & I. pf..	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	− 4⅞	189
72	July 15	44	Apr. 7	So. Porto R. Sugar..	..	..	72	..	....
93½	Apr. 12	89⅜	Feb. 4	So. Porto R. Sug. pf.	..	..	93½	..	....
95	Apr. 21	81¼	Feb. 5	Southern Pacific....	87¾	83¾	87½	+ 2⅞	50,140
106¼	Apr. 19	94⅞	Feb. 20	Southern Pac. t. c...	98⅞	98¾	98¾	− 3⅛	500
19⅜	Apr. 9	12½	July 23	Southern Ry.	14¼	12⅜	13½	+ ⅝	12,550
63	Jan. 26	42	July 23	Southern Ry. pf.....	46	43⅜	45	+ 1¾	2,300
56½	July 14	43⅛	Feb. 23	Standard Milling ...	55½	55½	55½	− ½	100
73⅜	July 13	66	Feb. 17	Standard Milling pf.	72½	72	72	− 1	200
85	July 30	35¾	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co.	85	80	84½	+ 2¼	46,875
102⅜	Apr. 8	91	Jan. 2	Studebaker Co. pf...	102⅜	100	102⅜	+ 2⅜	300
39½	June 12	25½	Feb. 24	TENN. COPPER‡...	38¼	35⅝	36⅜	..	9,000
144½	Apr. 19	120	May 14	Texas Co.	133½	131½	133	+ 2	1,000
126	July 23	123	June 14	Tex. Co. sub. rec. f. pd	..	..	126	..	....
17⅞	Apr. 19	8¼	July 23	Texas & Pacific.....	10	8½	9	..	1,920
105¼	July 12	101½	Apr. 30	Texas Pac. Land Tr.	..	..	105¼	..	....
58	Apr. 15	35	Jan. 2	Third Avenue	52	50	50⅜	+ ⅛	4,800
102½	Apr. 16	95	May 14	Tobacco Products pf	99	98	98	− 1	440
2½	Mar. 31	1	Jan. 6	Toledo, St. L. & W..	..	..	1½	..	....
9⅜	Jan. 23	5⅛	May 25	Tol., St. L. & W. pf.	..	..	7	..	....
7⅞	June 15	6	July 26	T., St. L. & W. pf. cfs	6	6	6	− 1	1,100
100	Apr. 19	90	July 9	Twin City Rap. Tr..	90¾	90¼	90¼	− 1¼	590
76⅞	July 28	55	Feb. 18	UNDER. TYPE.....	76⅞	68⅞	75	+12	1,900
105	July 26	98¼	May 22	Underwood Type. pf.	105	105	105	+ 6¾	100
7¼	Apr. 6	4⅜	Jan. 4	Union Bag & Paper.	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	− ⅞	1,000
30⅞	Apr. 6	22⅞	July 13	Union Bag & P. pf..	..	..	27½	..	....
134⅝	Apr. 19	115¾	Jan. 2	Union Pacific	130	124½	128¼	+ 1⅞	92,200
82	June 12	79	Mar. 1	Union Pacific pf....	81	80½	80½	− ⅝	825
31½	Apr. 21	27¼	Feb. 24	Union Pacific war..	..	..	30⅝	..	....
51½	Apr. 19	42	Jan. 25	United Cigar Mfrs..	47⅞	44½	44½	− 1⅛	450
105	Feb. 11	100	June 19	United Cigar Mfrs. pf	..	..	103	..	....
66¼	Apr. 15	48½	Jan. 12	United Dry Goods pf	58	58	58	..	100
21⅞	July 20	8	Jan. 5	United Rys. Invest..	19	17½	17½	− 1¼	1,300
40¼	Apr. 26	21¼	Mar. 15	United Rys. Inv. pf.	37½	34½	34½	− 1¾	2,500
18¼	May 24	8	Jan. 8	U. S. Cast I. P. & F.	16	14	16	+ 1	400
46½	Apr. 19	32½	Mar. 3	U. S. C. I. P. & F. pf.	36	36	36	+ ⅝	100
78¼	Mar. 9	60	July 27	U. S. Express	60¼	60	60¼	− ¾	300
59⅞	July 28	15	Jan. 27	U. S. Ind. Alcohol...	59⅞	56	57½	− ½	10,450
94⅝	June 7	70	Jan. 26	U. S. Ind. Alcohol pf	90½	90½	90½	− 1⅞	100
50	Jan. 12	35	June 30	U. S. Realty & Imp..	35½	35½	35½	+ ½	100
10⅝	June 14	1¼	Apr. 26	U. S. Red. & Ref....	2½	2	2	− ¼	300
10¼	June 14	1	Apr. 9	U. S. Red. & Ref. pf.	..	..	3¾	..	....
74⅝	Apr. 14	44	July 24	U. S. Rubber	47⅞	44½	45½	+ 1¼	8,400
110	Apr. 9	101⅜	Feb. 24	U. S. Rubber 1st pf.	103	102	102¼	− ¾	1,800
76½	Feb. 1	76½	Feb. 1	U. S. Rubber 2d pf..	..	..	76½	..	....
68⅞	July 29	38	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel	68⅞	62¾	66⅝	+ 2⅝	710,714
113	July 31	102	Feb. 1	U. S. Steel pf.......	113	110⅞	113	+ 2½	6,390
73	Apr. 26	48½	Jan. 6	Utah Copper‡‡	67⅞	63⅜	66	+ ½	26,400
37	May 5	15	Jan. 4	VA.-CARO. CHEM.	36½	21⅛	35⅛	+ 4½	27,200
102	July 31	80	Jan. 6	Va.-Caro. Chem. pf.	102	97	102	+ 5	985
49⅞	July 29	36	June 9	Va.-Iron, Coal & C..	49⅞	43	49¼	+ 5¼	7,000
15	June 14	5	Jan. 21	Vulcan Detinning...	..	..	15	..	....
85	June 14	21	Jan. 22	Vulcan Detinning pf	..	..	85	..	....
2¼	Apr. 30	⅛	May 26	WABASH	..	..	⅛	..	....
6½	Apr. 29	½	June 28	Wabash pf.	..	..	¼	..	....
100	Apr. 14	77⅛	Jan. 6	Wells Fargo Exp....	98½	98	98	+ 2	200
27	June 12	9¼	Jan. 4	Western Maryland..	25	22	25	+ 2½	500
40	Mar. 30	25	Jan. 5	West. Maryland pf..	..	..	36	..	....
70⅞	Apr. 28	57	Jan. 2	Western Union Tel..	70½	67¾	69	..	6,500
113¾	July 30	64	Feb. 24	West. E. & M.†	113¾	102½	110½	+ 8⅛	590,420
130	May 5	117	Mar. 12	Westinghouse 1st pf†	130	126	130	+ 4	400
255	May 10	232½	Apr. 6	Weyman-Bruton ...	..	..	255	..	....
3¾	Jan. 18	⅛	July 28	Wheel. & Lake Erie.	¾	½	½	− ⅜	500
16	Jan. 18	2¼	July 28	Wheel & L. E. 1st pf	3	2¼	2¼	− 1⅛	500
6	Jan. 18	1	June 29	Wheel. & L. E. 2d pf	..	..	1	..	....
139½	July 16	87	Feb. 23	Willys Overland	138⅜	132½	134⅜	+ 2⅛	4,150
105	June 22	95⅛	Feb. 17	Willys Overland pf..	103½	103½	103½	+ ⅝	200
39⅞	Jan. 21	28	July 14	Wisconsin Central...	30	28	30	+ 2	400
111½	Apr. 14	90¼	Jan. 6	Woolworth (F.W.) Co.	104⅞	104	104	− 1	500
120¾	June 30	115	Jan. 8	Woolworth pf.	..	..	120	..	....
				MINING.					
.21	June 8	.07	May 29	Comstock Tunnel.‡‡‡	.11	.09	.11	..	4,200

Note.—Highest and lowest prices of the year are based usually on sales of not less than 100 shares, but where exceptions are made the prices are marked with an asterisk (*.) †Par $50. ‡Par $25. ††Par $20. ‡‡Par $10. †††Par $5. ‡‡‡Par $2.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

On Call.	High.	Low.	Last.	Renewals.
July 26	2	1¾	2	1¾
July 27	2	1¾	2	1¾
July 28	2	1¾	2	1¾
July 29	2	1¾	1¾	2
July 30	2	1¾	2	1¾
July 31	2	2	2	2

	On Call.	Renewal Rates.
Week's range—		
High	2	..
Low	1¾	..
Same week last year—		
High	10	6
Low	2	2¼
Year to date—		
High	3	2¾
Low	1	1½
Same period last year—		
High	10	6
Low	1	1½

On Time.	60 Days.	90 Days.	6 Mos.
July 26	2¼@2½	2¾@3	3¼@3½
July 27	2½@2¾	2¾@3	3¼@3½
July 28	2¼@2½	2½@3	3¼@3½
July 29	2¼@2½	2¾@3	3¼@3½
July 30	2½@3	3 @3¼	3½
July 31	2½@3	3 @3¼	3½
Week's range—			
High	3	3¼	3½
Low	2¼	2½	3¼
Same week last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	3	3½	4¼
Year's range to date—			
High	4½	4½	4½
Low	2¼	2½	2¾
Same period last year—			
High	6	6	6
Low	2	2¼	2¾

RESERVE BANKS' DISCOUNT RATES.

	Days. 30 or Less.	30 to 60.	60 to 90.	Over 90.
Boston	4	4	4½	5
New York	4	4	4	5
Philadelphia	4	4	4½	5
Cleveland	4	4	4½	5
Richmond	4	4	4½	5
Atlanta	4	4	4½	5
Chicago	4	4	4½	5
St. Louis	4	4	4½	5
Minneapolis	4	4	5	5
Kansas City	4	4	4½	5
Dallas	4	4	4½	5
San Francisco	3½	4	4½	6

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RATES.

LONDON.	Demand. High.	Low.	Last.
July 26	$4.76 9/16	4.76⅜	4.76½
July 27	4.76 9/16	4.76 7/16	4.76½
July 28	4.76 9/16	4.76 5/16	4.76 7/16
July 29	4.76⅝	4.76¼	4.76¼
July 30	4.76 5/16	4.76	4.76⅛
July 31	4.76 1/16	4.75⅞	4.75 15/16

	Cables. High.	Low.	Last.
July 26	$4.77¼	$4.77	$4.77 3/16
July 27	4.77 3/16	4.77⅛	4.77⅛
July 28	4.77 3/16	4.77	4.77 1/16
July 29	4.77	4.76⅞	4.76⅞
July 30	4.76 13/16	4.76⅝	4.76¾
July 31	4.76¾	4.76 11/16	4.76 11/16

	Demand.	Cables.
Week's range—		
High	$4.76⅝	$4.77¼
Low	4.75⅞	4.76 11/16
Same week last year—		
High	6.00	6.75
Low	4.89	4.94
Year's range to date—		
High	4.85¼	4.85⅝
Low	4.75⅞	4.76⅝
Same period last year—		
High	6.00	6.75
Low	4.8535	4.8555

	Paris. Dmd.	Paris. Cab.	Berlin. Dmd.	Berlin. Cab.	Switzerland. Dmd.	Switzerland. Cab.
July 26	5.63¼	5.62⅞	81⅝	81 11/16	5.36	5.35
July 27	5.63¼	5.63	81½	81 9/16	5.37	5.36
July 28	5.65½	5.65	81⅝	81 9/16	5.36	5.35
July 29	5.68¾	5.68	81 9/16	81⅝	5.37½	5.36¼
July 30	5.70¾	5.70	81 9/16	81⅝	5.38	5.37
July 31	5.71¼	5.70½	81⅝	81¾	5.38¼	5.37¾

	Holland. Dmd.	Holland. Cab.	Italy. Dmd.	Italy. Cab.	Russia. Cab.	Austria. Cab.
July 26	40⅛	40¼	6.25½	6.25	33.50	15.20
July 27	40 1/16	40⅛	6.28½	6.28	33.50	15.15
July 28	40⅛	40¼	6.30½	6.29½	33.12	15.15
July 29	40 1/16	40¼	6.34	6.33½	33.12	15.13
July 30	40⅛	40 3/16	6.41	6.40	33.12	15.15
July 31	40⅛	40 3/16	6.41	6.40	33.12	15.15

EXCHANGE ON NEW YORK AT DOMESTIC CENTRES.

	Boston.	Chicago.	S. L.	San F.
July 26	Par	*5c	Par	*45c
July 27	Par	*5c	Par	*45c
July 28	Par	†5@10c	Par	*45c
July 29	Par	†5c	Par	*45c
July 30	Par	†10c	Par	*45c
July 31	Par	†10c	Par	*45c

*Premium. †Discount.

LONDON MONEY AND DISCOUNTS.

	Money.	Discounts. Short Bills.	Discounts. 3 Mos.	Paris Ex. on London.
July 26	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5¼	26f 87½c
July 27	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5¼	26f 87½c
July 28	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5¼	27f 7½c
July 29	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5¼	27f 10c
July 30	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5¼	27f 18c
July 31	4 @4½	5⅛	5 @5¼	27f 18c

FOREIGN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Brit. Consols. London.	Rentes, Paris.
July 26	65	69f
July 27	65	69f
July 28	65	69f
July 29	65	69f
July 30	65	69f
July 31	65	69f

BAR SILVER AND GOLD PREMIUMS.

	Bar Silver. London.	Bar Silver. N. Y.	Gold Premiums. Lisbon.
July 26	22⅛d	47⅝c	49.00
July 27	22⅛d	47⅝c	49.00
July 28	22⅜d	47½c	49.00
July 29	22 3/16d	46⅞c	49.00
July 30	22 3/16d	47⅛c	49.00
July 31	22 3/16d	47⅛c	49.00

FOREIGN BANK RATES.

	Rate.	When Fixed.
Bank of England	5	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of France	5	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Germany	5	Dec. 23, 1914
Bank of Belgium	5	Aug. 27, 1914
Bank of Austria	5	Apr. 10, 1915
Bank of Italy	6	Aug. 8, 1914
Bank of Switzerland	4½	Jan. 2, 1915
Bank of Russia	6	July 29, 1914
Bank of Spain	4½	Oct. 27, 1914
Bank of Portugal	5½	Jan. 15, 1914
Bank of Sweden	5½	Jan. 5, 1915
Bank of Norway	5½	Aug. 20, 1914
Bank of Denmark	5	July 10, 1915

ST. PAUL

There appears in the current issue the second instalment in the series of articles by our railroad editor on the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R. and its prospects. St. Paul stockholders will find this series, written by one of the best-known authorities on the operation of railroads, highly instructive.

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FORECAST OF THE BOND MARKET

This is a subject of far-reaching interest to bankers and investors in this country. We have just made an exhaustive study of the situation and have demonstrated many points of vital interest. The effect of European borrowings is carefully analyzed in this special letter.

This new forecast completely supplements the elaborate study of the situation which we made last December, and which created world-wide comment.

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PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at the Office of the Commissioner of Fisheries, Washington, D. C., until 2 o'clock P. M., September 1, 1915, and then opened, for furnishing 825 tons of anthracite coal, delivered as follows: Woods Hole, Mass., 500 tons; Gloucester, Mass., 150 tons, and Boothbay Harbor, Maine, 175 tons. For blank proposals and particulars address COMMISSIONER OF FISHERIES, Washington, D. C.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, CUSTOM House, Norfolk, Va.—Sealed proposals will be received here until 12 M. Aug. 4, 1915, and then opened, for dredging in inland waterway from Norfolk, Va., to Beaufort, N. C. Further information on application.

DIVIDENDS.

UNITED STATES MORTGAGE & TRUST COMPANY

The following coupons will be due and payable at the Main Office of this Company,
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On and After August 2nd, 1915

Bell Co., Ky., Road & Bridge (Aug. 5th)..5s
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge 4s, Bldg. 4½s
Camden Co., N. Y., Battery Armory & Road Imp....4½s
Deal, N. J., Pavement & Imp.......4½s
East Rutherford, N. J., Sewer (August 15th)....4½s
Elyria, Ohio, Paving........4¼s
Essex County, N. J., Park..........3.65s
Essex County, N. J., Park.....4s & 4¼s
Essex County, N. J., Court House.........4s
Essex County, N. J., Passaic R. Bdg..4½s
Essex County, N. J., Hospital..4s & 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Road.....4s & 4½s
Essex County, N. J., Parental School..4½s
General Electric Co. Deb...........3½s
Hammonton & Egg Harbor City Gas Co..5s
Hawaii Territory Public Improvement..4s
Hocking Valley Railway Co............4s
Indiana Railway Co..............2nd 5s
Madison River Power Co.............5s
Middletown, N. Y., Water.........3½s
Montana Power Transmission Co.......5s
Moseley Hotel Co..............1st 5s
New Canaan, Conn., Funding.........4s
New York Dock Co..............1st 4s
Oswego, N. Y., Bridge (Aug. 15th)....4½s
Pac. Port. Cement Co. Consol..........6s
Pacific Power & Light Co...........5s
Paducah, Ky., Renewal..........4¼s
Palace Hotel Co., of San Francisco......6s
Pleasantville, N. Y., Street..........4s
Ridgefield Park, N. J............5s
Sandy Hill, N. Y., Sewer 3½s, Paving 4¼s
School City, Fort Wayne, Ind., Imp. (August 14th).........4s
Sierra & San Francisco Power Co..1st 5s
Skaneateles Railroad Co............5s
South Orange, N. J., Sewer 4s, Water 4½s
Standard Chain Co. (Aug. 15th)...1st 6s
Syracuse, N. Y., City Hall 3s & var. others
Toledo, O., Imp. 4s and various others
Toledo, O., Board of Ed. (Aug. 17th)..4½s
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co., Series "G"....4s
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co., Series "I"....4s
U. S. Mort. & Trust Co., Series "M"....4s
Wall & Hanover St. Rly. Co., (Aug. 15th), 4s
Westerly, R. I., Water..........3½s

BRANCHES
Broadway at 73d St. 125th St. at Eighth Ave.

The Dome Mines Company, Limited
(No Personal Liability)
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Directors of the above-named Company have resolved that the Company do pay a dividend quarterly on the first day of March, June, September, and December in each year, and that there be paid on September 1st, 1915, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 23rd day of August, 1915, a dividend of fifty cents per share, and that the transfer books of the Company be closed from August 24th, 1915, to September 1st, 1915, both days inclusive.

ALEX. FASKEN, Secretary.
July 30th, 1915.

FINANCIAL.

Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company

REORGANIZATION.

To the Holders of Certificates of Deposit of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, issued under the Bondholders' Agreement, dated July 9, 1914, for Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company First and Refunding Mortgage Four Per Cent. (Fifty-Year) Gold Bonds, and for the Indiana, Decatur & Western Railway Company First Mortgage Five Per Cent. (Forty-Year) Gold Bonds, and to the holders of such certificates stamped as assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railway Company, dated June 4, 1915:

NOTICE is hereby given that the above-mentioned Plan and Agreement of Reorganization has been declared operative and effective.

Each holder of a Certificate of Deposit above mentioned is hereby notified to pay, on or before September 1, 1915, to THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, as Depositary, as required by and under the terms of the Plan and Agreement above mentioned, the sum of $200 for each $1,000 bond deposited by him, entitling him to receive under the terms of the Plan of Reorganization, when the Plan has been consummated:

$300 par value in new First Mortgage Bonds,

$600 par value in the Preferred Stock, and

$600 par value in the Common Stock of the new company (or Voting Trust Certificates representing such stock.) Such depositors are further notified upon making such payment to present to the Depositary their Certificates of Deposit for stamping thereon the fact of such payment.

Depositors may either make such payment in full or, at their option, may pay 50% thereof at the date specified and the remaining 50% thereof on or before October 1, 1915, with interest at the rate of 5% per annum on such deferred payment. Any depositor defaulting in any payment will, unless the Reorganization Committee shall otherwise determine, forfeit the securities of the new company to which he would be otherwise entitled.

A larger amount than is required by the Bondholders' Agreement, and as provided therein, of each class of bondholders above mentioned have assented to the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization.

Dated July 29, 1915.

FREDERICK H. ECKER, Chairman;
J. AUGUSTUS BARNARD,
HENRY E. COOPER,
GEORGE K. JOHNSON,
H. F. WHITCOMB,
ALBERT H. WIGGIN,
L. EDMUND ZACHER,
Reorganization Committee.
CADWALADER, WICKERSHAM & TAFT, Counsel for Reorganization Committee.
F. E. MOWLE, Secretary, 28 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.
THE EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, Depositary, 37 Wall Street, New York City.

MISSOURI, OKLAHOMA & GULF RAILWAY COMPANY
Second Mortgage Trust Deed
Dated May 15, 1912.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16th, 1915.

To the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company and to the holders of Second Mortgage 5% Gold Bonds issued, certified, and delivered under and pursuant to and the payment of which is intended to be secured by the indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust executed by the Missouri, Oklahoma & Gulf Railway Company to St. Louis Union Trust Company, Trustee, and bearing date the 15th day of May, in the year 1912.

Pursuant to Section 8 of Article VIII. of the above mentioned second mortgage and deed of trust, you, and each of you, are hereby notified that the undersigned hereby resigns as trustee in and under said indenture of second mortgage and deed of trust and from the trusts therein and thereby created.

ST. LOUIS UNION TRUST COMPANY, Trustee,
[Seal.] By ISAAC H. ORR, Vice President.
Attest:
A. H. BURG, Asst. Secretary.

MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, TIMBER CERTIFICATES OF BENEFICIAL INTEREST IN THE KIRBY LUMBER COMPANY CONTRACT WITH THE HOUSTON OIL COMPANY OF TEXAS.

Notice is hereby given that the Interest Coupons, due August 1, 1915, on the Second Issue, and on the New Series, of Timber Certificates of Beneficial Interest in the Kirby Lumber Company Contract, the Principal of Series "E," Second Issue of said Certificates, and the Principal of $100,000 of New Series of said Certificates, drawn by lot, and called for redemption in special advertised notice of the Houston Oil Company, will be paid at maturity, August 1, 1915, upon presentation at the Office of the MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, in the City of Baltimore, or at the Office of its Agent, THE CHASE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New York. MARYLAND TRUST COMPANY, Trustee.
Baltimore, Maryland, July 31, 1915.

DIVIDENDS.

Coupons Due and Payable at the Office of
A. B. LEACH & CO.
149 BROADWAY, N. Y.

AUGUST 1ST, 1915
Austin, Ill., School District No. 2
Bergen County, N. J., Bridge
Bloomington, Ill., Funding
Buncombe County, N. C., Funding
Champaign, Ill., Improvement
Chickasha, I. T., School
Coal Township, Penna., Poor House
Evanston, Ill., Judgment
Fairfield, Iowa, Ref. Waterworks
Fairmount, Minn., Water Works Ext.
Greenfield, Ind., Funding
Houghton, Mich., Sewer
Huntington, Ind., School
Iron Mountain, Mich., Sewer
Jackson, Mich., Union School District
Kalamazoo, Mich., Improvement
Lake Forest, Ill.
La Grand, Ore., Refunding
Lancaster, N. Y., Water
Mechanicville, N. Y.
Morrison County, Minn.
New Castle, Pa., School District
Onero, Wis., Fire House
Portland Electric Co.
Pulaski Co., Ind., Court House
Riverdale, N. J., Road Imp.
Sherburne Co., Minn., Drainage
Spring Valley, Ill., Bridge
Snohomish Co. Washington, School District
Snohomish Co., Wash., Road
Union City, Ind.
Warren Co., Indiana, Bridge
Wauwatosa, Wis., Water Works

AUGUST 13, 1915
Swayzee, Ind., School

AUGUST 14, 1915
Centerville, Iowa
Consolidated Electric Co. of Maine
Georgia Light, Power & Ry. Co.
Vigo Co., Ind., Funding

AUGUST 24, 1915
Summitville, Ind., School

Winslow, Lanier & Co.
59 CEDAR STREET
NEW YORK

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE DURING THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1915:

AUGUST 1, 1915.
The American Cotton Oil Co. 4½ Debentures.
Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry. Co. Cons. Mtge. 4s.
Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R. Co. Gen. Mtge., Series "D."
Gas City, Indiana.
Marion County, Indiana, Bridge Bonds.
Massillon & Cleveland Rd. Co. quarterly dividend, 2%.
Portsmouth, Ohio, Street Improvement Bonds.
Wheeling Terminal Ry. Co. 1st Mtge. 4s.

BRAZILIAN TRACTION, LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY, LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Laws of Canada.)

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Directors of the company has declared a quarterly dividend of One-Half of One Per Cent. on the issued Ordinary Capital Stock of the Company, payable 1st September, 1915, to all shareholders of record on the registers at the close of business on the 10th August, 1915.

Dated at Toronto, Canada, 28th July, 1915.
J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

In view of the unsettled conditions surrounding exchange with Brazil and the low rates prevailing, and owing to the prolongation of the war, and notwithstanding that the earnings of the company have continued to increase in a very satisfactory way, the Board of Directors have decided upon the conservative policy of making the dividend on the common stock for 1915 at the rate of Four Per Cent. per annum. Three per cent. has been paid during the first half of the year, and the Board has now declared a dividend of One-Half of One Per Cent., making three and one-half per cent. for the three-quarters of the year.

By order of the Board.
J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.
PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 39.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Preferred Stock of this Company for the quarter ended June 30, 1915, payable to all Preferred stockholders of record as of Aug. 14, 1915. Checks will be mailed Sept. 1, 1915. ARTHUR J. RONAGHAN,
New York, July 31, 1915. Treas.

The Cripple Creek Central Railway Co.
COMMON DIVIDEND NO. 23.

The regular quarterly dividend of one per cent. (1%) has been declared by the Board of Directors on the Common Stock of this Company, for the quarter ended June 30, 1915, payable to all Common stockholders of record as of Aug. 14, 1915. Checks will be mailed Sept. 1, 1915. ARTHUR J. RONAGHAN,
New York, July 31, 1915. Treas.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC CO.
FIRST PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 4.
ORIGINAL PREFERRED DIVIDEND NO. 38.

The regular quarterly dividend of $1.50 per share upon the full-paid First Preferred and Original Preferred Capital Stock of the company, for the period commencing May 1, 1915, and ending July 31, 1915, will be paid by checks mailed August 16, 1915, to shareholders of record at 12:00 o'clock noon, July 31, 1915.

San Francisco, California, July 31, 1915.
A. F. HOCKENBEAMER, Vice-President and Treasurer.

121ST SEMI-ANNUAL CASH DIVIDEND
Illinois Central Railroad Company.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a dividend of two and one-half per cent. (2½%) in cash, payable September 1, 1915, to the holders of the Capital Stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company as registered at the close of business Monday, August 9, 1915.

D. R. BURBANK, Secretary.
New York, June 30, 1915.

THE J. G. WHITE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION,
43 Exchange Place, New York.

The regular quarterly dividend (Tenth quarter) of one and three-quarters per cent. (1¾%) has been declared on the Preferred Stock of this Corporation, payable September 1st, 1915, to stockholders of record August 18th, 1915. T. W. MOFFAT, Secretary.

GENERAL CHEMICAL COMPANY.
25 Broad Street, New York, July 30, 1915.

A quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. (1½%) will be paid September 1, 1915, to Common Stock holders of record at 3 P. M., August 20, 1915.
LANCASTER MORGAN, Treasurer.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—UNITED STATES DIStrict Court, Southern District of New York—In the matter of J. B. GREENHUT CO. (formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc.), Bankrupt.

Pursuant to decree of Hon. Peter B. Olney, Referee in Bankruptcy dated July 30, 1915, the assets of the above-named Bankrupt mentioned in said decree will be offered at public sale by the undersigned Trustees at the place of business of the bankrupt, 6th Ave. and 18th St. in the building on the west side of 6th Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 17, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon, in accordance with and in the manner provided for by said decree. Bids will then and there be received by the undersigned Trustees pursuant to the terms of said decree, copies of which may be obtained at the offices of the undersigned Trustees or their attorneys. The properties offered for sale include the merchandise of the bankrupt estate (which merchandise may be bid for in bulk or in lots or departments to be parcelled by the undersigned Trustees as provided in said decree), its customers' accounts receivable, fixtures, delivery system, all the assets comprising the department store business and real estate of the Bankrupt.

The merchandise offered for sale may be inspected by prospective bidders at any time before the sale upon application to the Trustees, and inventories thereof will be available for inspection at the office of the Trustees at least five days before the sale.

All bids for separate departments or lots shall be subject to the contingency of the acceptance of any bid in bulk found by the Court to be of greater benefit to the bankrupt estate than sales of the merchandise in separate lots or departments.

After all bids are received, the Referee at said time and place or at such adjourned time as he may fix, will entertain application or motion for and will make such orders of sale or confirmation of sale or in reference to the administration of the estate of the above-named Bankrupt or the disposition of its assets or the adjustment, release, adjudication, or compromise of any matters affecting the administration of the estate as shall be proper.

The real property including leaseholds of the bankrupt estate which appears to be subject to the lien of a mortgage or deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York, as Trustee, dated December 1, 1910 (which real property and leaseholds are described in parcels 1, 2, and 3) shall be sold free and clear of the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust.

The property will be offered for sale in parcels, as follows:

PARCEL 1. The real property, including leaseholds, on the east side of Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 18th and 19th Sts., as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

The following is a description thereof showing which are freeholds and which leaseholds, together with statements as to the mortgages thereon, and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which said real property is offered for sale:

All that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the easterly side of Sixth Avenue with the northerly side of 18th Street, and running thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 18th Street, five hundred and ten feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence westwardly along said centre line of the block, fifty feet; thence northwardly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, ninety-two feet to the southerly side of 19th Street; thence westwardly along said southerly side of 19th Street, four hundred and sixty feet, to the easterly side of Sixth Avenue and thence southwardly along the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL those three certain lots of land situate in the City of New York, on the northeast corner of Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, and known and designated as lots numbers one hundred and six (106), one hundred and seven (107), and one hundred and eight (108) on a certain map entitled "Map of lands of John Tonnele in the Ninth and Sixteenth Wards of the City of New York," made by George B. Smith and Edward Doughty, 1828 and 1835, by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, July 8th, 1842, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 18th Street with the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, running thence easterly along the said northerly side of 18th Street, forty-five feet and one-half inch, thence in a northeasterly direction eighty-two feet, five inches to a point sixty-seven feet, four and one-half inches from the said northerly side of West 18th Street, thence easterly on a line parallel to said northerly side of West 18th Street six feet and one-half of an inch, thence in a northeasterly direction five feet and four inches to a point which, if extended in a straight line until it intersects the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, would be distant at such point of intersection sixty-seven feet, nine inches from the northeasterly corner of 18th Street and Sixth Avenue; thence in a southwesterly direction ninety-two feet, four inches along said line so extended until it reaches the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence southerly along the said easterly side of Sixth Avenue, sixty-seven feet, nine inches to the point or place of beginning,

is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, to Gerson Siegel, dated December 1, 1894, hereinafter mentioned and a lease by the same lessor to the Bankrupt dated April 9, 1912, hereinafter mentioned.

Also the following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the 18th Ward of the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and being now known by the Street numbers Fifty-nine (59) and Sixty-one (61) West 18th Street, in said City and bounded and described as follows:

COMMENCING at a point on the northerly side of West 18th Street, at the southwesterly corner of the land which point is distant forty-five (45) feet and one-half (½) of an inch, easterly from Sixth Avenue at the line of the westerly wall of the premises, running thence easterly along the northerly side of West 18th Street, sixty-four (64) feet, eleven and one-half (11½) inches more or less to the southeasterly corner of the land at the line of the easterly wall thereof; thence northerly at right angles with 18th Street and along said easterly wall and along a line in prolongation thereof sixty-seven (67) feet, six (6) inches more or less; thence westerly parallel with West 18th Street twenty-six (26) feet; thence southerly along the westerly line of the land, seventy-seven (77) feet, eleven and one-half inches (11½) more or less to the point or place of beginning, be all the said several dimensions or distances more or less,

is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by John L. Tonnele to Gerson Siegel, dated December 1, 1894, hereinafter mentioned and a certain lease by the same lessor to the Bankrupt or its predecessor dated May 26, 1910, hereinafter mentioned.

Also the following described portion of said plot or parcel of land, namely:

All those certain lots of ground, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and more particularly described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 19th Street with the easterly side of Sixth Avenue; running thence easterly along the southerly side of 19th Street, one hundred and sixty (160) feet; thence southerly and parallel with Sixth Avenue, ninety-two feet (92); thence westerly and parallel with 19th Street, sixty-two (62) feet, nine and one-half (9½) inches; thence southwesterly to a point distant eighty-five (85) feet, eight and one-half (8½) inches easterly from the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, and one hundred and sixteen (116) feet, three (3) inches southerly from the southerly side of 19th Street; thence westerly and parallel with 19th Street, eighty-five (85) feet eight and one-half inches to the easterly side of Sixth Avenue; thence northerly along the easterly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and sixteen (116) feet and three (3) inches, to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less,

is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain lease made by William Waldorf Astor to Moses Siegel, dated December 12, 1894, hereinafter mentioned, and a certain lease made by William Waldorf Astor to J. B. Greenhut Co., formerly Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated February 16, 1915, hereinafter mentioned.

TOGETHER WITH ALL AND SINGULAR

(a) the said Indenture of Lease dated December 1, 1894, made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, unto Gerson Siegel, and recorded in the Office of the Register of the County of New York on September 30, 1895, in Liber 89 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 280;

(b) the said Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele as Trustee, unto Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated April 9, 1912, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, May 27, 1912, in Liber 175 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 256;

(c) the said Indenture of Lease, dated December 1, 1894, made by John L. Tonnele, unto Gerson Siegel and recorded in the Register's Office September 30, 1895, in Liber 89 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 289;

(d) the said Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele to Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., or its predecessor, dated May 26, 1910, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York October 6, 1910, in Liber 241 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 256;

(e) the said Indenture of Lease, dated December 12, 1894, made by William Waldorf Astor to Moses Siegel, and recorded in the Register's Office on September 30, 1895, in Liber 38 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 297, and

(f) the said Indenture of Lease made by William Waldorf Astor unto Greenhut-Siegel Cooper Co., Inc., dated Feb. 16, 1915, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York, March 8, 1915, in Liber 197 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 234;

and as to each and all of said Indentures of Lease all the rights, property, privileges, estate, right, title and interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired and renewal or renewals therein and thereof, and all and singular the covenants and conditions therein contained are offered for sale, SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the rents, payments, covenants, conditions, provisions and agreements in each of said indentures of Lease, contained.

The property described in this Parcel 1 is offered subject to the right of maintenance and operation of the elevated railroad on Sixth Avenue.

The above mentioned freehold and leasehold premises described as Parcel 1 are subject to prior mortgages to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company maturing August 10, 1920, to secure the payment of the aggregate sum of $1,750,000 with interest thereon at the rate of 4½% per annum, accrued since June 1, 1915. The said mortgages are as follows:

(a) A mortgage given by Siegel-Cooper Company, dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on July 18, 1910, Block Series (mortgages) Liber 202, Sec. 3, page 416.

(b) A mortgage given by William Wetterer, dated August 10, 1896, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on August 17, 1896, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 52, Sec. 3, page 86.

(c) A mortgage given by William Wetterer and Meta A. Wetterer, his wife, dated February 8, 1899, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on February 8, 1899, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 71, Section 3, page 147.

Reference is made to said three mortgages and to a certain agreement relating thereto dated July 7, 1910, and recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York July 18, 1910, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 206, Sec 3, page 233, as if all said instruments were here fully set forth.

PARCEL 2. The real property, including leaseholds, on the west side of Sixth Ave., Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, between 18th and 19th Sts., as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

The following is a description thereof showing which are freeholds and which leaseholds; together with a statement as to the mortgage thereon, and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which said real property is offered for sale:

ALL that certain plot or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements therein erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan in the City of New York, County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of 19th Street, running thence westwardly along the southerly side of 19th Street, three hundred and three feet and eight inches; thence southerly parallel with Sixth Avenue, one hundred feet; thence westwardly parallel with 18th Street, one hundred and seventy-one feet, two inches more or less to the westerly line of land of the adjoining owner, thence southerly along said westerly line and parallel with Sixth Avenue, eighty-four feet to the northerly side of 18th Street; thence eastwardly along the northerly side of 18th Street, four hundred and seventy-five feet to the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, and thence northwardly along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighty-four feet to the point or place of beginning.

The following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point formed by the intersection of the westerly side of Sixth Avenue with the southerly side of West 19th Street; running thence westerly, along said southerly side of West 19th Street, one hundred and fifty-two feet, ten inches; thence southerly and parallel to said westerly side of Sixth Avenue, or nearly so, one hundred and twenty-two feet, six inches; thence easterly, one hundred and fifty-three feet to a point on said westerly side of Sixth Avenue, which point is distant one hundred and eighteen feet, nine inches southerly from the said corner formed by the intersection of said westerly side of Sixth Avenue with said southerly side of West 19th Street, and thence northerly, along the westerly side of Sixth Avenue, one hundred and eighteen feet, nine inches to the point or place of beginning, be all the said dimensions more or less.

is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain Indenture of Lease made by James R. Roosevelt, Henry B. Ely and Douglas Robinson, as Trustees for John Jacob Astor, under the last Will and Testament of William Astor, deceased, to Benjamin Altman, dated October 30, 1895, and recorded in the Office of the Register of the County of New York, on April 20, 1906, in Liber 117 of Conveyances, Section 3, page 394.

Also the following described portion of the said plot or parcel of land, namely:

ALL that certain plot, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, distinguished by the Nos. 102, 103, 104 and 105 on a map entitled "Map of property of John Tonnele in the 9th and 16th Wards of the City of New York," made by R. Spencer, City Surveyor, July 8th, 1842, filed in the Register's Office of the County of New York as Map No. 128, and more particularly bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of 18th Street with the westerly side of Sixth Avenue; running thence northerly, along said westerly side of Sixth Avenue, sixty-five feet, three inches to lands formerly of John J. Astor; thence westerly, or nearly so, and along said lands formerly of said Astor, one hundred feet and one-half inch; running thence southerly, parallel with Sixth Avenue, sixty-two feet, nine inches to the northerly side of 18th Street, and thence easterly, along the said northerly side of 18th Street, one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning,

is held under leasehold title pursuant to the provisions of a certain Indenture of Lease made by John L. Tonnele, as Trustee of a certain Trust created by and under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, to Benjamin Altman, dated May 26, 1902, and recorded April 20, 1906, hereinafter mentioned.

TOGETHER WITH ALL AND SINGULAR

(a) the said Indenture of Lease, dated October 30, 1895, made by James R. Roosevelt, Henry B. Ely and Douglas Robinson, as Trustees for John Jacob Astor, under the last Will and Testament of William Astor, deceased, to Benjamin Altman, recorded in the office of the Register of the County of New York on April 20, 1906, in Liber 117 of Conveyances, page 394, Section 3; and

(b) the said Indenture of Lease, dated May 26, 1902, made by John L. Tonnele. as Trustee of a certain Trust created by and under the last Will and Testament of John Tonnele, deceased, to Benjamin Altman, and recorded in the Register's Office on April 20, 1906, in Liber 117 of Conveyances, page 387, Section 3;

and as to each and all of said Indentures of Lease, all the rights, property, privileges, estate, right, title and interest, terms of years yet to come and unexpired and renewal or renewals therein and thereof, and all and singular the covenants and conditions therein contained are offered for sale. SUBJECT, nevertheless, to the rents, payments, covenants, conditions, provisions and agreements in each of said Indentures of Lease contained.

The property described in this Parcel 2 is offered subject to the right of maintenance and operation of the elevated railroad on Sixth Avenue.

The above mentioned freehold and leasehold premises described as Parcel 2 are subject to a first mortgage to New York Life Insurance and Trust Company dated July 7, 1910, securing payment of the sum of $1,200,000 maturing on or about August 10, 1919 (subject however to the acceleration of the maturity of portions of said principal sum of $1,200,000, as in said mortgage provided), with interest thereon, at the rate of 4½% per annum accrued since June 1, 1915, and which mortgage was recorded in the Register's Office of the County of New York on July 8, 1910, in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 205, Sec. 3, page 292. Reference is made to said mortgage as if the same were here fully set forth.

PARCEL 3. Real property known as Nos. 249-255 West 17th St., and Nos. 236-242 West 18th St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, as hereinafter more particularly described, with the buildings and improvements thereon.

The following is a description of said real property together with a statement as to the mortgage thereon and other encumbrances (if any) subject to which same is offered for sale:

ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point in the northerly line of 17th Street, distant four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet westerly from corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the said northerly line of 17th Street; running thence westerly along said northerly line of 17th Street ninety-seven (97) feet, eleven and one-half (11½) inches; thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Eighth Avenue ninety-two (92) feet to the centre line of the block between 17th and 18th Streets; thence easterly along said centre line about one (1) foot, six (6) inches to the southeasterly corner of land conveyed to Arthur J. Levy by Mary Elizabeth Foucher by deed dated February 1, 1900, and recorded in the New York County Register's Office in Liber C9, Section 3 of Conveyances, page 9; thence northerly and slightly converging towards Eighth Avenue along said land now or late of Arthur J. Levy and partly through a party wall to the southerly line of 18th Street, at a point distant about two hundred and twenty-seven (227) feet, five (5) inches easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Eighth Avenue with the southerly line of 18th Street; thence easterly along said southerly line of 18th Street about ninety-seven (97) feet, seven (7) inches to a point distant four hundred and seventy-five (475) feet from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Seventh Avenue with the said southerly line of 18th Street, and thence southerly and parallel with said westerly line of Seventh Avenue one hundred and eighty-four (184) feet to the northerly line of 17th Street at the point or place of beginning.

The above mentioned premises described as Parcel 3 are subject to a first mortgage to the United States Trust Company, upon which there is owing the sum of $250,000.00 and interest thereon at the rate of 5% per annum, principal maturing November 1, 1915, interest accrued since May 1, 1915. Said mortgage is dated February 6, 1903, and is recorded in the Register's office of New York County in Block Series (mortgages) Liber 110, Sec. 3, page 7.

Reference is made thereto as if the same were here fully set forth.

PARCEL 4. The real property, including leaseholds, described as Parcel 1, Parcel 2 and Parcel 3, shall also be offered as a single parcel free from the lien of said mortgage or deed of trust to Central Trust Company of New York as Trustee, but subject to the above mentioned prior mortgages, the principal amount of which prior mortgages aggregates $3,200,000.00 with accrued interest as aforesaid.

PARCEL 5. ALL that certain plot or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Manhattan of the City of New York, in the County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the southerly side of 19th Street, distant 303 feet 8 inches westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of 19th Street and the westerly side of 6th Avenue; running thence southerly parallel with the westerly side of 6th Avenue 100 feet; thence westerly parallel with the southerly side of 19th Street 178 feet and 9 inches to a point distant 482 feet and 5 inches west of 6th Avenue and 100 feet south of 19th Street; thence northerly parallel with 6th Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 26 feet and 4 inches; thence westerly parallel with 19th Street 3 feet; thence northerly parallel with 6th Avenue and part of the distance through a party wall 73 feet 8 inches to the southerly side of 19th Street; thence easterly along the southerly side of 19th Street 181 feet and 9 inches to the point or place of beginning, subject to leases expiring at the latest date by April 1, 1916.

This parcel is offered for sale subject to rights of tenants, a statement as to which will be furnished bidders upon request.

PARCEL 6. ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land with the buildings and improvements thereon, situate, lying and being in the Borough of Brooklyn, County of Kings, City and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the northerly side of St. Mark's Avenue, distant two hundred feet westerly from the northwesterly corner of St. Mark's and Underhill Avenues; running thence northerly parallel with Underhill Avenue one hundred and thirty-one feet to the centre line of the block; thence westerly and along the centre line of the block, and parallel with St. Mark's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Underhill Avenue sixteen feet two inches; thence westerly, parallel with St. Mark's Avenue twenty-five feet; thence southerly parallel with Underhill Avenue, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred and fourteen feet ten inches to St. Mark's Avenue; thence easterly along northerly side of St. Mark's Avenue fifty feet to point of beginning, being known as Numbers Two hundred and sixty-nine (269) and Two hundred and seventy-one (271) St. Mark's Avenue, being the same premises which were conveyed to William H. Cooper by two deeds, one dated September 29, 1902, and made by Arthur J. Lincoln, and the other dated October 22, 1902, and made by Catherine E. Sheridan, the said deeds being recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Kings respectively in Section 4, Liber 87 of Conveyances, page 537, and in Section 4, Liber 38 of Conveyances, page 174.

PARCEL 7. ALL those four certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being at the northeast corner of Rose Avenue and Archer Place, in the Fourth Ward of Borough of Queens (formerly the village of Jamaica, in the County of Queens), City and State of New York, shown upon a certain map entitled "Map of property in the Village of Jamaica, Queens County, belonging to the Estate of James McAuley, deceased, surveyed February, 1890, by E. W. Conklin," and filed August 2nd, 1893, No. 1149 in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Queens, and known as and by the lot numbers 241, 242, 243, 244 and together bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Rose Avenue, distant 100 feet northerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Archer Place with the easterly side of Rose Avenue, and from said point running southerly along the easterly side of Rose Avenue 100 feet to the northerly side of Archer Place; thence easterly along the northerly side of Archer Place 100 feet; thence northerly parallel with Rose Avenue, 100 feet; thence westerly parallel with Archer Place, 100 feet to the easterly side of Rose Avenue, the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL 8. ALL those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the Borough of Richmond, City of New York, County of Richmond and State of New York, being known and designated as lots Nos. 2 and 3 on a certain map filed in Richmond County Clerk's Office entitled "Map of property of J. H. Winegar, West New Brighton, S. I., T. A. E. Busteed, Surveyor, August, 1883," which said lots taken together are bounded and described according to said map as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING at a point in the easterly line of Broadway, distant twenty-five feet and one-fourth of an inch southerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Broadway with the southerly line of Henderson Avenue; running from thence easterly along the southerly line of Lot No. 1, ninety-seven feet, seven and one-half inches to the westerly line of Lot No. 43; thence southerly along the westerly line of said Lot No. 43, fifty feet to the northerly line of Lot No. 4; thence westerly along the northerly line of said Lot No. 4, one hundred and two feet, four and one-half inches to the easterly line of Broadway; thence northerly along said easterly line of Broadway fifty feet and one-half inch to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL 9. ALL that certain lot, piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying and being in the First Ward of the Borough of Richmond (formerly of the Village of New Brighton), County of Richmond, City and State of New York, known as Lot No. 4 on a map of the property of J. H. Winegar, West New Brighton, S. I., made by T. A. E. Busteed, Surveyor, August, 1883, bounded and described as follows, to wit:

BEGINNING on the easterly side of Broadway, distant seventy-five (75) feet and three-quarters (¾) of an inch from the southeasterly corner of Henderson Avenue and Broadway; running thence southerly along Broadway twenty-five (25) feet and one-quarter (¼) of an inch to Lot No. 5; thence easterly, one hundred three (103) feet, nine (9) inches to Lot No. 43; thence northerly, twenty-five (25) feet to the line of Lot No. 3; and thence westerly one hundred and two (102) feet, four and one-half (4½) inches to the point or place of beginning.

Together with all the right, title and interest of the present owner in and to Broadway adjacent to said premises to the centre line thereof, subject to the rights of the public to use the same as a highway.

PARCEL 10. ALL that tract or parcel of land and premises with buildings and improvements thereon erected, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the Township of Belleville, in the County of Essex, and State of New Jersey;

BEGINNING in the west line of Main Street at the southeast corner of land now or formerly of John N. Joralemon, distant about two hundred (200) feet south of Joralemon Street; thence southerly along the west line of Main Street to land now or formerly of John S. Kingsland seventy-seven (77) feet thence parallel with Joralemon Street two hundred and eighteen (218) feet to Ralph Street; thence northerly along the easterly line of Ralph Street seventy-six (76) feet nine (9) inches; thence easterly parallel with Joralemon Street two hundred and eighteen (218) feet to Main Street at the point or place of beginning.

Subject to mortgage made by Clifford C. Goodwin to Blanche Fritz, dated July 1, 1903, and recorded in the Essex County Register's Office, in Book D-17 of Mortgages, page 512, to secure $5,000 and interest.

Together with the fixtures and personal property therein appurtenant to the realty.

PARCEL 11. ALL that certain plot or parcel of land lying and being in the Borough of the Bronx of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Park (formerly Railroad) Avenue 208 feet south of Mott Street, as same is laid down on "Map of Village of Upper Morrisania" by Andrew Findlay, dated November 11, 1848, which point is 209.34 feet southerly from the south side of 176th Street as determined by map filed in the proceedings to open said street; thence running north along the easterly side of Park Avenue 1.34 feet more or less to the most northerly face of the northerly wall of the building now standing on said premises and partly on those adjoining on the south; thence running easterly along said most northerly face of said wall and in a line in continuation thereof 150 feet; thence southerly parallel with Park Avenue 1.35 feet more or less to the southerly line of land of the adjoining owner; and thence westerly in a straight line along said land 150 feet to the point or place of beginning.

PARCEL 12. ALL that certain plot of ground, situate, lying and being in the 24th Ward of the City of New York, Borough of the Bronx, bounded and described as follows, viz.:

BEGINNING at a point on the easterly side of Vanderbilt (formerly Railroad) Avenue, distant two hundred and eight (208) feet southerly from the southeasterly corner of said Avenue and 176th (formerly Mott) Street; and running thence easterly parallel with said Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet; thence southerly and parallel with said Avenue fifty-eight (58) feet; thence westerly and parallel with said Street, one hundred and fifty (150) feet to said Avenue; and thence northerly along said Avenue fifty-eight (58) feet to the point or place of beginning. Being parts of lots numbers fifty-one (51) and fifty-two (52) on a Map entitled "A map of the Village of Upper Morrisania in the Town of West Farms, County of Westchester and State of New York, made by Andrew Findlay, Surveyor, dated West Farms, November 11th, 1848, and filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester at White Plains, being the same premises conveyed to Siegel-Cooper Co. by two deeds, one made by Charles M. Hogan and Helen C. Hogan, his wife, dated March 19, 1903, and one made by Herman Ahrens and Anna Ahrens, his wife, dated November 25, 1907, and recorded in the office of the Register of New York County on November 30, 1907, in Liber 97 of Conveyances, page 423, Section 11.

PARCEL 13. The property known as the Recreation Center, situate on the northwest corner of North Bath and 2nd Avenues, Long Branch, Monmouth County, New Jersey; said property consisting of a plot of land about 250 feet by 250 feet, with building thereon, as well as such improvements thereon and such fixtures as are appurtenant to and form a part of the real estate.

PARCEL 14. The merchandise in bulk, and also in lots to be parcelled by the Trustees, such merchandise and the parcelling thereof to be subject to inspection by bidders at the time designated in the published notice of sale.

Due and proper charges and credits will be made by reason of any changes in quantity of the stock between the date of inventory and the transfer of title.

PARCEL 15. The business of the bankrupt estate, including the good-will thereof and trade-marks and trade names, patents, stock in trade, merchandise, machinery, equipment, fixtures, supplies, materials, tools, designs, patterns, delivery system, wagons and automobiles, outstanding customers' accounts, contracts, bills and notes receivable, stocks, notes, bonds and prepaid insurance, but excluding all real estate.

Neither claims of the Trustees to recover moneys or arising out of any payments heretofore made by the bankrupt, nor any of the securities carried in the so-called "Investment Account" on any books of the bankrupt shall be deemed included in any of the above parcels.

PARCEL 16. The notes, stocks, bonds and other securities and assets carried on the books of the bankrupt in an account entitled "Investment Account," but subject to the prior lien thereon in favor of Guaranty Trust Company of New York as pledgee.

Particulars respecting the items contained in this parcel will be furnished by the Trustees at any time before the sale.

PARCEL 17. All of the assets and properties described in parcels 5 to 16, both inclusive, but such bid shall specify the amount included therein for Parcel 16.

PARCEL 18. All of the assets and properties included in Parcel 4 and Parcel 17.

WALTER C. NOYES,
WILLIAM A. MARBLE,
ALFRED A. COOK,
Trustees in Bankruptcy.
Sixth Avenue and 18th Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
68 William St., New York City.
Rosenberg, Levis & Ball, Attorneys for the Trustees, 74 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of UNITED STATES METAL PRODUCTS COMPANY, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 20,742.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of an order and decree of sale herein duly made on the 16th day of July, 1915, by Hon. Learned Hand, District Judge, which order and decree of sale is on file in the office of the Clerk of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, there will be held under the direction of John J. Townsend, as Special Master, on the second (2d) day of August, 1915, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon at Room 915, Mutual Life Building, No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, a PUBLIC SALE of all of the assets, properties, and effects of the bankrupt estate herein, real, personal, and mixed, of every kind whatsoever, except (1) cash on hand, (2) all claims and choses in action against former Directors or officers of the bankrupt company, or any of them, (3) all rights of the said United States Metal Products Company, in and under a certain agreement between the Universal Electric Welding Company and the J. F. Blanchard Company, dated June 25th, 1909; and also all rights in and under a certain lease and license between the Universal Electric Welding Company as lesser and the J. F. Blanchard Company as lessee, dated June 25, 1909; the interest of the said J. F. Blanchard Company in the said two instruments having been duly assigned to the United States Metal Products Company; and also all Electric Welders in the possession of the Trustees of said United States Metal Products Company, which come under the terms of the said lease; (4) any parcels or properties which, pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 17 of said order and decree, shall have theretofore been sold by the Trustees at private sale, and (5) any claim or chose in action which is in litigation and which may be withdrawn from the sale by the Trustees as provided in said order and decree.

The property is to be offered in bulk and in separate parcels. The sale is to be in all respects subject to the provisions and directions contained in the said order and decree of sale, and the terms of sale prepared by the Trustees pursuant to said order and decree. Copies of said order and decree and of the terms of sale can be obtained from the Trustees or their attorneys, or from the Special Master. A list of the mechanical equipment, the merchandise and the stock on hand, the accounts receivable, and choses in action held by the Trustees is on file at the office of Hon. John J. Townsend, Referee herein, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, open to the examination of any creditor or proposed bidder.

A description of the real estate to be sold is given by metes and bounds in the order and decree of sale.

The real estate to be sold comprises the following parcels, to wit: (1) The block at College Point, Long Island, bounded by Third Avenue and 10th Street, Fourth Avenue and 8th Street, containing approximately 138,368 square feet of land, more or less, and being covered by one and two story brick factory buildings; (2) the property at College Point, Long Island, known as the "Clubhouse Property," located at the northeast corner of 10th Street and Fourth Avenue, with the buildings thereon; (3) the property at Long Island City, Long Island, New York, on the South side of Borden Avenue, extending from Review Avenue to Dutch Kills Creek, with the buildings thereon; (4) a lot at West Long Branch, County of Monmouth, State of New Jersey, known as Lot No. 36 on a map of Norwood Park, Long Branch, New Jersey; (5) the certain leasehold estates in property at College Point, Long Island, in the block bounded by Third Avenue and 8th Street, Fourth Avenue and 5th Street.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND, Special Master, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

THOMAS C. CLARKE, P. TECUMSEH SHERMAN and FRANK L. FROMENT, Trustees in Bankruptcy, No. 43 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WINTHROP & STIMSON, Attorneys for Trustees, &c., No. 32 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In the Matter of ERNEST CORTE and ANDREA FOPPIANI, Bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that the lease, fixtures, furniture and equipment and supplies on hand of the bankrupts above named, used and employed in their restaurant, No. 7 Third Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, will be offered for sale on written competitive bids, said bids to be submitted, sealed, to the undersigned Receiver at his office, No. 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on August 2nd, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon. Each bid must be accompanied by cash or certified check of at least 10% of the amount of the bid.

The Receiver reserves the right to reject any and all bids, in which event the said property will be sold at auction on the premises on August 4th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

The property may be inspected at any time, and further particulars may be obtained from the Receiver or from the attorneys for the petitioning creditors.

Dated, New York, July 26th, 1915.

JOHN L. LYTTLE, Receiver, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

OLCOTT, GRUBER, BONYNGE & McMANUS, Attorneys for Petitioning Creditors, 170 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of METCALF CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, Aug. 2, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 5 E. 35th St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of a stock of silverware, fixtures, etc., said property consisting of spoons, knives, forks, dishes, trays, loving cups, candlesticks, bowls, clocks, vanity cases, jewel boxes, card trays, pencil holders, silver service sets, cigarette cases, picture frames, and also a large assortment of brass articles and cut glass.

The Trustee will also sell his right, title and interest in and to the good will of said business.

MATTHEW A. HENKEL, Trustee, 64 William Street, New York City, N. Y.
WILLIAM HENKEL, JR., Attorney for Trustee, 64 William Street, New York City.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.
67 Wall St., New York City.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

In the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SIGMUND HOLLINGER, Bankrupt.—Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells this day, Monday, August 2nd, 1915, by order of the Court, at 10:30 A. M., at 167-169 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of plated jewelry, notions, peddlers' supplies, belts, safe, cash register, fixtures, etc.

HENRY LESSER, Assignee.
ROSENBERG, LEVIS & BALL, Attorneys for Assignee, 74 Broadway, New York.

QUEENS IN MOSQUITO WAR.

Residents of the Borough Move to Eliminate Breeding Places.

Residents of Queens, who have learned both from reading and personal suffering that their borough is rapidly supplanting New Jersey as the mosquitos' paradise, have called a mass meeting in Station Square, Forest Hills, Thursday night next.

"The mosquito nuisance," says the announcement sent out by the Anti-Mosquito Committee of the Forest Hills Taxpayers' Association, "has been felt particularly during the present year."

In consequence Congressman Caldwell, President of the association, appointed the Anti-Mosquito Committee, with Samuel W. Eckman as Chairmana, and Forest Hills hopes to persuade other residents of Queens at the mass meeting to form a central organization for the borough, with representatives from each community, to conduct a campaign for the elimination of mosquitos.

The principal question, it is said, is the draining of Jamaica and the Flushing swamps, where the mosquito breeding places are many. The leaders of the movement point out the great increase in the value of shore lands in New Jersey since that State began the mosquito extermination work, and suggest that this should enlist the interest of property holders and development companies.

At the mass meeting Homer Croy will show moving pictures of mosquito breeding grounds in New Jersey and the measures taken to exterminate the pest. Some of the speakers will be Dr. Haven Emerson, Deputy Commissioner of Health; Park Commissioner John Weier of Queens; James A. Dayton, Commissioner of Public Works in Queens, and Howard Bennett, the mosquito expert.

SHIPPING AND MAILS.

Miniature Almanac for Today.

Sun rises..4:56|Sun sets..7:16|Moon rises..10:30

THE TIDES.

	High Water. A.M.	High Water. P.M.	Low Water. A.M.	Low Water. P.M.
Sandy Hook	12:19	12:53	6:36	7:16
Governors Island	1:00	1:38	7:23	6:06
Hell Gate	2:50	3:28	9:03	9:46

Arrived—Sunday, Aug. 1.

SS St. Louis, Liverpool, July 24.
SS Gascogne, Bordeaux, July 6.
SS Strathanly, Cristobal, July 27.
SS Morro Castle, Havana, July 27.
SS Calliope, Cebu, July 24.
SS Trafalgar, Havana, July 25.
SS Texan, Philadelphia, July 27.
SS Craigina, Marseilles, June 26.
SS El Sol, Galveston, July 26.
SS Apache, Jacksonville, July 26.
SS Belford, Naples, July 10.
SS City of Montgomery, July 29.
SS Merity, Victoria, June 28.
SS Westminster, Bordeaux, July 16.

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TODAY.

Espagne	Bordeaux	July 25
Cameronia	Glasgow	July 24
Petroleine	La Rochelle	July 15
Bayonne	St. Louis-du-Rhone	July 14
Netherlee	Havre	July 19
Polymnia	London	July 18
American	Rotterdam	July 19
Policastria	Liverpool	July 19
Benguela	Hull	July 18
Iroquois	S. Domingo	July 21
Metapan	Colon	July 26
El Paso	Galveston	July 26
Brazos	San Juan	July 29
Bayamon	San Juan	July 29
Alamo	Mobile	July 27
Antilles	New Orleans	July 28

DUE TOMORROW.

Frederik VIII	Christiansand	July 24
Ryndam	Rotterdam	July 24
Bronze Wings	La Pallice	July 20
Havana	Havana	July 31
Nueces	Galveston	July 28
City of Columbus	Savannah	July 31
Mohawk	Jacksonville	July 31

DUE WEDNESDAY.

Mesaba	London	July 24
Iroquois	London	July 22
Shipcote	Hull	July 21
Ardgryfe	London	July 20
Honorious	Buenos Aires	July 5
Prins Willem I	Buenos Aires	July 5
Ancon	Cristobal	July 28
El Alba	Galveston	July 29

DUE THURSDAY.

Lapland	Liverpool	July 28
Mississippi	London	July 23
Lux	Barcelona	July 22
Bermudian	Bermuda	Aug. 3
Djibouti	Marseilles	July 15
Stanley	Hartlepool	July 22
Florizel	Halifax	Aug. 3
Almirante	Santa Marta	July 27
Caracas	San Juan	July 31
Montevideo	Havana	Aug. 1
Proteus	New Orleans	July 31
Comanche	Jacksonville	Aug. 2

DUE FRIDAY.

Kristianiafjord	Bergen	July 27
Andros	Palermo	July 22
Devon City	Havre	July 23
Exeter City	Swansea	July 23
Maraval	Grenada	July 30
El Siglo	Galveston	July 31
Panama	Cristobal	July 31
Guiana	St. Thomas	Aug. 1
City of St. Louis	Savannah	Aug. 3

DUE SATURDAY.

St. Paul	Liverpool	July 31
Patras	Thessalonika	July 21
Perugia	Palermo	July 23
Buffalo	Hull	July 24
Hathor	Havre	July 25
St. Stephen	London	July 24
Cairnhill	Havre	July 23

Outgoing Steamships.

SAIL TODAY.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Eastern Prince, Rio Janeiro	12:00 M.	2:00 P.M.
Alaskan, San Francisco	——	12:00 M.

SAIL TOMORROW.

Noordam, Rotterdam	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Hyndford, London	——	12:00 M.
Apache, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Montgomery, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Norte, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL WEDNESDAY.

Adriatic, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Europa, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Santa Marta, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mayaro, Grenada	10:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Olinda, Cardenas	——	12:00 M.
Arapahoe, Galveston	——	1:00 P.M.
Momus, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.

SAIL THURSDAY.

Chicago, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Morro Castle, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Advance, Colon	11:30 A.M.	3:00 P.M.
Abelfield Grange, Santos	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Saxonia, Liverpool	——	10:00 A.M.
Grayson, San Juan	——	12:00 M.
Mohawk, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
City of Columbus, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
El Cid, Galveston	——	12:00 M.

SAIL FRIDAY.

Camaguey, Santiago	——	3:00 P.M.
Trafalgar, Havana	——	12:00 M.

SAIL SATURDAY.

St. Louis, Liverpool	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Caserta, Naples	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Kursk, Archangel	10:00 A.M.	2:00 P.M.
Espagne, Bordeaux	12:00 M.	3:00 P.M.
Wagama, Argentina	6:00 A.M.	8:00 A.M.
Fiorizel, St. John's	7:30 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Havana, Havana	8:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Brazos, San Juan	8:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bermudian, Bermuda	9:00 A.M.	11:00 A.M.
Vestris, Argentina	9:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Metapan, Havana	9:00 A.M.	12:00 M.
Mandeville, Jamaica	9:30 A.M.	12:00 M.
Bovic, Manchester	——	12:00 M.
Lenape, Jacksonville	——	1:00 P.M.
El Sol, Galveston	——	12:00 M.
City of St. Louis, Savannah	——	3:00 P.M.
Mississippi, London	——	12:00 M.
Antilles, New Orleans	——	12:00 M.
Lampasas, Tampa	——	1:00 P.M.
Santiago, Brunswick	——	1:00 P.M.

By Marconi Wireless.

SCOTLAND LIGHTSHIP, N. Y., AUG. 1.

SS Iroquois, Santo Domingo to New York, was 444 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS City of Columbus, Savannah to New York, was 43 miles N. E. of Frying Pan at noon.
SS Proteus, New Orleans to New York, was 278 miles S. E. of South Pass at noon.
SS Hattie Luckenbach, San Francisco to New York, was 209 miles S. at noon.
SS El Alba, Galveston to New York, was 35 miles N. of Jupiter at 6 P. M.
SS El Siglo, Galveston to New York, was 50 miles W. of Tortugas Bar at 6 P. M.
SS Havana, Havana to New York, was 472 miles S. of Hatteras at noon.
SS Mohawk, Jacksonville to New York, was 24 miles N. of St. John's Bar at 7 P. M.
SS Nueces, Galveston to New York, was 502 miles S. at 7 P. M.
SS Alamo, Mobile to New York, was 480 miles S. at 7 P. M.

Transatlantic Parcel Post Mails.

Great Britain and Ireland—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS St. Louis.
France—Close at 11 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Chicago. and at 11 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Espagne.
Belgium—Service suspended.
Gibraltar—Close at 6 P. M. Aug. 14, SS Canopic.
Greece—Close at 12 M. Aug. 12, SS Thessaloniki.
Liberia—No sailings at present.
Netherlands, Germany, Austria, and Hungary—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 3, SS Noordam.
Norway, Sweden, and Denmark—Close at 9 A. M. Aug. 11, SS Frederik VIII.
Italy—Close at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 4, SS Europa, and at 7:30 A. M. Aug. 7, SS Caserta.

Transpacific Mails.

These mails close at 6:30 P. M.

Hawaii, Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via San Francisco)—Tenyo Maru	Aug. 2
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, China, and Philippine Islands, (via Seattle)—Ixion	Aug. 5
Japan, Korea, and China (specially addressed) (via Seattle)—Tamba Maru	Aug. 5
Hawaii (via San Francisco)—Matsonia	Aug. 6

Pacific Mails.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Hongkong, June 29; Shanghai, July 7; Kobe, July 13, and Yokohama, July 14—which arrived per steamer Tamba, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 28, and are due in New York today.

Postmaster Morgan announces that mails of the following dates—Melbourne, July 7; Sydney, July 8; Wellington, July 12, and Auckland, July 13—which arrived per steamer Niagara, were dispatched east from Seattle on July 29, and are due in New York on the morning of Tuesday, Aug. 3.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States, for the Southern District of New York.—No. 21355.—In the matter of MEMORIAL CONSTRUCTION CO., INC., Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Memorial Construction Co., Inc., late of 7 E. 42d St., N. Y. City and County, in said district, has filed its petition, dated the 17th day of July, 1915, praying for a discharge from all its debts in bankruptcy, and that a hearing thereon will be held before one of the Honorable Judges of said Court at the U. S. Court House and Post Office Building in the City and County of New York, on the 8th day of September, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and that all creditors and other parties in interest may attend at the said time and place, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

Dated Yonkers, N. Y., July 31st., 1915.
S. H. THAYER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL HERSON and JACOB GARSON, individually and trading as co-partners under the firm name of HERSON & GARSON, Alleged Bankrupts.—No. 21792.

A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against the alleged bankrupt herein, and a meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Stanley W. Dexter, Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 71 Broadway, City of New York, on the 12th day of August, A. D. 1915, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to consider an offer of composition, at which meeting the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, examine the alleged bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated July 29th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—No. 21525.—MAX S. FERSKO, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Max S. Fersko, alleged bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated July 9, 1915, praying for the confirmation of a composition in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, August 11, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, July 31, 1915.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—No. 19582.—In Bankruptcy.—ALESSANDRO BOLOGNESI and ALDO BOLOGNESI, doing business under the firm name and style of A. BOLOGNESI & CO., Bankrupts.

Alessandro Bolognesi and Aldo Bolognesi were duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 23rd, 1915, and the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, 71 Broadway, City of New York, on August 13th, 1915, at 11 A. M. Creditors may then attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

Dated July 30th, 1915.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of N. Y.—No. 22029.—In Bankruptcy. CHARLES A. RICKER, Bankrupt.

Creditors of said Charles A. Ricker are hereby given notice that on July 30th, 1915, he was duly adjudicated bankrupt. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 82 Beaver Street, New York City, August 12th, 1915, at 10 A. M. Creditors may prove claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may come before the meeting.

Dated New York, July 31, 1915.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,956.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARCUS GOLDFINGER, Bankrupt.

Marcus Goldfinger was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 16th, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on August 12th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 29, 1915.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 21,998.—U. S. DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SELINA LIVINGSTON, Bankrupt.

Selina Livingston was duly adjudicated bankrupt on July 22nd, 1915. The first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 233 Broadway, City of New York on August 12th, 1915, at 11:30 A. M. Creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

July 29, 1915.
MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

GLEN ISLANDS

"The World's Pleasure Grounds"

Every seaside amusement: fine bathing, boating and fishing; Bayne's band concerts; "The Zoo"; restaurant; plants and flowers; clambake dinner and a la carte; dancing; "Klein Deutschland"; The Dairy. Steamers leave Battery 9.45, 11.15 A.M., 2.30, 5.30 P.M. East 24th St. half hour later. Extra Boats Sundays. Round Trip 50c.

THE PUBLIC BE PLEASED.

BOSTON $2.80

Via Boat and Rail. ROUND TRIP $5.40.

PROVIDENCE Boat Direct $1.75 ROUND TRIP $3.30.

COLONIAL LINE

First-class service, catering to the best people. Week days and Sundays at 5:30 P. M. from Pier 39, N. R., foot West Houston St. All Outside Rooms, $1.00 to $3.00. Wireless equipment. Uptown Office, Broadway and 23d St. Phone Spring 9491.

BAY STATE LINE

$2.55 BOSTON $2.55

Via Boat and Trolley, $2.25. Worcester, $2.60; Providence direct, $1.50. STATEROOMS, $1.00, $1.50 AND $2.00. Daily, including Sunday, 5:30 P. M. From Pier 19, E. R. Phone 2700 Beekman. City Ticket Office, 290 Broadway, N. Y. Uptown Ticket Office, Broadway and 23d St. Write for Illustrated Folder.

FALL RIVER LINE TO BOSTON $4.00

Lv. PIER 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., Daily at 5:30 P. M. Music.
Providence Line: Strs. lv. Pier 14, N. R., ft. Fulton St., week days only, 6:00 P. M.
New London (Norwich) Line. Lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, 5:30 P. M.; Pier 70, E. R., ft. E. 22d St., 6:00 P.M.
New Bedford Line: Strs. lv. Pier 40, N. R., ft. Houston St., week days only, at 6:00 P. M.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

Moonlight Sail Up the Hudson Every Evening.

Broadway Stars and Celebrities

Will Positively Entertain Every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday Night. Leave Battery 7:30 P. M. West 131st St. 8:30 P. M. Dancing and Music Free.

CONEY ISLAND
ROCKAWAY BEACH

STRS. ROSEDALE & CIMBRIA today leave West 129th St., 9:30, 11:30; West 23d St., 10, 11; Battery, 10:30, 11:30; Coney Island, 6, 7; Rockaway, 5, 6. Excursion tickets 50c.

To Vacation Resorts

THE most popular vacation regions in the North, the Catskills, Saratoga, Lake George and points East and West, are best reached through the service and connections of the palatial Day Line Steamers running between

NEW YORK and ALBANY

ALL SERVICE DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

All through rail tickets between New York and Albany accepted. Direct rail connections. Music. Restaurant.

Leave Desbrosses St., 8:40 A. M.; West 42d St., 9:00 A. M.; West 129th St., 9:20 A. M.; Yonkers, 9:45 A. M., landing at West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, Hudson and Albany.

Also Desbrosses St., 9:40; West 42d St., 10; W. 129th St., 10:20; Yonkers, 10:50 A. M., for Bear Mountain, West Point, Cornwall, Newburgh and Poughkeepsie.

One-Day Outings to Poughkeepsie, Newburgh, Bear Mountain, or West Point.

AFTERNOON BOAT for Bear Mountain, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston and way landings, leaves Desbrosses St., 1:45 P. M.; W. 42d St., 2 P. M.; W. 129th St., 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. Daily except Sunday. Ideal outings to Bear Mountain and West Point, returning by Str. "Robert Fulton."

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE
(Albany Day Line)
DESBROSSES ST. PIER. Tel. 4141 Spring, New York.

Eastern Steamship Lines

All-the-Way-by-Water

5 o'clock every day to BOSTON

Finest Equipped Steamships in the Coastwise Service

METROPOLITAN LINE

Express Twin-Screw Steel Steamships Massachusetts and Bunker Hill leave Pier 19, N. R., foot of Murray St., every day 5 P. M.; same service returning. Due Boston about 8 A. M. Unsurpassed facilities for expeditious handling of Automobiles, Horses, and Freight—Express Service.

MAIN DECK DINING ROOMS
EXCELLENT SERVICE
FARE, $4.00
Inside Rooms with Electric Fans, $1.00.
Outside Rooms, $2.00.

To PORTLAND

MAINE STEAMSHIP LINE

Steamships North Land and North Star. Leave Pier 19, N. R., foot Warren St., Tues., Thurs., and Sat., 5 P. M.; also Mon., 10:30 A. M. A delightful 300-Mile 22-Hour Trip to Portland, the CITY BEAUTIFUL.

East of Boston

Turbine-driven steel steamships from Boston to Bangor and Penobscot Bay and River Points; also to Portland and St. John, N. B. Fifteen Steamship Lines connecting New York and Boston with the principal cities and Summer resorts along the coast and in the interior of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

Through Tickets to All Points.
Baggage Checked Through
FARES LOWER THAN BY RAIL.

Tickets and information at Piers, also all Tourist and New York Transfer Co. Offices, or address Passenger Traffic Department, Pier 19, N. R., New York.

SEARCHLIGHT ROUTE

NEW YORK—ALBANY—TROY and the NORTH.
Daily, including Sunday.

Capitol City Line—Pier 32, N. R., foot Canal St., 6:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Troy 6:00 P. M.; Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

New Night Express—Pier 32, N. R., 9:00 P. M.; West 132d St. 9:30 P. M. Leave Troy (except Sunday) 9:00 P. M.; Albany, daily, including Sunday, 11:00 P. M. Fare $1 one way, $2.00 round trip.

People's Line—Pier 32, N. R., 6:00 P. M.; W. 132d St., 6:30 P. M. Leave Albany 8:00 P. M. Fare $2.00 one way, $3.50 round trip.

Sunday morning boat for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point and Albany, leaves Pier 32, N. R., 9:30 A. M.; W. 132d St., 10:00 A. M. Leave Albany 10:00 A. M.

Tel. Spring 9400, day or night.

Largest River Steamships in the world.

HUDSON NAVIGATION COMPANY

INTER-STATE PARK HIGHLAND LAKE

BEAR MOUNTAIN

45 MILES UP THE BEAUTIFUL HUDSON

Str. "HIGHLANDER" Weekdays and Sundays.
Lvs. Battery 9:15, West 23d St. 9:45, Yonkers 10:45 A. M.
DANCING. REGULAR DINNER 50c.
Str. "MARY POWELL" Lvs. W. 42 St. 10:00, W. 129 St. 10:40 A. M. (Sundays and Holidays, STR. "NEWBURGH.")
Round Trip—Weekdays, 75c. Children, 40c. Sundays & Holidays, 75c. Children, 50c.
McALLISTER STB'T CO. Tel. Broad 952 & Mary Powell St'b't Co. Tel. Spring 4141.

Delightful Afternoon Trip to Bear Mountain Park or WEST POINT

Str. "Albany" Returning on Swift Str. "Robert Fulton"

Leave Desbrosses St. Daily except Sunday, 1:45 P. M.; West 42d St. 2 P. M.; West 129th St. 2:20 P. M.; Yonkers, 2:45 P. M. $1 round trip. 1½ hours at Bear Mountain or ample time at West Point to drive around the Post. Orchestra. Restaurant. Best Trip for Saturday Afternoon.

CATSKILL EVENING LINES

Splendid Steamers leave Pier 43, N. R. (foot Christopher St.), 6 P. M.; Yonkers 7:15 P. M., Daily (except Sunday), for Catskill, Hudson, Coxsackie and way landings. Direct connection for Cairo, Palenville, Otis Summit, Haines Falls, Tannersville and all points in the Catskill Mountains. SATURDAY SPECIAL to Catskill ($1.00), Hudson, Coxsackie and Athens ($1.25). Pier 43, N. R., 1 P. M.; Yonkers, 1:45 P. M.

REDUCED FARE TO MALDEN
$1.00 IN EACH DIRECTION

Tickets and information will be cheerfully given on request, or can be obtained at various Tourist and Ticket agencies in Greater New York. Phone 1097 Spring.

HUDSON RIVER BY NIGHT

MANHATTAN LINE
$1.00 TO ALBANY

Dining Room Service a la Carte.
THROUGH TICKETS AND BAGGAGE CHECKED TO ALL POINTS.
Autos and Horses at Low Rates.
Steamers Lv. Daily, Pier 39, North River, foot West Houston St. 6 P. M.; West 131st St. 6:30 P. M. Telephone 2226 Spring.

CUNARD

Established 1840

EUROPE via LIVERPOOL

Saxonia	Thurs., Aug. 5,	10 A.M.
Orduna	Sat., Aug. 21,	10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Aug. 27,	5 P.M.
Saxonia	Sat., Sept. 4,	10 A.M.
*Cameronia	Fri., Sept. 10,	5 P.M.
Orduna	Sat., Sept. 18,	10 A.M.
*Tuscania	Fri., Sept. 24,	5 P.M.

*EN ROUTE TO GLASGOW.
ROUND THE WORLD TOURS
Through bookings to all principal Ports of the World.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

Vacations at Sea

5 to 21 days

$32 TO $80

including meals and sleeping accommodations aboard steamer. Illustrated literature and full information from Clyde-Mallory Lines Pier 36, North River, New York. City Ticket Offices: 290 & 958 Broadway.

American Line

AMERICAN STEAMERS Under the American Flag

N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 62, N. R., Noon
St. Louis......Aug. 7 | St. Paul......Aug. 14

White Star Line

N. Y.—Liverpool. Pier 60, N. R., Noon
Adriatic......Aug. 4 | Lapland......Aug. 11
Azores—Gibraltar—Naples—Genoa.
Canopic, August 14, 10 A. M.
Office, 9 Broadway, N. Y. Tel. 9000 Rector.

FRENCH LINE

Compagnie Generale Transatlantique
POSTAL SERVICE
Sailings for BORDEAUX

CHICAGO	Aug. 5,	3 P. M.
ESPAGNE	Aug. 7,	3 P. M.
ROCHAMBEAU	Aug. 14,	3 P. M.
LA TOURAINE	Aug. 21,	3 P. M.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY
COMPANY'S OFFICE 19 State St., N. Y.
Phone Broad 4900.

RUSSIAN AMERICAN LINE

Only direct line to RUSSIA
S. S. Kursk, Aug. 7
S. S. Czaritza, Aug. 18
S. S. Czar, Aug. 29
1st Class, $90; 2d, $65
Through service to Petrograd, Moscow, etc.
Regular 11 Days' Service to Archangel.
A. E. JOHNSON & CO., Agts. 27 B'way, N. Y.

ANCHOR LINE

Royal Mail Twin-Screw Geared Turbines
NEW YORK to GLASGOW
CAMERONIA
Saturday, Aug. 7, 10 A. M.
COMPANY'S OFFICE, 21-24 State St., N. Y.

FABRE LINES TO PARIS

VIA NAPLES AND MARSEILLES
PATRIA (new)...Aug. 12 | SANT' ANNA...Sept. 1
Jas. W. Elwell & Co., A. 17 State St., N. Y.

TO FRANCE BY
LLOYD ITALIANO
CASERTA, AUG. 7 | TAORMINA, AUG. 11
TO ITALY IN 11 DAYS.
Under Italian Flag. Rates, $65 & $90 up.
C. B. RICHARD & CO., 31 B'way, N. Y.

CALIFORNIA TOURS

Send for Free Book.
FRANK TOURIST CO.
398 B'way, New York. Tel. 4520 Franklin.

TO CALIFORNIA EXPOSITIONS—See Jamaica, Havana, Panama Canal en route. Send for booklet. United Fruit Co., 17 Battery Pl. City Ticket Office, 1254 B'way, N. Y.

12-Day, All-Expense Northern Cruise $60. Booklet free Red Cross Line, New York.

"NIAGARA TO THE SEA" by Canada S. S. Lines, Ltd., 132 Victoria Sq., Montreal.

RAILROADS.

N. J. CENTRAL POPULAR OUTINGS. Sundays. Holidays. See ads. or agents.

S. S. "MANDALAY"

WEEKDAYS AND SUNDAYS.
To ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS
New Route to Jersey Coast Resorts.
25 Cts. EACH WAY
Lv. W. 131st St. 9:20 A. M. Battery Pier 10:30 A. M. Atlantic Highlands 5 P M. Ret. to Battery only 6:45 P M.
Tels.: Pier, Morn. 4399. Broad 179-3263.

BLOCK ISLAND, ORIENT, GREENPORT, SHELTER ISLAND AND SAG HARBOR.

Str. "Shinnecock" of Montauk Steamboat Co.'s Line leaves N. Y., Pier 61, ft. 24th St., Tues. and Thurs., 5:30 P. M.; Sat., 1:00 P. M.

50¢ YACHT CLIFTON SIGHT SEEING AROUND MANHATTAN ISLE 75¢

Lvs. Foot W 42d St. Tel. Bryant 3628

ROUND TRIP

For Highlands, Oceanic, Locust Point, Fair Haven & Red Bank. Week days, Franklin St., 9:30 a. m., 1:30, 4:30 p. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m., 2:55 p. m. Sun. & Hols., Franklin St., 9:15 a. m.; Battery, 8:55 a. m.

Sight-Seeing Yachts

Lve. Battery Pier 10:30, 2:30. Tel. Broad 3373.
To Sandy Hook and the Ocean, 1:30 P. M.

HARTFORD LINE

From New Pier 20, East River, foot of Peck Slip, daily except Sunday, 5 p. m. for Connecticut River landings. Write for Summer folder.

HERE'S A COOL TRIP!
Low Fares to All Points SOUTH.
OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., 501 5th Av., N. Y.

TO NORTH JERSEY COAST RESORTS
Sandy Hook Route, New Jersey Central.

$2,102,089 NET GAIN FOR P.R.R. HALF YEAR

Gross Earnings Drop $5,852,504, but Expenses Are Reduced $7,954,594.

JUNE SHOWS IMPROVEMENT

Maintenance and Equipment Well Guarded, Report Says, Despite Economies.

The Pennsylvania Railroad system, including the lines east and west of Pittsburgh, for the six months ended June 30, had total gross earnings of $164,779,708, a decrease from the earnings of the first half of 1914 of $5,852,504. Under the strain of decreased business, however, the various departments of the system reduced expenses by $7,954,594, and thus the system was able to show a net increase for the six months of $2,102,089.

The lines east of Pittsburgh earned $112,761,730 gross, a decrease of $3,916,051. The net earnings, accounting for $5,076,899 saving in expenses, were $19,938,736, an increase of $1,160,847. The lines west of Pittsburgh earned $52,017,977 gross, a decrease of $1,936,452. Expenses decreased $2,877,694 on these lines and the six months showed net earnings of $8,810,578, an increase of $941,242.

Railroad men, generally, contend that the forced saving in the transportation departments of railroads should not be regarded as actual saving. They point out that the railroads of the country must ultimately make amends for the retrenchment which the business depression of the last few years has forced upon them. In the case of the Pennsylvania system, however, the report says, maintenance and equipment have been well guarded, and a recent bond issue supplied the funds for a large amount of new equipment.

The month of June showed an improvement in gross earnings on the system, an improvement which has been general on the trunk lines of the country. The gross earnings were $31,609,836, an increase of $631,340. The net earnings were $8,456,563, an increase of $1,041,540, the lines east of Pittsburgh contributing $684,122 of this increase.

The Pennsylvania Railroad for June had net earnings of $4,516,745, an increase of $848,882. For the six months the net earnings were $15,974,337, an increase of $1,116,877.

The Pennsylvania Company, for June, had net earnings of $1,731,843, an increase of $391,178. The net earnings for the six months were $4,613,225, an increase of $645,473.

The Long Island Railroad, in June, earned $461,191 net, and $1,105,529 net for the six months. There was a decrease in the June net earnings of $36,054, but an increase for the six months of $40,401.

Seven subsidiaries of the Pennsylvania system showed slight decreases in net earnings in June. They are the Long Island, the Cumberland Valley Railroad, the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia, the Vandalia Railroad, the Philadelphia, Baltimore & Washington, the West Jersey & Seashore, and the Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis. With the exception of the West Jersey & Seashore, the Cumberland Valley, and the Maryland, Delaware & Virginia, however, increases in net earnings were shown for the half year.

THE WEATHER

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—High temperatures continued Sunday over the Central, Eastern, Southern, and Southwestern portions of the country, with the highest readings of the present Summer over the south portion of the Middle Atlantic district. There was, however, a decided fall during the afternoon in the Middle and South Atlantic States, due to thunder showers. It is probable that during the next two days temperatures will not be quite so high over the Middle and South Atlantic States. The weather will be generally unsettled, with quite general thunder showers, Monday and also Tuesday in the South, where pressure is once more low, with a disturbance over Central Florida.

Winds for Monday and Tuesday.—North and Middle Atlantic, gentle to moderate variable; South Atlantic, moderate variable, possibly becoming fresh off northeast Florida coast; East Gulf, gentle to moderate variable.

FORECASTS FOR TODAY AND TUESDAY.

New Jersey, Delaware, Eastern New York.—Partly cloudy Monday and Tuesday; thunder showers Tuesday night.

Eastern Pennsylvania.—Cloudy Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York.—Cloudy and cooler Monday; Tuesday fair.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1914.	1915.		1914.	1915.
3 A. M.	60	76	4 P. M.	81	75
6 A. M.	60	75	6 P. M.	77	73
9 A. M.	70	78	9 P. M.	74	71
12 M.	77	81	11 P. M.	71	71

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 77; for the corresponding date last year it was 70; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 74.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 77; at 8 P. M. it was 74. Maximum temperature, 83 degrees, at 11:50 A. M.; minimum, 71 degrees, at 9 P. M. Humidity, 86 per cent. at 8 A. M., 93 per cent. at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.99 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.96 inches.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Connecticut—For Sale or To Let.

House, thirteen rooms, on Lawn Av., Stamford, Conn.; lovely country surroundings; beautifully laid out grounds; garage, bungalow, tennis court, and garden; will rent, lease, or sell; a bargain. For particulars address Beulah E. Beckley, Stamford, Conn.

Real Estate.

ONE AND THREE ACRE FARMS.
$250, $25 down, $5 monthly; good soil and shade trees, on main line, near large towns; suitable for chicken and small truck farming. D. Welch, 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn, (opp. Flatbush Av. L. I. R. R. Depot.)

Country Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let—Furnished.

MONTCLAIR, N. J.—HADDON HALL,
finest apartment in the State; eight-story, elevator, fireproof, strictly high class; 6 and 7 rooms; decorations to suit; $65 to $85. Any broker or on the premises, 57 and 59 Union St.

Furnished cottage, with boat, 7 rooms, from Aug. 1; beautiful lake; farm, tennis court; balance season, $100; $75 month; $25 week. B. F. Todd, Burlingham, Sullivan Co., N. Y.

Property Out of the City

Thirty cents an agate line.

Long Island—For Sale or To Let.

Semi-Bungalow, $5,900; 28 minutes from Manhattan; 100 trains; express station three minutes; restricted; refined neighborhod; all city improvements; high and healthy; shade trees; outside chimney, fireplace, porches, &c.; easy terms; write or phone 3876 Cortlandt. J. Mead Briggs, 200 Broadway, N. Y.

A very pretty cottage, front and back porch; handsome bathroom with enamel bedroom, mission beamed ceiling; dining room with elegant electric dome; parlor, open fireplace; on large plot of land; private and personal care was taken to have everything pretty; will accept $100 cash, balance easy. Baldwin, 134 Times Downtown.

For rent, furnished or unfurnished, or for sale, new 10-room house at Port Washington; gas kitchen, 2 baths, sleeping porch; ½ acre of wooded land; 10 min. walk to station or shore; shore front rights; rental $75; Address Burges Johnson, 681 5th Av., N. Y. City.

GROCERIES and MEATS; fine corner store location; fast-growing suburban section in Queensboro; splendid opportunity. Write OWNER, Room 801, 41 Park Row, N. Y.

Belle Harbor, (Ocean Front,) 140th.—Large, furnished stucco new house, terms suitable; bargain. Owner, 8 East 18th, Manhattan.

Belle Harbor.—Cool, new house directly overlooking water; bargain. Bayside Drive, corner 124th.

Westchester—For Sale or To Let.

Cottage for hire, Bass Rocks, East Gloucester, Mass.; 9-room cottage, all modern improvements; $250 for balance of season. Inquire of Frank P. Wonson, Gloucester, Mass. Telephone 98.

Attractive house, stone and shingled, large porches, steam heat, electric light, large grounds, shade trees, 300 feet elevation, easy commuting distance, $7,000; great bargain, of owner direct; Westchester. W 45 Times.

AT MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.

Attractive houses to rent, all prices; also bargains for sale, easy terms. Anderson Realty Co., at New Haven Station.

New York State—For Sale or To Let.

For Sale.—Fine farm, 2½ miles from college town; 25 head of stock; horses, farming tools, &c.; good orchard; wood lot and buildings; fine location. Albertus Starr, Hamilton, N. Y.

New Jersey—For Sale or To Let.

Attractive bargains in one-family houses and choice building lots.
THE BANKING DEPARTMENT, STATE OF NEW YORK, to quickly close the business of two corporations, offers these properties at about 50 per cent. of former prices.
They are located at Grantwood, Palisade, Morsemere, and Leonia, New Jersey, (opposite Grant's Tomb) within twenty-five minutes of Manhattan.
Liberal terms. Title Guarantee Policy free. Address BENJ. D. HAIGHT, Special Deputy Supt. of Banks, care Banking Department, 61 Broadway, New York City.

BUNGALOW—UNUSUALLY ATTRACTIVE.
Practically new; seven rooms, oak floors, steam heat, electricity, gas, city water; thoroughly modern, A-1 condition; lot 60x175; convenient station. For sale at less than cost; write for photo. S. S. Walstrum-Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

Small fruit farms, 75x500; five minutes to station; restricted section; twenty-mile view; new houses; every improvement; wonderful fruit; real opportunity, $5,000 to $6,500; terms. Smith-Singer Co., Ridgewood, N. J.

The rent you are paying for your apartment would soon pay for one of our Westfield cottages; six rooms, modern in every way, and on a large plot of ground. Write or call for photos and particulars. H. C. LOCKWOOD, Woolworth Building.

Beautiful ten room country home on Greenwood Lake; magnificent view, high elevation, on large plot; fully furnished; cost $13,000; will sacrifice for $6,500. H. C. Lockwood Co., Woolworth Bldg.

Automobile Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

PRIVATE PARTY WISHES TO DISPOSE of a late model Buick runabout; electric lights, self-starter, new tires, extras; runs like new; price $375. See Coachman, private estate, 921 Putnam Av., two blocks off Broadway, Brooklyn. Tell 7112 Bushwick.

Big bargains in accessories and all kinds automobile equipment at lowest prices in New York; also new and used autos below cost.
TIMES SQUARE AUTO CO.
Southwest corner 56th St. and Broadway.
WORLD'S LARGEST DEALERS.

Circumstances compel me to sacrifice new Chandler 1916 7-passenger touring car; has never been used; will sell at $100 off price. R. C. Clark, 434 Broadway, New York City. Call from 2 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—Seven-passenger Martini touring car, $200.00. P. J. Durham Co., 244 West 49th St.

Cadillac five-passenger, 1913; self-starter; electric lights; $675. Phone 127 Melrose.

Automobiles for Rent.

Beautiful Garford six; seven-passenger touring, like new; wire wheels; hour, week, or month; owner drives. Lenox 8767.

Packard, hourly, monthly; owner drives; touring specialty. Verlongieri, 156 E. 120th. Harlem 4832.

Egidi Auto Service.—Pierce-Arrows, Packards; hour, day, week; special monthly rates. Phone 774 Circle. 123 West 52d St.

Practically new Packard, $2.50 hourly upward; experienced owner drives; references. Harlem 6818.

Automobiles Wanted.

Wanted—Buick 25, 24, 35, and 37 models for spot cash. 1,763 Broadway, (upstairs.)

$8,000 equity in Flatbush corner lots for $1,000 car. Phone Gramercy 2288.

Automobile Instruction.

OWNERS and prospective owners will profit greatly by taking the special six weeks' course at the Y. M. C. A. Automobile School, 1,121 Bedford Av., Brooklyn. Booklet and pass to school free.

WEST SIDE Y. M. C. A. 302 W. 57th St.	Largest and Best School in U. S. Send for Booklet and Pass to Visit School. Tel. 7920 Col. Special class for women.
STEWART AUTOMOBILE SCHOOL 225 W. 57th St.	Booklet explains WHY our course is BEST. Inspect our plant and be convinced. Ladies' classes.

City Property

Thirty cents an agate line.

Manhattan—For Sale or To Let.

A FOUR-STORY DWELLING HOUSE, ALL IMPROVEMENTS, IN FIRST-CLASS CONDITION; 21x50x94 FEET; PERRY ST., NEAR WAVERLY PLACE. HARFT, 58 EAST 8TH ST.

J. CLARENCE DAVIES,
Real Estate. 149th St. and 3d Ave.

MARK RAFALSKY & CO.,
56 West 45th Street. Tel. Bryant 7848.

Brooklyn—For Sale or To Let.

Craftsman homes in the heart of Flatbush; only $4,250; send for booklet. Otto Singer, on premises, East 13th St. and Av. K, Brooklyn; Av. J Station. Brighton Beach L.

Queens—For Sale or To Let.

One month's rent free to party purchasing my handsome 7-room house; improvements; 30 minutes out; will make easy terms if I can secure good party. Write Paton, 135 Times Downtown.

Jamaica—Sacrifice, six rooms, bath, $2,900; eight rooms and bath, $5,900; all improvements. Piquet, 354 Fulton St., Jamaica.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

Private house to rent, 121 East 91st; Carnegie Hill section; renovated; electric lights; parquet floors; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 3 toilets; low rent. Inquire 120 East 91st St.

$35, one-family house, modern improvements. 1,228 Shakespeare Av., between Jerome and 168th.

DO YOU WANT TO MAKE MONEY?

TO-DAY at 2 P. M., RAIN OR SHINE.

GO DOWN TO THE AUCTION SALE AT

BELLE HARBOR

(A beautiful residential section in N. Y. City on the Rockaway Coast, 12 miles from City Hall.)

I said the lots **Must be Sold** for **whatever price they will bring**

They **are being sold** but not bringing enough to pay what the sidewalks, sewers and all the other improvements have cost to put in.

Every One—Any One—who knows anything about Belle Harbor will tell you the **lots are being thrown away.**

The balance, about 200 Lots, including 80 Ocean-front Lots with Riparian Rights, must be closed out

TO-DAY---no matter what price they bring.

This is the Simple Truth.

Easy Terms: 10% on Day of Sale and 36 Monthly Payments may be Arranged.
or 70% Can Remain on First Mortgage. Titles Insured Free.

To reach the Property:

Take train from Flatbush Avenue Station, Brooklyn, to Rockaway Park, time about 34 minutes; or from Penn. Terminal, 42 minutes to Rockaway Park, from Rockaway Park Station 3 minutes by trolley to Belle Harbor.
For maps apply to JOSEPH P. DAY, Auctioneer, 31 Nassau St., N. Y. City.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

MANY NEW HOUSES
JUST COMPLETED.
Prices from $8,500 to $22,500, on convenient terms. These houses are well worth inspection. We offer also villa plots of exceptional beauty commanding extensive views, on reasonable terms.

Kew Gardens

Surrounding Kew Gardens Station.

15 Minutes From Herald Square

Via Penn.-L. I. Electric Express Service.
In the Beautiful Hills of Kew.

Information on request from **JOHN J. BRITTON,** Marbridge Building, Broadway and 34th St., New York. Telephone Greeley—5250 and 5251. Representative at Kew Gardens office at Kew Gardens Station every day. Convenient trains for inspecting Kew Gardens. Leave Penn. Station, 33d St. and 7th Ave., via L. I. R. R. Week Days—8.17, 9.00, 10.02, 11.05 A. M.; 12.00 noon; 12.30, 12.47, (1.15 Sat. only), 1.24 (1.52 Sat. only), 2.06, 2.45, 3.00, 3.43, 4.02, 4.29, 5.00, 5.13, 5.33 P. M., etc. Sundays—8.25, 9.05, 9.57, 10.40, 11.17, 11.36 A. M.; 12.35, 1.08, 1.56, 2.29, 3.03, 3.30, 4.04, 4.45, 5.21 P. M., etc. Returning at frequent intervals.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

SMALL FARM, $1,600

$75 DOWN—$8 MONTHLY.

10,000 sq. feet of good soil, with shade trees and 5-room house; situated on corner; near trolley, station and large town. Ideal for chicken farm. Perfect title. Owner, 5 Hanson Pl., B'klyn, op. Flatbush Av., L. I. R. R. Depot.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Long Term Leases

for industrial sites on remarkably advantageous terms in Long Island City, the very heart of New York's industrial centre; 8 minutes to Times Square; great transit facilities; the Barge Canal Terminal adjoining property. Ravenswood Holding Co., 1 Madison Ave. Tel. 730 Gramercy.

POULTRY FARM

$3 weekly will buy A1 poultry farm; 6-room house, full cellar; range, tubs, &c., in kitchen; near large town; good markets, factories, &c.; few minutes from station and trolley to beautiful harbor; boating and fishing; one hour from city. C. Jones, 243 West 34th St., N. Y.

$1,000 REDUCTION

$4,500 cash buys a $5,500 home at Rutherford, N. J.; has seven rooms, reception hall and bath; hardwood floors and trim, electricity, gas, steam, coal and gas ranges, etc. In perfect condition; near station and school, 35 minutes from Hudson Terminal. Box X 326 Times Annex.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BLOOMFIELD, N. J.

Splendid house, 2½ stories, 27x45; living-room, 17x27; 12 rooms, large centre hall, 2 bathrooms; steam, electric fixtures; 1st and 2nd floor parquet; cement walk up to and completely around the house; whole property splendid condition; fruit, shade, garden; lot 200x154, corner, or house and lot 80x154, and 3 building lots 40x154, all for $12,000; $3,000 cash needed; near schools, stations, churches, trolley for Newark or Orange. Come to office, NATHAN RUSSELL, Inc., 28 Broad St.

CONNECTICUT—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

FARM
FOR SALE

100 acres with good buildings, situate on the bank of the most beautiful river in Conn. Owner dead and his estate has to be closed. Will sell. Address W. B. BROTHERTON, Milford, Conn.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

THE REGNOR
601 West 115th St.
N. W. Cor. Broadway.
12 Story Fireproof Building

Overlooking Columbia University, Barnard College, with an ideal view of the river. Unusually large rooms, with an extra number of clothes and linen closets; extra large reception foyers, etc.

4-5-6-7 Rooms, 1-2-3 Baths
Rents $810-$1,850.
Owners on Premises.

261
Central Park West
N. W. CORNER 86TH ST.
9 Room Aparts. $2,000 Up
First Class Fireproof

THE AYLSMERE,
60 West 72d St.

Seven and eight large, light rooms, bath, butler's pantry; 2 elevators; night and day passenger service; steam dryer; convenient all traction lines; $1,200-$1,500. Supt. on premises.

THE ADRIAN,
58 West 72d.

Eight large, light rooms, bath; butler's pantry; parquet floors, electric light; elevator service day and night; convenient subway, elevated and surface lines. $1,100-$1,300. Inquire Superintendent.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN—West Side.

FAIRVIEW COURT,
High-Class Elevator Apts.
3131 Broadway at 124th St.
3-4-5-6 Rooms.
Rents, $420 to $720.

West Side, Above 110th Street.

REED HOUSE
Broadway at 121st St.

5 rooms....	$660	$720
6 rooms....	$720	$900
7 rooms....	$900	$1200

Perfect Service.
OWNER ON PREMISES.

Before deciding on an apartment look at
PRINCE'S COURT,
N. E. Cor. 164th St.
3920 Broadway.
4, 5, 6 and 7 Rooms.
Rents $480-$900.

THE WAR PICTURED.

War series of The New York Times Mid-Week Pictorial. Ten earliest available numbers, Nos. 3 to 12, (1 and 2 being out of print,) bound in book form. Rotogravure reproductions of the European War—scenes from actual photographs. One dollar. Sent by mail to any address. Times Square, New York.—Advt.

Country Board

Thirty cents an agate line.

Staten Island.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming family hotel of highest order; grand location; 20 min. Broadway; 5c. fare; lovely rooms; excellent cuisine; all comforts; delightful atmosphere; worth investigation. Weekly, $9-$14 per adult, with meals.
71 CENTRAL AV., ST. GEORGE, S. I.

"The Willows," Huguenot Park.—On the beach; boating, bathing, fishing, tennis; delightfully cool; lawns, porches; exclusive; comfortable surroundings.

Westchester.

HIGHCLIFFE HALL HOTEL, Park Hill, Yonkers.—Winter engagements low; unexcelled home cooking; large porches; well-shaded grounds; river view. W. E. Robinson. Phone 2161 Yonkers.

Long Island.

THE HALL,
GLEN COVE, L. I.,
within commuting distance of New York. Private beach. No mosquitoes. Tennis, golf, boating, bathing, fishing. Absolutely fireproof wing. Private baths. Now open. References.
TELEPHONE 256 GLEN COVE.

PENSION PENAUD, NORTHPORT, L. I.; situated on a large farm; baths; electric lights; spacious verandas; tennis; private bathing beach; French cuisine.

New York State.

ELLISWOOD.—Board on beautiful Ulster County fruit farm. Arrange with White, 309 West 46th. Telephone 34 Bryant.

Connecticut.

AMONG the Blue Hills of Connecticut; high elevation; excellent table; own farm products. Address for particulars, Cedar Rest Farms, Tolland, Conn.

Boarders Wanted

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

15TH, 210 EAST, (Stuyvesant Park.)—Double, single rooms; excellent table; home cooking; telephone.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (Gramercy Park privileges.)—Large, small, cool rooms; private bath; excellent table; references; phone.

45TH ST., 8 EAST.
Rooms, private bath; table board; gentlemen.

76TH, 32 EAST.—Delightful, newly renovated rooms, near park; board optional; phone.

West Side

16th, 20-22 West.—Large, small rooms; private baths; unexcelled board; telephone.

53D, 57 WEST.—Superior board, rooms, bath; Christian family; Summer concessions. Plaza 5713.

54TH, 54 WEST.—Single and double rooms; private baths; Summer terms.

58TH, 46 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; newly decorated; good table; transients.

68TH, 74 WEST.—Double, single, cool rooms; private baths; Southerners accommodated; transients; reasonable.

68TH, 67 WEST.—Large, small rooms, studio; continuous hot water; 'phone; park.

72D, 308 WEST.—Desirable cool rooms, private baths; board optional; transients accommodated.

72D, 122-131 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private bath; excellent board; table guests.

73D, 112 WEST.—Desirable rooms with board; subway, elevated, surface cars; references.

74TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small rooms; private baths; electricity; parlor dining room.

76TH, 127-129 WEST.—Pleasant rooms; excellent table; homelike; parlor dining; table guests.

77TH, 301 WEST.—Double, single rooms; running water; baths; superior table; electricity.

79th, 114 West, Norece Hall.—A home hotel for refined people; delightfully located on wide, parked street; cool, spacious parlors and dining room; booklet.

80TH, 106, 108, 110 WEST.
The HOUSE RICHARDS; A satisfactory home for refined people; with a standard for comfort and health exclusively our own. References.

80TH, 124 WEST.—Cool, spacious rooms; electricity; good generous table; parlor dining.

80TH, 123 WEST.—Cool, comfortable rooms; private bath; superior service; Summer rates.

82D, 124 West (Graycourt.)—New and attractively decorated; modern; table guests; booklet.

84TH, 37 WEST.—Desirable suite; suitable 2, 3; superior table; homelike. Blumenfeld.

94TH, 50 WEST.—Exceptional boarding; 32 rooms; 16 on one floor; every room with running water or bath adjoining.

102D, 253 WEST.—Two exceptionally large rooms; private bath; gentleman, couple; excellent location; Summer rates; Jewish family; Southerners accommodated.

107TH, 322 WEST.—Unusual opportunity for bachelor or family to live in luxurious economy; modern private residence near Riverside and Broadway; two large rooms; bath.

113TH, 560 WEST.—Two large rooms; private bath; single or en suite; excellent cuisine.

149TH, 544 WEST.—Broadway subway, Riverside nearby; beautiful section, "Audubon"; cool, bright rooms; good board; large porch; home comforts; Summer rates. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

BACHELORS.
DO YOU WANT TO JOIN FOUR GENTLEMEN IN A FINE HOME NEAR RIVERSIDE DRIVE IN THE WEST EIGHTIES? FOR PARTICULARS ADDRESS A 218 TIMES DOWNTOWN.

Brooklyn.

PIERREPONT ST., 76.—Convenient Borough Hall; rooms; excellent table. 1159W Main.

To Let For Business Purposes

Thirty cents an agate line.

To Let.—35,000 square feet floor space in Passaic, N. J., with power; may be cut up to suit tenants; lowest insurance rates in mutuals; Erie Railroad siding on premises; throwing plant of 6,500 spindles; capacity, 1,200 pounds per week; organ and tram; cheap power, water, and steam; also 20,000 square feet floor space with power. Apply to S. U. M., 158 Ellison St., Paterson, N. J.

ROLLTOP DESK, $10; ATTRACTIVE PRIVATE OFFICE, $20, FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED; GOOD LIGHT; CLEAN; TELEPHONE; TOWEL SERVICE; NO LEASE REQUIRED. 309 BROADWAY, SUITE 807.

Factory; seventeen small buildings; water power 100 horse power; deep water and rail transportation; 100 acres; convenient location. Stratford Oakum Co., Jersey City, N. J.

Desirable office with services to sublet for a few months. Twelfth floor, 28 West 23d St. Ask for Mr. Silverman.

Factory, corner loft, 75x100, with power and live steam; rent reasonable. Apply Laundry, 38th St. and 1st Av.

Whole or part of fully furnished suite to rent, less than ordinary rental. Room 454, Hudson Terminal Building.

Part of bright, airy office; prominent Broadway corner. 1,416 Broadway, Room 202.

Madison Av., 924, (73d-74th.)—Light parlor store; best location; low rent.

Fine offices to let, Woolworth Building tower; moderate rental. Apply Room 3,803.

Only one floor left. Monahan Express Company Building, 216-222 West 18th St.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

West Side.

121ST, 414 WEST.—Large outside room; elevator; top floor. Apply directly Apt. 63.

127TH, 611 WEST.—Large room, adjoining bath; private family; subway; references. Angell.

CENTRAL PARK WEST, (66th.)—Couple having charming apartment, rent delightful room, overlooking Park; private lavatory. Telephone Columbus 7915.

EXCEPTIONAL SINGLE, DOUBLE ROOMS obtainable at 420 West 116th St. at $25 and upward per month; excellent service included. Write, call, or phone 5800 Morningside.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 583, (Corner 135th.)—Desirable outside room; shower, electricity; $4.50. Apt. 65.

ROOM.—Private house, between Drive, West End Av. Phone Schuyler 3834. References.

WEST END, 611.—Delightful large room, also small room; private family; reference.

Brooklyn.

DEAN ST., 342.—(Atlantic subway;) large, pleasant rooms, running water; gentlemen; housekeeping; hall rooms.

New Jersey.

LIVE IN THE ORANGES this Summer; Y. M. C. A. dormitory is ideal; every provision for comfort; shower baths, pool; telephone; all outside rooms; $2.00 a week up. Y. M. C. A. of the Oranges, 419 Main St., Orange.

Situations Wanted, Female

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A GRADUATE of a parochial high school and a business college, efficient stenographer, typist and bookkeeper, would like to obtain employment. W 79 Times.

COOK, excellent housekeeper, desires position to single lady or gentleman; first-class references. M. W., 1,076 2d Av.

DESIGNER.
Young lady, capable of producing the most exquisite, original styles of dresses for all occasions, wishes position. W 67 Times.

DRESSMAKER and ladies' tailor; reasonable; remodeling. Mme. Juliette, 24 West 8th St.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Competent young woman wishes position as housekeeper; city or country. Write Competent, 447 Tremont Av.

STENOGRAPHER.—Energetic and capable; writes a good hand; understands filing, manifolding, billing, &c.; trustworthy; will begin at $7. Miss H., 36 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

STENOGRAPHER.—Intelligent young woman desires position; takes rapid dictation; transcribes rapidly and neatly; $10. Miss Martha Valentine, 220 West 42d St. Phone Bryant 1319.

STENOGRAPHER; neat, thoroughly experienced, high school education, desires permanent position; $10. W 91 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, Bookkeeper, Typewriter.—Neat, accurate; salary reasonable; references. Stenographer, 311 East Broadway.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

BERTHA CARLSON'S AGENCY, 2,415 Broadway, corner 89th St.; first-class servants. 9463 Riverside.

CAPABLE colored houseworkers. Telephone Columbus 5165. Domestic Service Agency, 329 West 59th.

COLORED HOUSEWORKERS.—Several neat girls, experienced, good references, thoroughly investigated, want places; city, country; other Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th. Phone 5022 Columbus. Established 1899.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice; references. TULL AGENCY, 2,297 7th Av. 8022 Morningside.

COMPETENT colored help, short notice. Riverside Agency. 12 West 99th. 5389 Riverside.

HOUSEWORKERS.—English-speaking girls, seeking positions. Polish-American Agency, 299 East 11th. Orchard 5607.

SHEPHERD EMPLOYMENT.—Help supplied day, week, month. 107 West 133d. 6916 Morningside.

Help Wanted, Female

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

CANVASSERS, Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; commission; 3-4 P. M.

MODEL WANTED ON DRESSES; SIZE 36; GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR SEASON MODEL NOW EMPLOYED SEEKING PERMANENT POSITION; ONE CAPABLE OF WAITING ON CUSTOMERS; SALARY NO OBJECT. CALL ALL DAY MONDAY. SCHULTZ DRESS CO., 115-117 WEST 27TH.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—Assist housework; country; $20 monthly. "Farm," X 309 Times Annex.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

A SPECIAL COURSE FOR TRAINING SECRETARIES at a reliable school. Registered and inspected by the Regents of the State of New York. Day and evening session. Individual instruction; monthly payments. PRATT SCHOOL, 64 West 45th St. Known throughout the country. Open all Summer.

Furnished Rooms

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

East Side.

17TH ST., 130 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, furnished rooms; bathroom floor; reasonable.

34TH, 54 EAST.—Large and small, clean rooms; $3 weekly up.

35TH ST., 20 EAST.—Desirable, attractive room, all conveniences; choice location.

43D, 16 EAST.—Cool, comfortable, completely furnished room, with, without private bath; references.

45TH, 16 EAST.—Room with bath; room with piano; single room; references.

53D, 65 EAST.—Large, small rooms, single and connecting; private bath; telephone.

BROADWAY, AT 3D ST., (Broadway Central Hotel.)—$4 week up; bright, cheerful rooms. Be comfortable in a 500-room hotel, with telephones, free use baths, and other hotel conveniences. Inspection invited.

IRVING PLACE, 14.—Front rooms; box spring beds; tiled bathrooms; absolute cleanliness.

LEXINGTON AV, 265, (36th.)—Well furnished; bath; strictly private family. Murray Hill 728.

West Side.

11TH ST, 35 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; Southern exposure; near 5th Av.

13TH, 136 WEST.—Handsomely furnished large and small rooms; telephone; reference.

38TH ST. AND BROADWAY.—Large rooms, with hot and cold running water; $6 weekly and up; a few rooms $5 per week; with private bath, $8 to $10 weekly; telephone in every room. Hotel Normandie.

40TH, 66 WEST.—Large, small, airy rooms; board optional; references required; high-class house.

47TH, 9 WEST.—One, two, three rooms, bath; exceptionally arranged; modern improvements.

47TH, 53 WEST.—Newly decorated rooms; private baths; board optional. 4589 Bryant.

53D, 62 WEST.—Delightfully cool double room, private bath; small rooms; reasonable.

57TH, 260 WEST.—Cool rooms, (near Broadway;) all modern conveniences; references. Hammond.

65TH St., 164 WEST.—Physician offers handsome, cool rooms; twin beds; $5-$3.

66TH, 145 WEST.—Nicely furnished rooms, adjoining bath; subway, "L"; phone; private family.

69TH, 140 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Two rooms, bath; southern, view city, river; cool; bellboy, maid service; reasonable. Apt. 91.

71ST, 165 WEST.—Large front room; running water; cleanliness, comfort; refinement assured.

71ST, 317 WEST.—Delightfully cool rooms, single, en suite; private home; references. Columbus 8150.

73D, 162 WEST.—Attractively furnished rooms; running water; telephone; Summer rates.

74TH, 5 WEST.—Cool, large, comfortable rooms, with, without bath; private residence; reasonable.

75TH, 124 WEST.—Attractively furnished large, small rooms; private bath; telephone; Summer rates.

76TH, 158 WEST.—Pleasant, cool, large, small rooms; electricity; private bath; moderate; telephone.

76TH, 125 WEST.—Cool rooms, including handsome back parlor, with private bath.

77TH, 102 WEST.—Large, small, cool rooms; homelike; conveniences; special Summer rates.

77TH, 111 WEST.—Large, cool, airy front room, also small room; references; reasonable.

77TH, 158 WEST.—Attractive, newly furnished rooms; electricity; Summer rates; private house; references.

79TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive large rooms, single, en suite; private bath; dressing room.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Gentlemen; choice rooms, adjoining bath; select, private house; references.

80TH, 136 WEST.—Back parlor, suitable physician's office or a family; references.

80TH, 104 WEST.—Large, beautiful, cool rooms; private baths; single room, $3.

80TH, 126 WEST.—Suite, private bath; medium and small room; see and appreciate.

82D, 134 WEST.—Large, handsome rooms; private bath; single rooms; Summer rates; references.

91ST, 54 WEST.—Newly furnished house; large, cool rooms; electricity; $4.50-$7; telephone.

91ST, 21 WEST.—Clean, comfortably furnished rooms; all conveniences; private house; gentlemen; references.

93D, 263 WEST.—Large or small room; private house; every convenience; telephone.

97TH, 147 WEST.—Private house, unusually attractive, handsomely furnished room; bath; telephone.

101ST, 16 WEST.—Exceptionally cool, attractive suite; telephone, electricity; housekeeping; $7, $6. McNamara.

102D, 311 WEST.—Attractive large room or suite; private bath; no other roomers; private residence; references exchanged.

S. E. COR. 118TH ST. and ST. NICHOLAS AV.—Handsomely furnished rooms, with or without bath, from $6 to $10 per week; full hotel and elevator service; restaurant; very moderately priced.

118TH ST., 155 WEST.—Desirable rooms; private house; refined Jewish family; reasonable.

Situations Wanted, Male

Fifteen cents an agate line.

A.—ACCOUNTANT.—Balances, audits, $5 monthly, upward; books systematized, opened, closed. Friedlander, 19 Cedar St. Telephone John 2351.

ACCOUNTANT.—Established twenty years; fees moderate; all work certified. Equitable. 7583 Hanover.

ASSISTANT TO EXECUTIVE.—Young American in charge of factory, desires change; twelve years' experience manufacturing, managing, purchasing; thorough on factory and office details; initiative; executive ability; clean character; successful record, highly recommended. W 97 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—I write a good hand, am quick and accurate and have been drilled in the most modern methods of accounting; satisfactory references concerning character and ability; will start at $8. Mr. Z, 38 West 123d St. Phone 518 Harlem.

BOOKKEEPER, (25,) double entry, cost accounting; 8 years' experience in large concern; take full charge; best references. W 50 Times.

BOOKKEEPER, speaks English, Spanish, Portuguese, wishes position. Aguiar, 122 West 124th.

CHAUFFEUR, demonstrator any car, wishes position in part time or evenings and Sundays; mechanic; excellent references; small salary. Hall, 412 West 148th. Audubon 2400.

COAST REPRESENTATIVE.—Experienced salesman with offices in San Francisco desires popular-priced lines; coats, suits, waists, dresses, skirts for Coast; am about to leave in ten days; answer at once; highest references. E 290 Times.

EXPERIENCED journalist desires position in editorial department of trade publication, where efficient and faithful service would be appreciated; good references. G. S. C., 200 Powers Building, Rochester, N. Y.

HOUSEHOLD DUTIES by elderly man; neat, clean; do plain cooking; strictly temperate. A. E. Smythe, 953 Madison St., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN with Chicago office desires to hear from waist and dress manufacturers; lines for mail order, jobbers and retailers wanted. L. E. Hamilton, care of Woodstock Hotel, New York.

SALESMAN with own automobile desires position; any line and territory. E 249 Times Downtown.

TUTOR.—Age 23; graduate two leading universities, athlete, musician. X 321 Times Annex.

YOUNG MAN, now employed, hustler of initiative, ambition, and ability, seeks connection as salesman with reputable firm; excellent references; 6 years' selling experience. W 93 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 25, desires position with a real estate firm; knows something of the business, is willing to start at the bottom. C 37 Times Annex.

Help Wanted, Male

Twenty-five cents an agate line.

AMERICAN, twenty-five to thirty years, of education and business experience; responsible position in credit and sales department with large city publisher; no canvassing; only detailed replies with references considered. Publisher, 42 Times.

BOOKKEEPER.—By Stock Exchange firm; state experience. A 212 Times Downtown.

CANVASSERS, Israel Orphan Asylum, 274 2d St.; commission; 10-11 A. M.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, American, under thirty, unmarried, as traveling agent for high school and college textbooks of leading publisher; permanent salaried position; teaching experience desirable. Education, 43 Times.

COLLEGE GRADUATE, American, under twenty-five, in correspondence and sales department of large city publisher; no canvassing; state salary expected. Correspondence, 41 Times.

SALESMEN.—Experienced men to sell suburban properties on the installment plan; can make big money; liberal commission and good leads furnished to right parties. UNEEDA CO., 243 W. 34th St., N. Y., or 5 Hanson Place, Brooklyn.

SALESMEN by well-known specialty muslin drawers manufacturer to carry small and very profitable side line for N. Y. City and vicinity, New York, New England and Pennsylvania States; only those calling on large trade will be considered; salary or commission. I. C., 185 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN.—Live, capable, skirt salesman; only one previously or at present connected with live house need apply; state territory and references; commission basis. X 297 Times Annex.

Employment Agencies.
Forty-five cents an agate line.

TUTOR.—Newport; boy 6 years; $25 week.
HOPKINS EDUCATIONAL AGENCY,
507 5th Av.

Instruction.
Thirty-five cents an agate line.

A.—A.—THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SECRETARIES.
Summer school. Three months' course. Special terms. Students on probation. Graduates registered. Aeolian Hall, 35 West 42d St. V. M. WHEAT, Director.

MEN, CAN YOU AFFORD TO LOSE THIS OPPORTUNITY? Earn $25 to $100 weekly; learn Mechanical Dentistry in three months; steady profession, rare advantages; individual instruction, any hour, day or night.
THE DENTAL SCHOOL OF AMERICA,
15th Floor. 25 West 45th St.

Apartments to Let

Furnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

HOTEL IRVING, 26 Gramercy Park, New York City.—Homelike; central; fireproof; overlooking the only private park, to which our guests have admittance; $30 a week and up for parlor, bedroom, and bath, with meals, for two people; also single and double rooms.

West Side

CATHEDRAL PLAZA, 100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th St. and Col. Ave. } 1, 2, 3 & 4 Rooms SPECIALLY ATTRACTIVE.
with private bath and kitchenette; some 3 & 4 room suites with two baths.
Complete—Dishes, Silver, Cooking Utensils.
ROOF GARDEN.
Furnished—$30, $40, $50, $60 up monthly.
CONCESSIONS ON LEASE and unfurnished.
A few sublet week, month, during Summer.
Near Subway and "L"—Must be seen to be appreciated. Phone River. 3970.

94TH St., (adjoining hotel.)—5 outside rooms; exceptional offer; $60; particulars 230 W. 97th, Apt. 4B; telephone 9811 Riverside.

SUBLET.
Three rooms and bath.
HOTEL WALTON, 104 West 70th St.

113th, 536 West, (Apt. 74.)—Attractive five rooms; rent whole or part.

113th, 507 West.—Delightful 4 rooms, beautifully furnished; high-class elevator house.

Apartments to Let

Unfurnished.
Thirty cents an agate line.

East Side.

FOR HIGH-CLASS APARTMENTS.
A. L. Mordecai & Son., 30 East 42d St.

Madison Av., 924.—2-3 rooms, high class, light housekeeping, $40-$50.

West Side.

5th Av., Corner 12th, (overlooking old Presbyterian churchyard.)—100 feet of lawn in front; beautiful 3-room apartment; all outside rooms. Call 12 West 12th, or Carstein & Linnekin, 221 4th Av.

THE LANGHAM.
73d to 74th St. and Central Park West.
10-11 room apartments, $4,000-$6,000; also one 11-room apartment, beautifully furnished. Apply Supt. or 'phone Col. 4020.

Seven rooms; big, light, airy, large kitchen, two baths; modern elevator house; rent $80; very reasonable. Ernest Tribelhorn, 342 West 71st Street.

3 and 4 exceptionally large rooms and bath; 106 W. 69th; new; fireproof; the convenience of an apartment hotel, together with accommodations for housekeeping.

108th, 4-8 West.—5, 6 large, light rooms; improvements; telephone; electric lights; $30-$40; concessions. Apply Supt.

NON-HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS, (SPENCER ARMS,) S. E. Cor. B'way and 69th St.—2, 3 and 4 rooms; $70 to $125.

84th St., 17 West.—7 large rooms, bath; one to sublet, $45 and one at $60.

172d, 575 West.—Corner elevator house, 4-7 large, beautifully decorated apartments.

180th, 661 West.—Elevator; 4 rooms, $40 to $50; 5 rooms. $50.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 20th, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against TWO (2) CANS OF OIL OF BIRCH, upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections — Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 16th, 1915, at 10:30 A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.

July 29th, 1915.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

Lost and Found

Forty-five cents an agate line.
Count six words to a line.
Telephone 1000 Bryant.

LOST—Feather boa, from automobile, between Garden City and Mineola, Friday; suitable reward if returned. M. S. Watts, By-the-Way, Hewlett, L. I.

LOST—Bar pin, diamonds and sapphires, surrounded by small pearls, near 34th St. and 5th Av., Wednesday; liberal reward. 61 Broadway, Room 2,501.

Lost and Found, Cats and Dogs.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Av. A and 24th St., where owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons desiring to secure pets should also apply. The Society conducts a free hospital for animals at the same address.

Public Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Newark, N. J., July 28.
To Whom It May Concern.—Take notice that I am not responsible for any debts which have been or which hereafter may be contracted by any other person than myself personally.
ALBERT B. LYTLE.

Business Opportunities

Forty-five cents an agate line.

For Sale.—One of our metal working factories, with or without machinery; immediately available; 18,000 sq. ft.; well appointed; cheap public power service, water or electric; plenty help; near New York; 9 cents freight rate to Seaboard, photos on request. Shelton Bolt Factory, Shelton, Conn.

Will share even profits with right man who understands the manufacture of a 5 and 10 cent article; no investment required. C 36 Times Annex.

Good proposition for the man who understands thoroughly the manufacture of a 5 and 10 cent article; drawing allowed from the start. C 35 Times Annex.

Refined rooming house, 86th St., west side; price right for quick sale. W 86 Times.

Will sell patent on weed puller cheap to manufacture. W 35 Times.

Business Notices

Forty-five cents an agate line.

Printing and Multigraphing.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.30; 1,000, $1.75; 10,000, $9. G. R. Weatherford, 120 B'way, Room 1,131 Equitable Building. Rector 4548.

Purchase and Exchange

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pawn tickets, diamonds, pearls, gold, silver, platinum bought. Benjamin's, 1,584 Broadway, between 47th-48th Sts., opposite Strand Theatre.

Pianos and Organs

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

Pianos to be sold for storage, good makes, regardless of value, to cover cost. Storage, 35 West 14th St.

Horses and Carriages

Thirty-five cents an agate line.

DEPARTMENT STABLES,
128 W. 18th St.,
near Sixth Av.

Account of dull season will sell 40 horses and mares, used in delivery business; weight 1,100-1,500 pounds each, among them are several matched teams, in first-class condition, $50 upward; wagons, trucks and harness; suitable for any business; no reasonable offer refused. Telephone 7226 Chelsea.

FORECLOSURE SALES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW York.—THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, as Substituted Trustee, etc., Plaintiff, against WOLF SOMERSTEIN and RAY SOMERSTEIN, his wife; MORRIS KESSTENBAUM and others, Defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 15th day of July, 1915, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14-16 Vesey Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 12th day of August, 1915, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by SAMUEL GOLDSTICKER, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

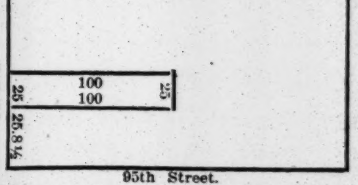
ALL that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, in the County and State of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the easterly line of Third Avenue, distant twenty-five feet eight and one-half inches northwardly from the northeasterly corner of said Third Avenue and 95th Street; running thence eastwardly parallel with said 95th Street, and part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred feet; thence northwardly parallel with Third Avenue, twenty-five feet; thence westwardly, again parallel with 95th Street, and part of the distance through another party wall, one hundred feet, to the easterly line of Third Avenue; and thence southwardly along said easterly line of Third Avenue, twenty-five feet to the point or place of beginning.

Said premises being now known by the street number 1697 Third Avenue.

Dated New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.
GELLER, ROLSTON & HORAN, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 22 Exchange Place, New York, N. Y.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold; its street number is 1697 Third Avenue.



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is $25,132.00, with interest thereon from the 14th day of July, 1915, together with costs and allowance amounting to $386.19, with interest thereon from the 15th day of July, 1915, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates or other liens to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the Referee, is $276.72 and interest.

Dated, New York, July 19th, 1915.
POWELL CRICHTON, Referee.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK, SS.:

WHEREAS, a petition was filed in the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New York on the 5th day of June, 1915, by Actieselskabet Ocean, owner of the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo, her engines, etc., for a limitation of its liability in respect of any claim or claims for loss, destruction, damage, or injury arising out of the collision between the steamships Jos. J. Cuneo and Ryndam on May 26, 1915; and,

WHEREAS, the value of the petitioner's interest in the steamship Jos. J. Cuneo has been duly appraised at the sum of $45,000, and her pending freight at the sum of $155.30, with interest from May 27, 1915, and the petitioner has filed a stipulation, duly approved by the Court, to abide by and pays the moneys awarded by the final decree rendered by the District Court or by the Appellate Court if an appeal intervene, to the amount of said appraised value with interest as aforesaid;

NOW, therefore, in pursuance of the monition issued by said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby cite all persons claiming damages for loss, destruction, damage, or injury occasioned by the said collision to file and make due proof of their respective claims before Edward L. Owen, Esq., United States Commissioner, at his office, No. 71 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and also to appear before said Court at the Post Office Building, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the said 4th day of October, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, and answer said petition; otherwise they will be defaulted and barred from participation in this suit.

Dated, New York, June 28th, 1915.
THOMAS D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal for the Southern District of New York.
HAIGHT, SANDFORD & SMITH, Proctors for Petitioner, 27 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

U. S. MARSHAL'S NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—Notice.—On July 21st, 1915, a libel of information was filed in the above-named court on behalf of the United States against THREE KEGS OF BUTTER upon a seizure thereof, setting forth the said seizure and praying the condemnation and forfeiture of the property seized to the use of the United States for violation of sections Food and Drugs act, June 30th, 1906, of the United States Revised Statutes.

Pursuant to the monition of said court therein, I hereby notify all persons claiming said goods, wares, and merchandise, or interested therein, to appear before said court in the General Post Office Building, on August 11th, 1915, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., (provided the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) at which time and place the process will be returnable, and the trial had, and to interpose their claims and allegations, or they will be defaulted and said property condemned.
THOS. D. McCARTHY,
United States Marshal.
July 21st, 1915.
H. S. MARSHALL, U. S. Attorney.

HOTEL GUESTS HURT AS FLOOR CAVES IN

Outdoor Dining Room on Rockaway Beach Boardwalk Collapses.

30 BURIED IN WRECKAGE

Bathers Dig Into the Debris at the Prince George and Rescue Nine Who Were Injured.

While thousands were enjoying the surf at Holland Station, on Rockaway Beach yesterday afternoon, and as many more were promenading on the wide boardwalk, they were startled by a splintering crash, followed by cries of pain. The big outdoor dining room of the Prince George Hotel at the foot of Oceanus Avenue and the boardwalk, had collapsed like a house of cards, precipitating some thirty diners to the sands fifteen feet below.

There were nine injured by the shock of the fall and the flying bits of wreckage. A hurry call was turned in and Dr. Victor of the Rockaway Beach Hospital answered it.

Injured.

FISHMAN, SARAH, 19 years old, 229 East Second Street; lacerated nose and left knee.

HERSCHILWITZ, ISADORE, 25 years old, 334 East Twenty-fifth Street; contusions of the right knee and left foot.

KLEIN, LEOPOLD, 50 years old, 663 Jefferson Road, Bronx; contusions of left knee and left hand.

LADERMAN, ISADORE, 27 years old, 28 Avenue B; contusions right leg and left ankle.

PONIEROWITZ, ISRAEL, 38 years old, 1,174 Washington Avenue, Bronx; contusions left arm and right leg.

SCHWARTZ, IRVING, 25 years old, 12 Harrison Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions left knee and left arm.

SUSZIN, JACOB, 39 years old, 984 St. John's Avenue, Brooklyn; laceration of scalp.

SUSZIN, SAMUEL, 10 years old, 984 St. John's Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of right arm and left leg.

ZICTOR, EMIEL, 35 years old, 383 Seventh Avenue, Brooklyn; contusions of the left knee and lacerated right ear.

The heat drove the diners at the Prince George to seek the cool, canvas-covered outdoor dining room, which is built on a level with the boardwalk, and extends over the sandy beach, which at high tide is covered by some five feet of water. They were seated there when they suddenly felt the floor gave way under their feet.

Platform Folded Like a Knife.

The women screamed and the men strove to brace themselves, but the dining room folded up like a knife, and waiters and guests mixed up with tables and chinaware were hurled in a heap to the beach.

The bathers were attracted by the screams and looked with amazement to see the platform topple to the ground. With the promenaders they rushed to the rescue and tore the wreckage aside to reach those buried in the débris. Their task was rendered easier by the fact that the tide was low, and so there was no water on the beach where the dining platform had fallen. Many women fainted and were not revived until after an ambulance surgeon arrived. All of those hurt left for their homes after their injuries had been dressed.

After the wrecked platform had been cleared away there was an investigation, and it was ascertained that the heavy planks and floor beams supporting the platform had become rotten from the action of the sea.

GEN. B. F. TRACY NO BETTER.

Reported to be In Critical Condition —Heat Hinders Progress.

General Benjamin F. Tracy, Secretary of the Navy under President Harrison, who is seriously ill at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Ferdinand Wilmerding, 14 East Sixtieth Street, was said late last night to be in a critical condition. It was reported that he had shown no improvement since Saturday, when physicians were in constant attendance.

He became ill about two weeks ago while dining, and the heat of the last few days has hindered progress. He was injured last Memorial Day, when a horse drawing a peddler's wagon ran away and the shaft of the wagon crashed through the limousine window and struck his head. General Tracy has felt the effects of his injury ever since, and it is said he suffered a slight stroke of paralysis several weeks ago.

SUICIDE FROM FERRYBOAT.

Man Dives Off the Richmond Coming from Staten Island.

While the Staten Island ferryboat Richmond was on its way to Manhattan last night shortly after 10 o'clock and was still a quarter of a mile from its slip at South Ferry, passengers saw a man about 35 years old run to the railing at the stern and dive overboard. The officers were notified and the boat stopped at once, but no sign of the man was to be seen. The boat proceeded to its slip, and the suicide was reported to the harbor police. A police boat was sent out to search for the body.

The man was described as wearing a neat dark suit and a derby hat. He was about 5 feet 6 inches in height and had a sandy mustache.

BATHERS SHOOT A SKIPPER.

Wanted Sand Boat Plank for Springboard and Resented Refusal.

When two naked men boarded Sand Scow 33 of the Phoenix Sand Company of 17 State Street, yesterday afternoon at the foot of East 103d Street, and started to walk away with a plank lying on the deck, Captain John Olson remonstrated even after they had told him they wanted to use it as a springboard to dive from.

Half an hour later they came back with their clothes on and when Captain Olson came on deck one of them shot him twice in the arm and once in the chest.

Olson's condition is serious.

Legs Cut Off by a Train.

Michael Ryan, an employe of a silk mill, who lives at 39 Morris Street, Paterson, was walking along the tracks of the Jersey Central Railroad at Nolan's Point, Lake Hopatcong, about noon yesterday when he was struck by an excursion train coming out from New York. The engine and the first car passed over both of his legs, cutting them off below the knee. The train was stopped and Dr. Romain of Long Island City, who is staying at a hotel at the lake, treated him, after which he was taken in an automobile to All Souls' Hospital, Morristown. He will probably die.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON NEW DESTROYERS

Secretary Daniels Also Approves Double Broadside Arrangement for Torpedo Tubes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A distinct departure in the armament of American torpedo-boat destroyers has been approved by Secretary Daniels in the design of six new destroyers authorized by the Naval Appropriation act of March 3, 1915. It is the introduction of anti-aircraft defense guns and a centre-line arrangement of the torpedo tubes. Each of these destroyers will carry twelve torpedo tubes. They will be arranged in four triple-tubed batteries along the centre line of the main deck instead of being arranged along both sides of the deck, as in the immediately preceding class of destroyers.

The new destroyers will each mount two 1-pounder anti-aircraft guns. These will be the first American destroyers carrying such weapons.

The advantage of the centre-line arrangement for torpedo tubes is that all of the tubes may be fired on either broadside. These vessels, therefore, will each have a broadside fire of twelve torpedoes on either side. Under the previous arrangement the destroyers had a broadside fire only of six tubes on each side.

In connection with the design of the destroyers now to be built, special effort has been made to utilize the information available as the result of the European war. The centre-line arrangement, however, is not of foreign origin, but is original with the American Navy. This plan merely marks the introduction in the destroyer of the median-line arrangement of guns, which was first introduced in any battleship in the American dreadnought.

For some months opinion has been divided among experts in the United States Navy over the wisdom of introducing the centre-line arrangement in the new destroyers. The main objection was that a torpedo fired from the centre line might not clear the deck. It has been decided, however, that this argument was not valid.

The new destroyers are designated Nos. 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, and 74. Plans for their construction will be issued tomorrow, and bids will be opened Oct. 6. These destroyers will be 310 feet long, the same as the class contracted for last December. The new boats will have a beam of 30 feet 7 inches, and a mean draft of 8 feet, compared with 29 feet 10 inches beam and 9 feet 5 inches draft in the preceding class. This increase of beam and decrease of draft are intended to guard against the tendency in most small light vessels to pitch and roll and to make the vessels more habitable in rough seas. The maximum sustained sea speed called for is 30 knots, as compared with 29.5 knots in the preceding class. There will be a large radius of action at cruising speed.

PARKER WANTS SUBMARINES

Advocates Strong Coast Defenses In Church Address.

BERKELEY, Cal., Aug. 1.—From the pulpit of the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church here today Judge Alton B. Parker, Democratic candidate in 1904 for President, made a plea for stronger coast defenses

"I would especially ask your aid," he said, "in arousing public opinion that will force Congress to build enough submarines and submarine bases for the protection of both our coasts. It is simply a matter of insurance, not only for our wealth, but for our sons."

Judge Parker has been attending the Lord's Day Congress in Oakland.

GIVE WORKERS WAR BONUS.

Twenty Per Cent. of Earnings at International Motor Car Plants.

ALLENTOWN, Penn., Aug. 1.—The International Motor Car Company, operating the Mack Brothers plant in this city, and the Saurer Motor Car plant at Plainfield, N. J., announced today that it would pay its employes a "war bonus," aggregating 20 per cent. of their total monthly earnings, payable on the first of each month.

In a statement, the company says it recognizes that the manufacture of munitions of war "has caused an unprecedented condition in the metal trades, and, being encouraged by the demand in domestic markets and at the promise of an increased business after the war, we wish to keep our good men and to build up a strong and permanent organization for the future."

The company employes about 500 men at each of the plants.

MILITIAMEN ROUT MOB AT MASSENA

Continued from Page 1.

in a call to Governor Whitman for the militia. It became so hot for the Sheriff's men at the Massena end of the bridge that they withdrew a bit and waited for reinforcements.

Strikers Drive Off Company Officials.

When officials of the company went to the bridge today to try to enter the plant and find what damage had been done to the extensive works they were driven off by the strikers, who seemed to be excellently organized.

Several attempts were made tonight by the strikers to break through the cordon of soldiers about the plant, but they were beaten off without the soldiers firing a shot, according to the militia officers.

Labor agitators who have been here at work for several weeks say the soldiers fired at least a part of the shots which have been flying today over this usually peaceful town.

Labor leaders said tonight that the trouble at the plant was due to the refusal of a demand recently made by the men for an increase in pay. However, it is known that the question of payments for cottages has been a sore subject for some time.

Officials of the company had not succeeded up to a late hour tonight in effecting a meeting with any of the strikers, the men regarding all invitations to a parley as a ruse to effect their arrest, the Sheriff believes.

Tonight the troops are encamped in the lots about the aluminium plant.

ALBANY, Aug. 1.—Governor Whitman said tonight that he had been in communication with Massena several times today and that all was quiet.

No clashes between the troops and strikers have occurred, but another company from the First Regiment will be sent to Massena tonight or tomorrow as a safeguard against further violence.

BANKER DISAPPEARS; GIRL AND $2,000 GONE

A. Cornelius, Jr., Cashier of Citizens' National, at Englewood, Leaves Family.

A LEADING BUSINESS MAN

Stenographer Who Is Missing In His Employ Five Years and a Friend of Family.

Special to The New York Times.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J., Aug. 1.—For nineteen years A. Cornelius, Jr., has been cashier of the Citizens' National Bank here, and has been one of the leading business men of the town. He is 48 years old, and has a wife and three children, the oldest daughter being married. There was, then, much surprise when it was learned on Friday that he had disappeared, and when it became known today that there was a shortage of about $2,000 in the bank's funds.

At the same time Miss Loretta Adelgais, who had been Mr. Cornelius's stenographer for about five years, but left a month ago to take a position with the Englewood Board of Trade, also disappeared. The girl's family are convinced that she has gone away with her former employer, and her mother said last night that the girl had resigned four or five times on account of the attentions which she said Cornelius was paying to her, though she had been on friendly terms with his family.

"Every time she quit," said Mrs. Adelgais, who lives in Rochelle Park, "Mr. Cornelius drove out to our house in his automobile and persuaded her to come back to work. Once he even brought his wife with him. So every time she went back. A month ago she resigned to go to the Englewood Board of Trade because it was said the bank wanted a man stenographer. Mr. Cornelius gave her a recommendation which obtained the new place for her."

Clinton H. Blake, President of the bank, admitted today that the cashier had been missing since Wednesday night, and that experts had discovered the errors in the bank's books. "The bank, however," said Mr. Blake, "is not affected at all. Mr. Cornelius was bonded, of course, and the bank's securities were kept in New York, where he had no access to them. We have not put the matter in the hands of the police, for we still hope that he will come to his senses of his own accord. Now that he and the girl have both disappeared we are beginning to hear stories of his attentions to her. We had always found her a very efficient employe."

Mrs. Cornelius and her younger daughter, who have been staying at Camp Englewood, their bungalow on Greenwood Lake, were not aware of the disappearance of the cashier until yesterday afternoon, when his son, an employe of a New York bank, came out and told them about it.

Miss Adelgais went to her work as usual on Wednesday, and telephoned home that night that she was going to stay with a friend in Englewood. The first news that her family received of her disappearance came on Friday, when President Bell of the Englewood Board of Trade wired to them asking what had become of her.

KNOWN EASTLAND DEAD, 839

Three More Bodies Recovered—List of Missing Remains 142.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—While investigation of the capsizing of the steamer Eastland rested over Sunday, divers today recovered three more bodies from the wreck, making the total known dead 839. Coroner Peter M. Hoffman tonight said there probably were only a few more bodies in the river, although the missing list of the Western Electric Company, whose employes arranged the excursion aboard the Eastland, remained at 142. The Coroner today advertised for the names of any who might be missing as a result of the catastrophe, but received no answers.

Secretary of Commerce William C. Redfield and Solicitor A. L. Thurman spent Sunday in a suburb, but promised to proceed with the investigation of Steamboat Inspectors tomorrow, according to legal requirements, despite the order of Federal Judge Landis that witnesses desired by the Federal Grand Jury could not be heard before other investigators, and the fact that adverse criticism has been voiced against Secretary Redfield's inquiry.

The Federal Grand Jury, instructed by Judge Landis to dig into every detail of the Eastland, regardless of whom any finding might affect, will resume its examination of witnesses tomorrow.

PROPOSES A NEW CALENDAR.

Curate Puts 28 Days in a Month, with All Holidays on Monday.

The Rev. H. P. Hames, curate at All Angels' Episcopal Church, Eighty-first Street and West End Avenue, has a proposal to change the calendar which he says several influential New York clergymen favor. Novel features of this Hames calendar provide that all the holidays shall come on Monday. This, he says, will give the tired man two whole days and a half of rest. Again, there will be only twenty-eight days in each month and the remaining days will be put into another month, named "Holiday," which will come in between June and July. The extra day still unprovided for—two in leap year—will be put at the end of December for more holidays.

"The fact that each month will begin on Sunday and end on Saturday will go far toward regulating our haphazard method of present day computation," said Mr. Hames. "Also, joy will be felt by the trader and the social set alike that Easter will be uniformly the third Sunday in April instead of following the vagaries of the wandering moon from early in March to late in April. Another convenience is that Christmas will always arrive in the middle of the week."

Mr. Hames said his innovation had been based in part on the Church calendar.

"It is not new to change the calendar," he went on. "It is not so hard, either. People whose birthdays come after the 28th of the month will have to change them, but the others will not be affected. The extra day may come in at the end of the year or not. It will not matter, for no one will have to work on it."

Mr. Hames is a native of England who came to the United States twelve years ago. He is Vice President of the Junior Clergy Association of the New York Diocese.

BRONX ZOO GORILLA DIES.

Dinah, Three-Year-Old Captive, Had Refused to Eat.

Dinah, the gorilla captured in Africa by an expedition sent by the New York Zoological Society and brought to this country last September, was found dead in her cage yesterday morning by Keeper John Engelholm.

The gorilla, which was about 3 years old, did not take kindly to captivity and for long periods refused to eat. Recently it had been forced to take food.

Dr. W. Reed Blair, who examined the gorilla, said yesterday that death had been caused by malnutrition.

Dinah was the only gorilla in the Bronx Zoological Park, and very few gorillas have ever been in captivity.

MIDDIES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

On Battleship Squadron They Arrive in Golden Gate.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The battleships Missouri, Ohio, and Wisconsin steamed into San Francisco Bay this afternoon and, amid the cheering of thousands of spectators, dropped anchor off the Panama-Pacific Exposition. The squadron, which came through the Panama Canal, brought 860 midshipmen on their annual practice cruise.

The Ohio broke a propeller blade coming up the coast, and will proceed to Mare Island tomorrow for repairs.

FIRE IN WEST SHORE SHOPS.

Brilliant Blaze Seen from Newark and Manhattan.

Shortly after 11 o'clock last night a fire started in the machine shops of the West Shore Railroad at Granton, in the North Bergen district of New Jersey, on the Hackensack River.

The blaze could be seen for miles around and was plainly visible from Manhattan, Newark, Jersey City, and other places hereabouts. The origin of the fire is not known.

PHILIPPINE TRADE BECKONS TO JAPAN

Merchant Scout Declares Filipinos Would Welcome Closer Relations with the Empire.

FOUND FRIENDLY SENTIMENT

Almost Unlimited Demand for Japanese Labor—Thinks Japan Should Supplant Germany.

Dr. K. Miyama, a Japanese merchant, recently visited the Philippines and studied the possibilities of a more extensive trade between the islands and Japan. He reported on his return to Tokio that the possibilities were much greater than he and other Japanese had believed them to be. He added that he found that there was no feeling hostile to the Japanese in the Philippines, and he believed that the Filipinos would welcome closer trade relations with the island empire.

From Manila, Dr. Miyama journeyed southward to the Island of Mindanao, where Japanese agricultural activities are greater than in any other part of the archipelago. In the foreign trade of the islands the United States ranks first, England second, and Japan third, with Germany and China fourth and fifth, respectively. In the islands themselves the Chinese are in the ascendant so far as business is concerned.

"The most striking phases of Japanese development," writes Dr. Miyama in the Japan Magazine of Tokio, "are in the direction of agriculture, their influence being particularly prominent in Dabao in Mindanao, where soil and climate are especially favorable.

"Miles from Dabao there is a village called Jaromo, where, from the coast to the hills, there is a large Japanese population of hemp planters. Here there are eight Japanese companies dealing in hemp, the largest being the Ota Kogyo Kaisha, with a capital of some $250,000. At Jolo, a small island where pearl fisheries are carried on, there is also a prosperous Japanese colony, who fish by diving. These are chiefly seamen from the Province of Kii in Japan.

"There are Japanese scattered more or less among all the interior ports of the islands, acting as barbers, carpenters, and petty merchants of one kind or another. In the two centres named the Japanese are most numerous and successful, but on the whole they occupy a very inferior position in the trade and development of the Philippines. As Japanese steamers now call at Samboanca the Japanese are able to get supplies from home, which is a great convenience to them.

"The anti-Japanese sentiment so lamentably frequent in parts of the United States proper, happily finds no place as yet in the Philippines. The natives, suffering to some extent from white oppression, have little real respect for their masters, nor have they much for the cunning Chinese whose ways they do not like. In fact, there seems everywhere to prevail a warmer friendship for the Japanese than for any other race, even the savages showing them kindness.

"Thus both the American authorities and the natives welcome the Japanese and treat them with due consideration. The authorities are specially anxious to introduce more labor from Japan, as the Japanese prove more satisfactory in this respect than do the natives. The white hemp companies utilize Japanese labor as far as they can, with very satisfactory results. Thus the demand for Japanese labor in the Philippines is almost unlimited at present. New plantations are always being created; and the new industry of abaca promises a phenomenal development that will still further increase the demand for labor.

Owing to customs duty the imports from Japan are not large, the chief items being coal, which competes well with that from Australia, owing to less freight; and cotton yarns and fabrics, more especially cotton underwear. The native women prefer German-dyed cottons for waists, as well as red cotton yarns for other purposes. There is no reason now why Japan should not supply to the Filipinos what was formerly supplied by Germany. There is a great demand for Japanese matches in the islands, most of this import going through the Mitsui Company. There is a good demand in the islands for cement and leather goods of all kinds.

"Most of the shoes worn are imported from the United States, but the natives have wide feet, to which shoes made in Japan are more adapted. Shoes which sell in Japan for 4 yen a pair sell for 9 yen a pair in the Philippines. There is plenty of room for development in trade between Japan and the islands. At present many things which are going to waste in the Philippines could be very profitably exported to Japan and made good use of. Also, Japan would import much raw material from there, and after turning it into manufactures could export them abroad."

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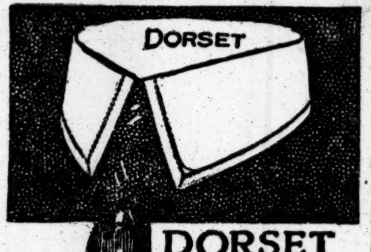

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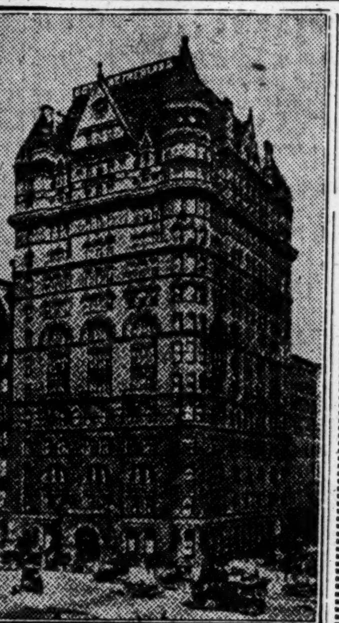

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